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P R E F A C E.

IN the series of English Dictionaries projected by the Publishers, of which those that have appeared have already met with a most gratifying and encouraging success, it was from the first contemplated to issue one bearing more directly on the Derivations of the language. It seemed to them that there was a want of a full, accurate, and, at the same time concise and cheap text book — assigning a distinct origin to each word in the vocabulary, and adducing such corresponding forms in other languages as would explain transitions in its structure, or throw light on its secondary and metaphorical meanings.

Teachers, theoretical educationists, and indeed all who are interested in the study of English, are more than ever impressed with the importance of cultivating a more intimate acquaintance with the origin and affinities of its constituent words; alike to obtain a more exact perception of their real import, and to guard against the tendency to confound such as, distinct in origin, tend by popular usage to acquire a similarity and even identity of meaning.

Of the importance of this, one instance will suffice. Horn

all words which he cannot trace to the Latin or Greek, that several of the words which he cites as of classical origin are undoubtedly Celtic or Teutonic. He puts the question Which was more likely to borrow from the other, the civilized Roman with his written alphabet and noble literature, or the Gothic barbarian, who at that time possessed neither? But the truth is, there could be little borrowing or lending between languages which were independent and self-sufficient, such as names of persons and localities, and terms for implements of war and agriculture, etc. Modern philologists are all but agreed that the Celtic and Teutonic, equally with the historic Greek and Latin, and the still more ancient Persian and Sanscrit, are all dialects of a primitive language which is now lost, the forms of which are not to be found fully or alone in any of its descendants; but partly preserved, partly mutilated, partly lost in each and all of them, are only to be gathered up from a careful collation of the whole.

In a brief manual it is not possible to exhibit under each word all the forms which its root may have assumed in different languages, nor even the historical alterations in structure and meaning which it may itself have undergone before it is recognized as a genuine part of English speech. That is properly the work of the teacher in the class-room. All that this book can profess, is to give the root from which it is derived, and to add the corresponding roots in other languages, wherever any doubt or uncertainty as to its origin, structure, or significance may seem to require it.

A

DICTIONARY OF DERIVATIONS

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

A, a. [A.-S. *an, one*.] The indefinite article, signifying *one* or *any*, placed before nouns of the singular number denoting an individual object, before collective nouns, and also before plural nouns when the adjective *few* or the phrase *great many* is interposed.

Abalienate, (ab-äl'yen-ät) *v. t.* [L. *abalienare*; *ab* and *alienus*, foreign.] To transfer the title of property from one to another.

Abandon, (a-ban'dun) *v. t.* [F. *abandonner*, from *a*, to, *ban*, proscription, exile, and *donner*, to give.] To give up wholly and finally.

Abase, (a-bäs') *v. t.* [F. *abaisser*, from *a*, to, *bas*, low, the bottom, G. *basis*, base.] To bring low, as to the ground; to cast down.

Abate, (a-bät') *v. t.* [F. *abattre*, to beat down, from *battre*, L. *batuere*,

ABJECT

the body which lies between the thorax and the bottom of the pelvis.] **Aberration,** (ab-er-ä'shun) *n.* [L. *aberratio*, from *ab* and *errare*, to wander.] Act of wandering; deviation, especially from truth or moral rectitude, or from the natural state of alienation of mind;—a small periodical change of position in a star or other heavenly body.

Abet, (a-bet') *v. t.* [A.-S. *betan*, *gebetan*, to push forward, to advance.] To encourage or incite by aid or countenance—used chiefly in a bad sense.

Abeyance, (a-bä'ans) *n.* [Norm. F. *abbaiaunce*, *abaizance*, in expectation, *boyance*, hope, perhaps from F. *bayer*, to gape, tarry.] A state of suspension or temporary extinction with the expectation of a revival.

Abhor, (ab-hor') *v. t.* [L. *abhorrere*,

Abjure, (ab-jóór) *v. t.* [*L. abjurare*, from *ab* and *jurare*, to swear.] To renounce under oath, or with great solemnity.

Ablative, (ab'la-tiv) *a.* [*L. ablativus*, from *ablatus*, *pp.* of *auferre*, to carry away, from *ab* and *ferre*, to carry.] Taking away or removing—applied to the sixth case of Latin nouns.

Able, (ā'bl) *a.* [*Norm. F. ablez, hable, L. habilis*, from *habere*, to have.] Having sufficient physical or mental power for the accomplishment of some object.

Ablution, (ab-lū'shun) *n.* [*L. ablutio*, from *abluerē*, to wash away.] Act of cleansing or washing;—religious purification.

Abnormal, (ab-norm'al) *a.* [*L. ab* and *norma*, rule.] Contrary to rule, law, or system; irregular.

Abolish, (a-bol'ish) *v. t.* [*F. abolir, L. abolere*, from *ab* and *olere*, to grow.] To do away with utterly; to put an end to; to annul or destroy.

Abominate, (a-bom'in-āt) *v. t.* [*L. abominare, abominari*, from *ab* and *omen*, foreboding.] To turn from as ominous of evil; to hate in the highest degree.

Abortion, (a-bor'shun) *n.* [*L. abortio*, from *ab* and *oriri*, to rise, to be born.] The act of miscarrying;—anything which fails to come to maturity.

Abound, (a-bound') *v. i.* [*L. abundare*, from *ab* and *unda*, wave, stream, crowd.] To be in great plenty; to be prevalent;—to be copiously supplied with.

About, (a-bout') *prep.* [*A.-S. abutan, onbutan, embutan*, from prefix *on* or *emb*, around, and *butan*, without, outside.] On every side of; around;—over or upon different parts of;—

break.] To bring within less space to make shorter, especially by a fewer words;—to deprive; to cut.

Abrogate, (ab'rō-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. abrogare*, from *ab* and *rogare*, to propose.] To annul by an authoritative act; to abolish or repeal laws, decrees, customs, &c.

Abrupt, (ab-rupt') *a.* [*L. abruptus*, *pp.* of *abrumpere*, from *ab* and *rumpere*, to break.] Broken; staccato; craggy; precipitous;—without notice;—from one subject to another unconnected.

Abscess, (ab'ses) *n.* [*L. abscessus*, imposthume.] A collection of or purulent matter in an accidental cavity of the body.

Abscind, (ab-sind') *v. t.* [*L. abscondere*, from *ab* and *scindere*, to rend, to cut off.]

Abscond, (ab-skond') *v. i.* [*L. abscondere*, from *ab*, and *condere*, to lay up.] To secrete one's self;—especially of persons who withdraw to avoid a legal process.

Absence, (ab'sens) *n.* [*L. absens*, from *absum*, *abesse*, to be away from.] A state of being away from a place or from a companionship;—want; destitution.

Absolute, (ab'sō-lūt) *a.* [*L. absolutus*, *pp.* of *absolvere*, to loose or free from.] Freed or loosed from any limitation or condition; uncontrolled; unconditional;—complete; perfect;—positive; certain; authoritative.

Absolve, (ab-zolv') *v. t.* [*L. absolvi*, from *ab* and *solvere*, to loose.] To free from, as from some obligation, debt, responsibility, or penalty.

Absorb, (ab-sorb') *v. t.* [*L. absorbere*, from *ab* and *sorbere*, to suck in.] To drink in; to suck up; to swallow

abſ, and *trahere*, to draw.] To draw from or separate;—to draw off, in respect to interest or attention;—to consider by itself; to contemplate separately;—to epitomize or reduce;—to purloin.

Abstruse, (ab-strōōs') *a.* [L. *abstrusus*, *pp.* of *abstrudere*, to thrust away.] Literally, thrust away; hidden; hence, difficult or hard to be understood.

Absurd, (ab-surd') *a.* [L. *absurdus*, from *ab* and *surdus*, deaf.] Opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason or the plain dictates of common sense; logically contradictory.

Abundance, (a-bund'ans) *n.* [F. *abondance*, L. *abundantia*, from *ab* and *unda*, stream.] An overflowing fulness; ample sufficiency; great plenty.

Abuse, (a-būz') *v. t.* [L. *abusus*, *pp.* of *abuti*, from *ab* and *uti*, to use.] To make an ill or improper use of; to use with bad motives, to wrong purposes, or in a wrong way;—to treat rudely, or with reproachful language; to revile;—to deceive or impose on.

Abut, (a-but') *v. i.* [F. *aboutir*, from *a*, *at*, and *bout*, end, extremity.] To terminate or border; to be contiguous; to meet.

Abyss, (a-bis') *n.* [G. *abussos*, from *a* priv. and *bussos*, *buthos*, bottom.] A bottomless depth; a gulf; any deep, immeasurable space, and *specifically*, hell, or the bottomless pit.

Academy, (a-kad'e-me) *n.* [G. *akadēmia*.] A garden or grove near Athens

others;—a mark used in writing to regulate the pronunciation; a peculiar or characteristic modulation or modification of the voice.

Accept, (ak-sept') *v. t.* [F. *accepter* from L. *ad* and *capere*, to take.] To take or receive with consent, an offer or present;—to admit and agree to.

Accession, (ak-sesh'un) *n.* [L. *accessio*.] Act of acceding and becoming joined;—increase by something added; that which is added;—act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity;—addition; augmentation.

Accident, (ak'æ-dent) *n.* [L. *accidens* from *ad* and *cadere*, to fall.] An event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected; chance; casualty; contingency.

Acclaim, (ak-klām') *v. t.* [L. *acclamare*, from *ad* and *clamare*, to cry aloud.] To honour or meet with applause;—to salute.

Acclivity, (ak-kliv'e-te) *n.* [L. *acclivitas*, from *ad* and *clivus*, ascent.] A slope or inclination of the earth considered as *ascending*; ascent.

Accommodate, (ak-kom'mō-dāt) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *commodare*, to make fit from *modus*, manner, degree.] To render fit, suitable, or correspondent; to adapt; to conform;—to furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient;—to bring into agreement or harmony; to reconcile.

Accomplice, (ak-kom'plis) *n.* [F. *com-*

Accost, (ak-kost') *v. t.* [F. *accoster*, from *ad* and *cote*, L. *costa*, rib, side.] To address; to speak first to.

Account, (ak-kount') *v. t.* [F. *compter*, from L. *computare*, to reckon.] To reckon or compute;—to hold in opinion; to estimate;—*v. i.* To render an account or relation of particulars;—to constitute a reason.

Accoutre, (ak-kóot'er) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *accoustre*, *accoutre*, from *coster*, a rich coat or dress, or from *coudre*, L. *consuere*, to sew together.] To furnish with dress or equipments, especially those of a soldier.

Accredit, (ak-kred'it) *v. t.* [L. *accreditus*, *pp.* of *accredere*, to assent to, from *ad* and *credere*, to believe.] To give trust or confidence to; to credit;—to send with credentials, as an envoy.

Accretion, (ak-krē'shun) *n.* [L. *accretio*, F. *accretion*, from L. *ad* and *crescere*, to grow.] An increase by natural growth, especially the increase of organic bodies by the accession of parts;—a growing together.

Accrue, (ak-króó') *v. i.* [F. *accrue*, increase; *accrû*, *pp.* of *accroître*.] To increase; to augment; to be added, as increase, profit, or damage.

Accumulate, (ak-kū'mū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *accumulatus*, *pp.* of *accumulare*, from *ad* and *cumulare*, to heap.] To heap up in a mass; to collect or bring together;—*v. i.* To grow to a great size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly.

Accurate, (ak-kū-rāt) *a.* [L. *accuratus*, from *ad* and *curare*, to take care, from *cura*, care.] In careful conformity to truth, or to a standard rule or model; free from failure, error, or defect.

acetum, vinegar, from *acer*, sharp, sour.] Composed, as a certain acid of four parts each of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; relating to such acid;—sour; austere.

Ache, (āk) *v. i.* [A.-S. *acan*, G. *achen*, Skr. *aka*, pain.] To suffer pain; have, or be in pain, or in continued pain; to be distressed.

Achieve, (a-chēv') *v. t.* [F. *achever*, from *chef*, head, end, L. *caput*.] To carry on to a final close; to bring out into a perfected state; to accomplish.

Achromatic, (ak-rō-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *achrōmatos*, from *a priv.* and *chrōma*, colour.] Free from colour; not showing colour from the decomposition of light.

Acid, (as'id) *n.* [L. *acidus*, sour, A.-S. *aced*, vinegar, from the root *ach*, edge.] A sour substance;—an electro-negative substance having the properties of combining with alkalies and alkaline oxides, and of reddening most blue vegetable colours, and usually with a strong, sharp taste.

Acorn, (ā'korn) *n.* [A.-S. *æcern*, from *æc*, oak, *corn*, corn, grain.] The seed or fruit of the oak.

Acoustic, (a-kous'tik) *a.* [G. *akous-tikos*, hearing, from *akouein*, to hear.] Pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the science of sounds.

Acquaint, (ak-kwānt') *v. t.* [Norm. F. *accointer*, from L. *accognitare*, frequentative of *cognoscere*, *cognitum*, to know.] To make fully or intimately known; to make familiar;—to communicate notice to.

Acquiesce, (ak-kwē-es') *v. i.* [F. *acquiescer*, from L. *ad* and *quiescere*, to be quiet, *quies*, rest.] To rest satisfied or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition or discontent.

sowed field.] A piece of land containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet.

Acrid, (ak'rid) *a.* [L. *acer*, sharp, sour.] Of a biting taste; sharp; pungent; harsh.

Acrobat, (ak'ro-bat) *n.* [G. *akros*, on high, and *bainein*, to go.] One who practises high vaulting, rope-dancing, &c.

Acrostic, (a-kros'tik) *n.* [G. *akrostichon*, from *akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, order, line, verse.] A composition, usually in verse, in which the first letter of every line, read collectively, form a name or sentence.

Act, (akt) *v. i.* [L. *actus*, *pp.* of *agere*, to drive, to lead, do.] To exert power;—to be in action or motion;—to behave or conduct, as in private duties or public offices; to demean one's self;—*v. t.* To perform upon the stage;—hence, to feign or counterfeit;—to assume the office or character of.

Actual, (akt'ü-al) *a.* [F. *actuel*, L. *actualis*, from *agere*, *actum*, to do.] Existing in act, and truly and absolutely so; real.

Acumen, (a-kü'men) *n.* [L. *acuere*, to sharpen, from the root *ach*, and

pp. of *addicere*, to adjudge, devote from *ad* and *dicere*, to say.] To apply habitually; to devote; to accuse; to habituate.

Addle, (ad'dl) *a.* [W. *hadyd*, corrupt A.-S. *aidlian*, to be sick.] Having lost the power of development by becoming diseased; hence, unfruitful or barren.

Address, (ad-dres') *v. t.* [F. *adresser* from *a*, to, and *dresser*, to put straight, *droit*, It. *ritto*, L. *rectus*.] To direct words or discourse to; to apply to by words, as by a speech, petition, or the like;—to direct in writing, as a letter; to superscribe;—to court; to woo;—to consign.

Adduce, (ad-düs') *v. t.* [L. *adducere* from *ad* and *ducere*, to lead.] To bring forward, present, or offer; to bring forward by way of proof.

Adept, (a-dept') *a.* [L. *adeptus*, *pp.* of *adipisci*, to arrive at, to obtain.] Well skilled; skilful; completely versed or acquainted.

Adequate, (ad'ë-kwät) *a.* [L. *adæquat*, *pp.* of *adæquare*, to make equal to.] Equal, proportionate, or correspondent to; fully sufficient.

Adhere, (ad-hër') *v. i.* [L. *adhærere* from *ad* and *hærere*, to stick.] To stick fast or cleave to, as a Clinton

or unite to;—*v. i.* To be contiguous or next; to be in contact or very near.

Adjourn, (ad-jurn') *v. t.* [*F. adjourner*, from *a*, to, and *journée*, day's work, *L. diurnus*, belonging to the day.] To put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely;—*v. i.* To suspend business for a time; to close the session of a public body.

Adjudge, (ad-juj') *v. t.* [*F. adjuger*, from *a*, to, and *juge*, *L. judex*, a judge.] To award or decree judicially or by authority;—to sentence.

Adjudicate, (ad-joo'de-kät) *v. t.* [*L. ad* and *judicare*, to judge.] To try and determine, as a court; to adjudge.

Adjunct, (ad-jungkt) *n.* [*L. adjunctus*, *pp.* of *adjungere*, to unite.] Something joined to another thing, but not an essential part of it; an appendage.

Adjure, (ad-jöör') *v. t.* [*L. adjurare*, to swear to, from *ad* and *jurare*, to swear.] To charge, bind, command, or entreat solemnly and earnestly, as if under oath, or the penalty of a curse.

Adjust, (ad-just') *v. t.* [*F. ajuster*, from *L. ad*, and *justus*, just, right.] To make exact or conformable;—to reduce to order;—to set right.

Administer, (ad-min'is-ter) *v. t.* [*L. ad* and *ministrare*, to attend on, from *minister*, servant.] To manage or conduct, as public affairs;—to dispense, as justice, &c.;—to furnish or supply;—to give or tender, as an oath;—to settle, as the estate of one who dies without a will;—*v. i.* To contribute; to perform the office of administrator.

Admire, (ad-mir') *v. t.* [*L. admirari*,

Admonish, (ad-mon'ish) *v. t.* [*L. and monere*, to remind, warn, root *man*, to think.] To reprimand gently, or with mildness;—to contend against wrong practices;—to instruct or direct.

Adolescent, (ad-ö-les'ent) *a.* [*L. aescens*, *pp.* of *adolescere*, from *ad* and *olescere*, to grow.] Growing, advancing from childhood to manhood.

Adopt, (a-dopt') *v. t.* [*L. adoptare*, from *ad* and *optare*, to choose.] To receive the child of another as a treat it as one's own; to choose select.

Adore, (a-dör') *v. t.* [*L. adorare*, from *ad* and *orare*, to speak, pray, from *os*, *oris*, mouth.] To worship with profound reverence;—to love in the highest degree.

Adorn, (a-dorn') *v. t.* [*L. adornare*, from *ad* and *ornare*, to furnish, embellish.] To render beautiful; to decorate.

Adroit, (a-droit') *a.* [*F. à droit*, to the right, from *L. rectus*, right.] Possessing or exercising skill or dexterity; ready in invention or execution.

Adulation, (ad-ü-lä'shun) *n.* [*L. adulatio*, from *adulari*, to flatter.] Servile flattery; sycophancy.

Adult, (a-dult') *a.* [*L. adultus*, *pp.* of *adolescere*, to grow up.] Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength.

Adulterate, (a-dul'ter-ät) *v. t.* [*L. adulterare*, from *adulter*, mixed, unchaste, *ad* and *alter*, other.] To debase or corrupt or make impure by admixture of baser materials.

Adumbrate, (ad-um'brät) *v. t.* [*L.*

Advantage, (ad-vant'āj) *n.* [F. *avantage*, from *avant*, before, L. *ad* and *ante*.] Any state, condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means particularly favourable to some desired end;—superiority of state, or that which gives it;—benefit; gain; profit.

Advent, (ad'vent) *n.* [L. *adventus*, a coming, from *advenire*, to come.] A coming; approach; *specifically*, the first or the second coming of Christ;—a season of devotion including the four Sundays before Christmas.

Adventure, (ad-vent'ūr) *n.* [F. *aventure*, lt. *ventura*, from L. *venturus*, fut. perf. of *venire*, to come.] That of which one has no direction; chance;—an enterprise of hazard; a bold undertaking;—a remarkable occurrence; a striking event;—goods sent to sea at the risk of the person sending them.

Adverb, (ad'verb) *n.* [L. *adverbium*, from *ad* and *verbum*, word, verb.] A word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb, and usually placed near it.

Adverse, (ad'vers) *a.* [L. *adversus*, pp. of *advertere*, to turn to.] Acting in a contrary direction; conflicting;—opposing desire;—contrary to the wishes, or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous.

Advert, (ad-vert') *v. i.* [L. *advertere*, from *ad* and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn the mind or attention to.

Advertise, (ad-ver-tīz') *v. t. or i.* [F. *avertir*, to inform, Arm. *avertizza*, from L. *ad* and *vertere*, to turn.] To give notice, advice, or intelligence to;—to make known through the press.

who had the care of the buildings, streets, public sq &c.

Aerify, (ā'er-e-fī) *v. t.* [L. *aër facere*, to make.] To change aëriform state; to fill or with air.

Aerolite, (ā'er-ō-lit) *n.* [G. and *lithos*, stone.] A ston from the air or upper reg meteoric stone.

Aeronaut, (ā'er-ō-nawt) *n.* air, and *nautēs*, sailor.] A navigator; a balloonist.

Esthetics, (es-thet'iks) *n. s.* *aisthetikos*, from *aisthanes* perceive.] The theory or pl of taste; the science of the l in nature and art.

Affable, (affa-bl) *a.* [L. *affab: affari*, to speak to, *ad* and *phab*, to speak.] Ready to c easy of access.

Affair, (af-ār') *n.* [F. *affai faire*, to do, L. *facere*.] Th is done or is to be done; bu any kind; transaction; co: pl. Matters; state or conc business or concerns.

Affect, (af-fekt') *v. t.* [L. *affi strive after*, from *ad* and *f make*.] To act upon; to p change in;—to influence or the feelings or passions; to to dispose or incline;—to at imitate in a manner not nat put on a pretence of.

Affiance, (af-fi'ans) *n.* [N *affaunce*, F. *fiancer*, to betro L. *fides*, trust, faith.] Plight the marriage contract or n trust; reliance; confiden

heterogeneous particles of bodies, and forms compounds.

Affirm, (af-ferm') *v. t.* [L. *affirmare*, from *ad* and *firmare*, to make firm.] To confirm, establish, or ratify;—to assert positively; to aver; to maintain as true;—*v. i.* To declare or assert positively or before an authorized magistrate or tribunal.

Affix, (af-fiks') *v. t.* [L. *affixus*, *pp.* of *affigere*, to fasten to.] To add at the close or end;—to attach, unite, or connect;—to fix or fasten in any manner.

Afflatus, (af-flā'tus) *n.* [L. *afflatus*, from *ad* and *flare*, to breathe, to blow.] A breath or blast of wind;—communication of divine knowledge;—the inspiration of a poet.

Afflict, (af-flikt') *v. t.* [L. *affligere*, *afflictum*, from *ad* and *figere*, to strike.] To strike down; to overthrow;—to give continued pain; to cause to suffer dejection, grief, or distress.

Affluence, (af-flū-ens) *n.* [L. *affluentia*, from *ad* and *fluere*, to flow to.] Abundance of any thing, especially riches.

Afford, (af-förd') *v. t.* [F. *afforer*, to value, from L. *ad*, to, and *forum*, court, market-place; or from *a* and A.-S. *forth*, Ger. *fort*, *far*, *faran*, to go.] To yield or produce as the natural result, fruit, or issue;—to give, grant, or confer, with a remoter reference to its being the natural result;—to grant, sell, or expend with profit or without loss, owing to one's circumstances.

Affranchise, (af-fran'chiz) *v. t.* [F. *affranchir*, to make free.] To make free; to enfranchise.

Affray, (af-frā) *n.* [F. *effrayer*, to

Affuse, (af-füz') *v. t.* [L. *affund* *affusum*, from *ad* and *fundere*, pour.] To pour upon; to sprinkle

After, (aft'er) *prep.* [A.-S. *after*, comparative of *aft*, *aft*, *eft*.] Behind place;—later in time;—moving ward from behind; in search or pursuit of;—in imitation of;—subsequently in time or place.

Again, (a-gen') *adv.* [A.-S. *age* *on* *gen*, *gen*, against.] Another time once more;—in return; back.

Agate, (ag'ät) *n.* [F. *agate*, L. and G. *achates* or *gagates*, so called from a river of that name in Sicily.] A precious stone, a semi-pellucid, uncrystallized variety of quartz, variegated with colouring matter.

Age, (äj) *n.* [L. *ætas*, *ævitas*, from *ævum*, age, G. *aiōn*, Skr. *yuga*.] Whole duration of a being;—that part of the duration of a being which is between its beginning and any given time;—the latter part of life;—period when a person is enabled by law to act for himself, or when he ceases to be controlled by parents or guardians;—a particular period of time in history;—the people who live at a particular period.

Agency, (äj'en-se) *n.* [L. *agens*, *ppr.* of *agere*, to do.] Quality of acting or of exerting power; the state of being in action; instrumentality;—office or duties of an agent or factor.

Agglomerate, (ag-glóm'er-ät) *v. t.* [L. *agglomerare*, from *ad* and *glomerare*, to form into a *glomus*, a ball of yarn.] To wind or collect into a ball; hence, to gather into a mass.

Agglutinate, (ag-glóó'tin-ät) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *glutinare*, from *gluten*, glue.] To unite or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to

To bring together; to collect into a sum or mass.

Aggression, (ag-gresh'un) *n.* [*L. aggressio*, from *aggredi*, to go to, approach.] First attack or act of hostility or injury; first act leading to a war or controversy.

Aggrieve, (ag-grēv') *v. t.* [*L. ad* and *gravis*, heavy.] To give pain or sorrow to; to afflict; hence, to oppress or vex by injustice.

Agile, (aj'il) *a.* [*L. agilis*, from *agere*, to act.] Quick of motion.

Agitate, (aj'it-ät) *v. t.* [*L. agitare*, intensive of *agere*, to do.] To move with a violent irregular action;—to disturb or excite;—to discuss with great earnestness;—to revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects.

Agonize, (ag'o-niz) *v. i.* [*G. agonizesthai*, *agonizein*, from *agōn*, a struggle, a contest.] To writhe with agony; to suffer violent anguish;—*v. t.* To distress with great pain; to torture.

Agrarian, (a-grä're-an) *a.* [*L. agrarius*, from *ager*, a field.] Pertaining to lands;—*specifically*, pertaining to an equal division of lands.

Agree, (a-grē') *v. i.* [*F. agreer*, from *a*, to, and *gre*, will, accord, Celt. *rhad*, *L. gratia*.] To harmonize in opinion, statement, or action;—to yield assent;—to come to terms;—to resemble;—to suit or be adapted in its effects.

Agriculture, (ag're-kul-tūr) *n.* [*L. ager*, field, and *cultura*, from *colere*, cultum, to till.] The art or science of cultivating the ground; tillage;

sile weapon; to direct the intention or purpose;—*v. t.* To direct or point, as a weapon; to direct to a particular object.

Air, (är) *n.* [*G. aēr*.] The fluid which we breathe, and which surrounds the earth; the atmosphere—a particular state of the atmosphere, as respects heat, cold, moisture, and the like, or as affecting the sensations;—any aëriform body; a gas;—air in motion; a light breeze—a tune; a short piece of music adapted to words;—peculiar look, appearance, manner; mien or carriage of a person.

Aisle, (il) *n.* [*F. aisle*, *aile*, *L. ala*.] The wing of a building;—one of the lateral divisions of a Gothic church, separated from the nave by pillars or piers—a passage in a church into which the pews or seats open.

Alabaster, (al'a-bas-ter) *n.* [*G. alabastron*.] A compact variety of sulphate of lime or gypsum, of fine texture and usually white and semi-pellucid—a hard, compact variety of carbonate of lime.

Alacrity, (a-lak're-te) *n.* [*L. alacritas* from *alacer*, *alacris*, lively, eager.] Cheerful readiness.

Alarm, (a-lärm') *n.* [*F. alarme*, Celt. *alarm*, *al*, very, and *garm*, noise cry.] Any sound or information intended to give notice of approaching danger;—sudden surprise with fear or terror;—a mechanical contrivance for awakening persons from sleep.

Alas, (a-las') *interj.* [*F. hélas*, D

and man.] A magistrate or officer of a city or town corporation next in rank below the mayor.

Ale, (āl) *n.* [A.-S. *ale*, from *alan*, to nourish, L. *alere*.] A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation.

Alert, (a-ler't) *a.* [It. *all'erta*, upon one's guard, from *erto*, L. *erectus*, drawn up, straight up.] Watchful; vigilant; active; brisk.

Algebra, (al'je-bra) *n.* [A. *al-gabr*, *al-jabr*, from *gabara* or *jabara*, to bind together.] That branch of analysis whose object is to investigate the relations and properties of numbers and quantities by means of letters and other symbols.

Alias, (ā'le-as) *adv.* [L. from *alius*, another.] Otherwise; otherwise called—a term used in legal proceedings to connect the different names of a party who has gone by two or several, as Smith, *alias* Simpson.

Alibi, (al'e-be) *n.* [L. *alicubi*, elsewhere, in another place.] When a person, on trial for a crime, shows that he was in another place at the time when the act was committed, he is said to prove an *alibi*.

Alien, (al'yen) *a.* [L. *alienus*, from *alius*, another.] Not belonging to the same country or government, or to the citizens or subjects thereof; foreign;—wholly different in nature.

Alight, (a-lit') *v. i.* [A.-S. *alhtan*, *gelhtan*.] To get down; to dismount;—to fall or descend, and settle or lodge.

Alike, (a-lik') *a.* [A.-S. *gelic*.] Having resemblance; similar.

Aliment, (al'e-ment) *n.* [L. *alimentum*, from *alere*, to feed, nourish.] That which feeds or supports.

ity, or degree of;—*adv.* Who completely; altogether; entirely. *n.* The whole number, quantity, amount.

Allay, (al-lā') *v. t.* [A.-S. *alecgan*, lay down, Ger. *legen*, G. *legen*.] To make quiet or put at rest; to pacify or appease;—to abate, mitigate, repress, or subdue.

Allege, (al-lej') *v. t.* [L. *allegare*, from *ad* and *legare*, to send, dispatch.] To affirm with positiveness;—to produce, as an argument, plea, or excuse.

Allegiance, (al-lēj'ans) *n.* [Norm. F., from L. *ad* and *ligare*, to bind.] The tie or obligation which a subject owes to his prince or government; loyalty.

Allegory, (al'le-go-re) *n.* [G. *allegoria*, *allos*, other, and *agoreuein*, to harangue, from *agora*, assembly.] A figurative manner of speech or description.

Alleluiah, (al-le-lōō'ya) *n.* [H. *halal*, to praise, and *yehōwah*, Jehovah.] Praise to Jehovah.

Alleviate, (al-lē've-āt) *v. t.* [L. *alleviare*, from *ad* and *levi*, light.] To make light or easy to be borne, in a literal sense;—to make light, in a figurative sense; hence, to make easier to be endured.

Alliance, (al-lī'ans) *n.* [F. *alliance*, from *allier*, L. *alligere*, to bind to something.] State of being bound to; a union or connection of interests, especially between families by marriage, and states by compact, treaty, or league.

Alliteration, (al-lit-er-ā'shun) *n.* [L. *ad* and *littera*, letter.] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other or at

alloter, from *lot*, A.-S. *hlōt*, share.] To divide, as by lot;—to distribute in parts or portions; hence, to grant or appoint in general.

Allow, (al-lou') *v. t.* [F. *allouer*, from *a* and *louer*, L. *locare*, to place.] To give or yield;—to own or acknowledge;—to abate or deduct;—to grant license to; to permit.

Alloy, (al-loi') *v. t.* [F. *aloyer*, from *à la loi*, according to law.] To reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable metal;—to impair or corrupt.

Allude, (al-lūd') *v. i.* [L. *alludere*, from *ad* and *ludere*, to play.] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to hint by remote suggestions.

Allure, (al-lūr') *v. t.* [F. *leurrer*, to lure, decoy.] To attempt to draw to; to tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent.

Alluvial, (al-lū've-al) *a.* [L. *alluvio*, *alluvium*, the deposit of sand, shells, &c., on the shore of the sea or bank of a river; the deposit of gravel, loam, or other earths washed down from the mountains.] Pertaining to, contained in, or composed of alluvium;—washed ashore or down a stream; of fresh-water origin.

Almanac, (awl'ma-nak) *n.* [A. *al*, the, and *mand*, measure, time.] A book or table containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added.

Almighty, (awl-mī'te) *a.* [A.-S. *al*, all, and *mihtig*, mighty.] All-

with a progressive motion; onward;—in company; together.

Aloof, (a-lōōf') *adv.* [All off, quite off, or from aloft.] Apart; at or from a distance.

Alphabet, (al'fa-bet) *n.* [G. *alpha-bētos*, from *alpha* and *bēta*, the first two Greek letters.] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order.

Altar, (awl'ter) *n.* [L. *altare*, from *altus*, high.] A table or elevated place on which gifts and sacrifices are offered to some deity;—in Christian churches, the communion table.

Alter, (awl'ter) *v. t.* [F. *alterer*, L. *alterare*, from *alter*, another.] To make some change in; to vary in some degree, without an entire difference;—to change entirely or materially.

Altercate, (al'ter-kāt) *v. i.* [L. *altercare*, *altercari*, from *alter*, another.] To contend in words; to wrangle.

Alternate, (al-tern'āt) *a.* [L. *alternatus*, *pp.* of *alternare*, to act by turns.] Being by turns; one following the other in succession of time or place; hence, reciprocal.

Altitude, (al'te-tūd) *n.* [L. *altitudo*, from *altus*, high.] Space extended upward; height; the perpendicular elevation of an object above the ground, or above a given level.

Alum, (al'um) *n.* [L. *alumen*.] A double sulphate of alumina and potassa.

Am, (am) [Skr. *as-mi*, G. *eimi*, Go.

government ; proclamation of such pardon.

Among, (a-mung') *prep.* [A.-S. *amang*, *onmang*, from *gemang*, mixture, *mengan*, to mix.] Mixed or mingled with ;—conjoined or associated with, or making part of the number of.

Amorous, (am'or-us) *a.* [F. *amoureux*, fond, loving, It. *amoroso*, from L. *amor*, love.] Inclined to love ; having a propensity to sexual enjoyment ;—enamoured ;—relating to, or produced by, love.

Amount, (a-mount') *v. i.* [F. *monter*, to ascend, from L. *ad* and *mons*, mountain.] To rise to or reach by accumulation of particular sums or quantities ; to come in the aggregate or whole to.

Amour, (a-móór') *n.* [F., from L. *amor*, love.] A love intrigue.

Amphibious, (am-fib'e-us) *a.* [G. *amphibios*, from *amphi*, both, and *bios*, life.] Having the power of living in air and water ;—adapted for living on land or in water ;—of a mixed nature ; partaking of two natures.

Amphitheatre, (am-fe-thē'a-ter) *n.* [G. *amphitheatron*, from *amphi*, about, and *theastai*, to see.] An oval or circular edifice having rows of seats one above another around an open space called the arena, and used for public sports.

Ample, (am'pl) *a.* [L. *amplus*.] Full ; large ; wide ; spacious ;—liberal ; unrestrained ; fully sufficient.

Amplify, (am'ple-fi) *v. t.* [F. *ampli-*

against, and *chronos*, time.] An error in chronology by which events are misplaced in regard to each other.

Anagram, (an'a-gram) *n.* [G. *anagramma*, from *ana*, back, again, and *gramma*, letter.] A transposition of the letters of a word, by which a new word is formed. Thus, *astronomers* may be turned into *moonstarrers*.

Analogy, (a-nal'ō-je) *n.* [G. *analogia*, from *ana* and *logos*, reason, proportion.] An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things themselves are different ;—equality, proportion, or similarity of ratios.

Analysis, (a-nal'e-sis) *n.* [G. *analysis*, from *analuein*, to unloose, from *ana*, again, and *luein*, to loose.] A resolution of any thing, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into its constituent or original elements—opposed to *synthesis*.

Anarchy, (an'ar-ke) *n.* [G. *anarchia*, from a priv. and *archos*, chief.] Want of government, in society ; lawlessness ;—confusion.

Anathema, (a-nath'e-ma) *n.* [G. *anathema*, from *ana*, up, and *tithenai*, to set.] An offering or present made to some deity, and hung up in a temple ;—a ban or curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority.

Anatomy, (a-nat'ō-me) *n.* [G. *anatômē*, from *ana*, up, and *temnein*, to cut.] Art of dissection ;—science of the structure of animal bodies ;—act of dividing any thing corporeal or intel-

taunce of time ;—of great age ; advanced in years.

Anecdote, (an'ek-dōt) *n.* [G. *anek-dotos*, not published, from a priv. and *ekdotos*, given out, from *ekdidonai*, to give out, to publish.] A particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature ; a biographical incident.

Aneurism, (an'ū-rizm) *n.* [G. *aneurysma*, a widening, from *ana*, through-out, and *eurunein*, to make wide, from *eurus*, wide.] A soft, pulsating tumour, arising from the preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery.

Angel, (an'jel) *n.* [L. *angelus*, from G. *aggelos*, messenger, from *aggellein*, to bear a message.] A messenger ;—a spirit, or a spiritual being employed by God to communicate his will to man ;—a ministering spirit ;—an evil spirit.

Anger, (ang'ger) *n.* [L. *angor*, from *angere*, to choke, strangle.] A strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury.

Angle, (ang'gl) *n.* [L. *angulus*, from G. *agkulos*, bent, *agkos*, a bend or hollow.] The point where two lines meet or intersect ; a corner ;—the difference of direction of two lines in the same plane that meet, or that would meet if sufficiently extended ; or the difference of direction of two planes intersecting, or tending to intersect each other.

Anglican, (ang'gle-kan) *a.* [L. *anglicanus*, from *Angli*, the *Angles*, a tribe from lower Germany who settled in Britain, from *eng* or *ing*, plain, low country, and *lic*, *lik*, like.] English ; pertaining to England or the English nation.

G. *anemos*, breath, air, soul, root *an*, to breathe, live.] A sized living being endowed with sensation and the power of motion ;—an irrational being distinguished from man.

Animate, (an'e-māt) *v. t.* [L. *animā*, from *anima*, breath, soul.] To natural life to ;—to heighten powers or effect of ;—to give spirit or vigour to.

Animosity, (an-e-mos'e-te) *n.* [L. *mositas*.] Violent hatred leading to active opposition ; active enmity.

Annals, (an'alnz) *n. pl.* [L. *annales* (sc. *liber*), year-book, from *annus*, year.] A history of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened ; also, the title of such a history ;—a series of historical events.

Anneal, (an-nēl) *v. t.* [A.-S. *anælan*, *onælan*, from prefix *an*, *on*, and *alan*, to kindle.] To heat nearly to fluidity, and then cool slowly, for the purpose of rendering less brittle ;—to heat as glass or tiles, in order to fix colours.

Annex, (an-neks') *v. t.* [F. *annexer*, from L. *ad*, to, and *nectere*, to tie.] To unite at the end ; to subjoin ;—to add, as a smaller thing to a greater ;—to connect, as a consequence.

Annihilate, (an-nī'hil-āt) *v. t.* [L. *annihilare*, from *ad* and *nihilum*, *nihil*, nothing.] To reduce to nothing ; to cause to cease to be ;—to destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties of.

Anniversary, (an-ne-vērs'a-re) *a.* [L. *anniversarius*, from *annus*, year, and *versare*, to turn.] Returning with the year at a stated time.

Annotate, (an'nō-tāt) *v. i.* [L. *anno-*

performed in a year; reckoned by the year;—lasting or continuing only one year or season.

Annul, (an-nul') *v. t.* [F. *annuller*, from L. *ad*, to, *ne*, not, and *ullus*, any.] To make void or of no effect—used appropriately of laws, decrees, decisions of courts, &c.

Annumerate, (an-nū'mer-āt) *v. t.* [L. *annumerare*, from *ad* and *numerus*, number.] To add to a number.

Annunciate, (an-nun'se-āt) *v. t.* [L. *annunciare*.] To announce; to bring tidings.

Anodyne, (an'ō-dīn) *a.* [G. *anōdunos*, from a priv. and *odunē*, pain.] Serving to assuage pain.

Anoint, (a-noint') *v. t.* [F. *oindre*, L. *inungere*, from *in* and *ungere*, to smear.] To pour oil upon; to smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances;—to consecrate by unction, or the use of oil;—to set apart to some important office.

Anomalous, (a-nom'a-lus) *a.* [G. *anōmalos*, from a priv. and *homalos*, even, from *homos*, same.] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal; irregular.

Anonymous, (a-non'e-mus) *a.* [G. *anōnumos*, from a priv. and *onoma*, name.] Wanting a name; without the real name of the author; nameless:—frequently written **Anon.**

Answer, (an'ser) *v. t.* [A.-S. *and-swarjan*, from *and*, against, and *swarjan*, *swaran*, *sveran*, to affirm.] To speak or write in return to a call or question, or to a speech, argument,

ante, before, and *cedere*, to go.] Going before in time.

Antediluvian, (an-tē-de-lōō've-an) *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *diluvium* flood.] Before the deluge; pertaining to the times before the flood.

Antemeridian, (an-tē-mē-rid'e-an) *a.* [L. *ante* and *meridies*, noon.] Being before noon.

Antenuptial, (an-tē-nup'she-al) *a.* [L. *ante*, before, *nuptia*, marriage.] Being before marriage.

Anterior, (an-tēr'e-er) *a.* [L. *comp. o. obs. anterus*, from *ante*, before.] Before in time; prior; antecedent;—before in place.

Anthem, (an'them) *n.* [G. *anti* against, and *hymnos*, a hymn, song.] Formerly, a hymn sung in alternate parts, but, in present usage, any church music adapted to passage from the Scriptures.

Anther, (an'ther) *n.* [G. *anthēros*, -a flowery, from *anthein*, to bloom *anthos*, flower.] That part of the stamen containing the pollen or fertilizing dust, which, when mature is emitted for the impregnation of the ovary.

Anthology, (an-thol'o-je) *n.* [G. *anthologia*, from *anthos*, flower, and *legein*, to gather.] A discourse or flowers;—a collection of beautiful passages from authors;—a collection of Greek epigrams.

Antic, (an'tik) *a.* [F. *antique*, L. *antiquus*, ancient.] Odd; fanciful fantastic.

Antichrist, (an'te-krist) *n.* [G. *anti*

Antipodes, (an-tip'ō-dēz) *n. pl.* [G., from *anti*, against, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.] Those who live on opposite sides of the globe, and whose feet are, of course, directly opposite;—the opposite side of the globe.

Antiquarian, (an-te-kwā're-an) *a.* [L. *antiquarius*, from *antiquus*, old.] Pertaining to antiquity.

Antiquate, (an'te-kwāt) *v. t.* [L. *antiquare*, from *antiquus*, old.] To make obsolete, old, or void.

Antithesis, (an-tith'ē-sis) *n.* [G., from *anti*, against, and *thesis*, a setting, from *tithenai*, to set.] An opposition of words or sentiments occurring in the same sentence; contrast.

Antitype, (an'te-tip) *n.* [G. *anti*, opposite to, and *tupos*, type.] That which is prefigured by the type; thus the paschal lamb was a type of which Christ is the antitype.

Antler, (ant'ler) *n.* [Norm. F. *antolier*, *andouiller*, from L. *ante*, before.] A start or branch of the horn of the stag; properly, the first or front branch.

Anxiety, (ang-zī'e-te) *n.* [L. *anxietas*, from *anxius*, anxious, from *angere*, to press together, to pain.] Solitude about some future or uncertain event.

Any, (en'ne) *a.* [A.-S. *anig*, *ænig*, from *an*, *ein*, one, and the termination *ig*, *ic*.] One out of many, indefinitely;—some: an indefinite number or quantity.

Apartment, (a-pārt'ment) *n.* [F. *apartement*, from *a* and *partir*, to divide, L. *partiri*, from *pars*, *partis*, part.] A room in a building or house.

Apathy, (ap'a-the) *n.* [G. *apatheia*, from *a* priv. and *pathos*, suffering,

from *apis*, a bee.] A bees are kept; a bee-hou

Apocalypse, (a-pok'a-lips)

kalypsis, from *apokalyp* close.] Revelation; *disk* specifically, the last book Bible.

Apocrypha, (a-pok're-fa) *n.* *apokryphos*, hidden, from *ap* and *kruptein*, to hide.] Book authenticity, as inspired wri not admitted, and which considered part of the c Scripture.

Apollyon, (a-pol'yon) *n.* [G. *apollyō*, from *apo*, from, and *ollunai*, to stroy.] The destroyer—a name gi to the angel of the bottomless pit

Apology, (a-pol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *apolo*, from *apo*, from, and *logos*, spee Something said or written in defe or justification;—an acknowledgm intended as an extenuation of so improper or injurious remark or act.

Apoplectic, (ap-ō-plek'tik) *a.* [G. *apoplektikos*, from *apo*, from, and *plēssein*, to strike.] Pertaining to, or consisting in, apoplexy or sudden loss of sense and voluntary motion, usually from pressure on the brain;—predisposed to apoplexy.

Apostasy, (a-pos'ta-se) *n.* [G. *apostasia*, from *apo*, from, and *stēnai*, to stand.] An abandonment of or departure from one's faith, principles, or party.

Apostle, (a-pos'el) *n.* [G. *apostolos*, from *apostellein*, to send away, from *apo* and *stellein*, to send.] A person sent forth or deputed to execute some important business; specifically, one of the twelve disciples of Christ sent forth to preach the gospel.

Apostrophe, (a-pos'trō-fe) *n.* [G., from

ad and *parare*, to make ready.] Things provided as means to some end; especially, a full collection or set of implements, or utensils, for performing scientific experiments or operations.

Apparel, (ap-pâr'el) *n.* [F. *appareil*, from *parer*, L. *parare*, to prepare.] Covering for the body; dress; raiment.

Apparent, (ap-pâr'ent) *a.* [L. *apparens*, *ppr.* of *apparere*, to appear.] Capable of being seen, or easily seen; —beyond question or doubt; —appearing to the eye, but not true or real.

Appeal, (ap-pêl') *v. i.* [L. *appellare*, from *ad* and *pellere*, to drive.] To remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court for the purpose of re-examination or for decision; —to refer to another for the decision of a question controverted, or the confirmation of testimony or facts; hence, to call on for aid.

Appear, (ap-pâr') *v. i.* [L. *apparere*, to appear, from *ad* and *parere*, to come forth.] To come or be in sight; —to stand in presence of some superior; —to become visible to the apprehension of the mind; to be obvious; —to seem.

Appease, (ap-pêz') *v. t.* [F. *apaiser*, from L. *ad* and *pax*, peace.] To make quiet; to pacify; to allay.

Appellation, (ap-pel-â'shun) *n.* [L. *appellatio*, from *appellare*, to call.] The name by which a person or thing is called; title; address.

other significant sign; —to praise by words; to commend.

Apply, (ap-pli') *v. t.* [F. *applier*, *appliquer*, L. *applicare*, from *ad* and *plicare*, to fold.] To lay or place; to put, bring, or carry; —to use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case; —to engage and employ diligently, or with attention.

Appoint, (ap-point') *v. t.* [F. *appointer*, from L. *ad* and *punctum*, a point.] To fix with power or firmness; to establish by a decree, command, resolve, or mutual agreement; to constitute; to ordain; to prescribe; —to allot, assign, designate, or set apart; —to provide with every necessary; to equip.

Apportion, (ap-pôr'shun) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *portio*, portion.] To divide and assign in just proportion; to part out; to distribute to each.

Apposite, (ap'pô-zit) *a.* [L. *appositus*, *pp.* of *apponere*, from *ad* and *ponere*, to put, place.] Very applicable; well adapted; suitable or fit; relevant.

Appraise, (ap-prâz') *v. t.* [F. *apprécier*, from L. *ad* and *pretium*, value, price.] To set a value on; to estimate the worth of, particularly by persons appointed for the purpose.

Appreciate, (ap-prê'she-ât) *v. t.* [F. *apprécier*, from L. *ad* and *pretium*, value, price.] To set a price or value on; to estimate justly or truly.

Apprehend, (ap-prê-hend') *v. t.* [L. *apprehendere*, from *ad* and *prehendere*, to lay hold of, from the root

Argue, (ár'gū) v. i. [F. *arguer*, L.

kratein, to rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in a privileged order;—the nobility or chief persons in a state.

Arithmetic, (a-rith'met-ik) *n.* [G. *arithmos*, number, and *techné*, art.] The science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.

Ark, (àrk) *n.* [L. *arca*, A.-S. *ark*, *eark*, *erk*, Go. *arka*.] A small close chest, such as that which contained the tables of the covenant among the Jews;—the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge.

Arm, (àrm) *n.* [A.-S. *arm*, *earm*, L. *armus*, G. *harmos*, shoulder.] The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand;—a slender part of an instrument or machine projecting from a trunk, or axis, or fulcrum;—an inlet of water from the sea;—*figuratively*, power; might;—*pl.* instruments of warfare.

Armilled, (àrm'il-lât-ed) *a.* [L. *armillatus*, *pp.* of *armillare*, from *armilla*, bracelet.] Furnished with bracelets.

Armistice, (àr'mis-tis) *n.* [F., from L. *arma*, arms, and *sistere*, to stop.] A temporary cessation of arms; a truce.

Armour, (àrm'er) *n.* [O. Eng. *armure*, L. *armatura*, from *armare*, to arm.] Defensive clothing or covering worn to protect one's person in battle;—the steel or iron covering of ships of war.

Army, (àr'me) *n.* [F. *armée*, *ppr.*

Array, (a-râ') *n.* [A.-S. *gerade*, *trap-pings*, F. *arrayé*.] Order; disposition in regular lines; hence, a posture for fighting;—an orderly collection;—dress; raiment.

Arrears, (a-rêrz) *n. pl.* [F. *arriere*, behind, from L. *ad* and *retro*, backward.] That which is behind in payment, or remains unpaid, though due.

Arrest, (a-rest') *v. t.* [F. *arreter*, from L. *ad* and *restare*, to remain.] To check or hinder the motion or action of;—to take, seize, or apprehend by authority of law;—to seize on and fix.

Arrive, (a-riv') *v. i.* [F. *arriver*, from *ad* and *rive*, L. *ripa*, the bank of a river.] *Lit.*, to come to the shore or bank; but, in present usage, to come in progress by water, or by travelling on land;—to gain or compass an object by effort, practice, study, inquiry, reasoning, or experiment.

Arrogance, (ar'ô-gans) *n.* [L. *arrogantia*, from *ad* and *rogare*, to ask.] Undue assumption of importance.

Arrow, (ar'ô) *n.* [A.-S. *arewe*, *arewa*, from W. *arv*, *arf*, weapon.] A pointed weapon to be shot from a bow.

Arsenic, (àr'sen-ik) *n.* [G. *arsenikon*, from *arsên*, strong.] A metal of a steel gray colour and brilliant lustre, though usually dull from tarnish.

Arson, (àr'sun) *n.* [F., L. *ardere*, *arsum*, to burn.] Malicious and voluntary burning of buildings, ships, &c.

Art, (àrt) *n.* [L. *ars*, *artis*, from the root *ar*, to plough.] Employment of

mentary sounds; to form into distinct syllables or words;—v. i. To utter the elementary sounds of a language; to enunciate.

Artifice, (âr'te-fis) *n.* [L. *artificium*, from *ars*, *artis*, art, and *facere*, to make.] Artful or skillful contrivance; device;—in a bad sense, trick or fraud.

Artillery, (âr-til'ê-re) *n.* [F. *artillerie*, from L. *ars*, *artis*, art.] Offensive weapons of war;—ordnance, including guns, mortars, howitzers, &c.;—the men who manage cannon and mortars.

Artisan, (ar-tiz-an') *n.* [F., from L. *ars*, *artis*, art.] A handicraftsman; one skilled in manual or mechanical work.

Artist, (ar'tist) *n.* [F. *artiste*, It. *artista*, from L. *ars*, *artis*, art.] One skilled in his profession or trade; a good workman;—especially, one skilled in painting, sculpture, music, &c.;—a professional painter, musician, &c.

Ascend, (as-send') *v. i.* [L. *ascendere*, from *ad* and *scandere*, to climb.] To mount; to go up;—to rise, in a figurative sense.

Ascertain, (as-ser-tân') *v. t.* [Norm. F. *acertener*, *acertier*, from L. *ad* and *certum*, sure.] To make certain; to establish with precision;—to find out by trial, examination, or experiment.

Ascetic, (as-set'ik) *a.* [G. *askētikos*, from *askēin*, to exercise.] Unduly rigid or self-denying in religious things.

Ascribe, (as-krib') *v. t.* [L. *ascribere*, from *ad* and *scribere*, to write.] To attribute to, as a cause or quality; to impute; to assign.

from *ad* and *spicere*, to look or particular appearance;—v. i. To look at;—to appear;—to appear to the mind;—the situation of a planet or star with respect to other.

Asperity, (as-per'e-te) *n.* [L. *asperitas*, from *asper*, rough.] Roughness of surface, taste, or sound;—ness of spirit or language.

Asperse, (as-pers') *v. t.* [L. *aspere*, *aspersum*, from *ad* and *spere*, to strew, scatter.] To cover with foul reports or false injurious charges.

Aspirate, (as'pe-rât) *v. t.* [L. *aspirare*, from *ad* and *spirare*, to breathe.] To pronounce with breathing or full emission of breath.

Aspire, (as-pir') *v. i.* [L. *aspirare*, from *ad* and *spirare*, to breathe.] To pant after; to desire with eagerness;—to aim at something elevated to have lofty desires.

Assail, (as-sâl') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *salire*, to leap.] To fall on suddenly and with violence; to attack.

Assassin, (as-sas'sin) *n.* [A. *'hashishin*, one who has drunk of the hashish.] One who kills or attempts to kill by treachery or secret assault.

Assault, (as-sawlt') *n.* [F. *assault*, *assaut*, from L. *ad* and *salutare*, *salire*, to leap.] A violent attack with physical means, as blows, weapons, &c.;—an attack with moral means, as words, arguments, appeals, and the like.

Assay, (as-sâ') *n.* [L. *exagium*, F. *essai*, It. *saggio*, G. *exagion*, weighing, *exagiazēin*, to examine.] Determination of the quantity of any particular metal, especially gold or

together.] To affirm positively; to declare with assurance;—to maintain or defend by words or measures; to vindicate a claim to property or title.

Assess, (as-ses') *v. t.* [F. *asseoir*, Norm. F. *asser*, from L. *assidere*, to sit by.] To charge or set a certain sum on a person as a tax;—to fix the value of property or income for the purpose of being taxed.

Asseverate, (as-sev'er-üt) *v. t.* [L. *asseverare*, or *ad* and Go. *sveran*, to swear.] To affirm with solemnity; to aver.

Assiduous, (as-sid'ü-us) *a.* [L. *assiduus*, from *ad* and *sedere*, to sit.] Constant in application or attention.

Assign, (as-sin') *v. t.* [L. *assignare*, from *ad* and *signare*, to mark.] To fix, designate, or point out;—to allot; to apportion;—to transfer or make over to another.

Assimilate, (as-sim'il-üt) *v. t.* [L. *assimilare*, from *ad* and *similis*, like.] To cause to resemble;—to convert into a like substance;—*v. i.* To become similar; to be converted into the substance of the body.

Assist, (as-sist') *v. t.* [L. *assistere*, from *ad* and *sistere*, to stand.] To give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress; to succour;—*v. i.* To lend aid; to help;—to be present; to attend.

Assize, (as-siz') *n.* [F. *assises*, from L. *ad* and *sedere*, to sit.] *Lit.*, a sitting;—the periodical session of the

sense; to allay or lessen, as pain or grief; to abate.

Assume, (as-süm') *v. t.* [L. *assumere*, from *ad* and *sumere*, to take.] To take, or take upon one's self;—to take for granted or without proof;—to pretend to possess;—*v. i.* To be arrogant; to claim unduly.

Assure, (as-shöör') *v. t.* [F. *assurer*, L. *assecurare*, from *ad* and *securus*, secure.] To make sure or certain; to render confident;—to confirm;—to covenant to indemnify for loss.

Asterisk, (as'ter-isk) *n.* [G. *asteriskos*, dim. of *astēr*, star.] The mark [*] in printing and writing.

Asthma, (ast'ma) *n.* [G. *asthma*, from *aein*, to blow.] A disorder of respiration, attended with cough and difficulty of breathing.

Astonish, (as-ton'ish) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *estonner*, from L. *attonare*, from *ad* and *tonare*, to thunder.] To strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, surprise, or wonder; to amaze.

Astringe, (as-trin') *v. t.* [L. *astringere*, from *ad* and *stringere*, to draw tight, to strain.] To bind fast; to constrict; to contract.

Astrologer, (as-trol'o-jer) *n.* [G. *astrologos*, from *astron*, star, and *logos*, discourse.] One who pretends to foretell events by the aspects of the stars.

Astronomer, (as-tron'o-mēr) *n.* [G. *astronomos*, from *astron*, star, and *nomos*, law or rule.] One versed in the laws of the stars.

athlos, a contest.] A contender for victory in wrestling or other games.

Atmosphere, (at'mos-fer) *n.* [G. *atmos*, vapour, and *sphaira*, sphere.] The whole mass of æriform fluid surrounding the earth;—any gaseous envelope or medium;—pressure of the air.

Atom, (at'um) *n.* [G. *atomos*, uncut, from *a* priv. and *temnein*, to cut.] An ultimate indivisible particle of matter;—a molecule;—a constituent particle of matter;—any thing extremely small.

Atone, (a-tōn') *v. i.* [From *at one*, i. e., to be, or cause to be, at one.] To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, amends, or satisfaction for an offence or a crime;—*v. t.* To reconcile;—to expiate.

Atrocious, (a-trō'she-us) *a.* [L. *atrox*, cruel, fierce.] Extremely heinous; full of enormous wickedness.

Atrophy, (at'rō-fe) *n.* [G. *atrophia*, from *a* priv. and *trephein*, to nourish.] A wasting away from lack of nourishment or inability to assimilate food.

Attach, (at-tach') *v. t.* [F. *attacher*, from *a*, and Celt. *tach*, *tac*, nail, tack.] To bind, fasten, or tie;—to take by legal authority;—*figuratively*, to fasten or bind by moral influence.

Attack, (at-tak') *v. t.* [F. *attaquer*, It. *attaccare*, from *a*, and Celt. *tac*, *tach*, nail.] To fall upon with force; to assail; to assault.

Attain, (at-tān') *v. i.* [F. *atteindre*, from L. *ad* and *tangere*, to touch.] To come or arrive by bodily exertion or effort to a place or object; to reach;—to come to by an effort of mind;—*v. t.* To achieve or accomplish, that is, to reach by efforts.

experiment of;—to make *as* upon;—*v. i.* To make an effort to attack.

Attend, (at-tend') *v. t.* [L. *ad* from *ad* and *tendere*, to stretch, go or stay with, as a companion;—*v. i.* To wait on;—to be or consequent to;—*v. i.* To pay attention with a view to perceive, stand, or comply;—to wait on, waiting.

Attenuate, (at-ten'ū-āt) *v. t.* [F. *attenuare*, from *ad* and *tenuare*, to make thin, *tenuis*, thin.] To make thin or less dense; *specifically*, to subtilize, as the humours of the body;—to make slender;—to draw out, extend in length;—*v. i.* To become thin, slender, or fine.

Attest, (at-test') *v. t.* [F. *attester*, from L. *ad* and *testari*, to bear witness,] To bear witness to; affirm to be true or genuine;—to give proof of;—to call to witness;—to invoke.

Attic, (at'tik) *a.* [L. *atticus*, G. *aitikos*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Attica in Greece, or to its principal city Athens.

Attire, (at-tir') *v. t.* [F. *attirer*.] To dress; to array; to adorn, especially with elegant or splendid garments.

Attitude, (at'te-tūd) *n.* [L. *aptitudo*, from *aptus*, suited, fitted.] Posture of a person;—position of things in corresponding relation.

Attorney, (at-tur'ne) *n.* [F. *avocat*, from *a* and *tour*, *turn*, turn.] A person who is legally appointed by another to transact any business for him.

Attract, (at-trakt') *v. t.* [L. *attrahere*, from *ad* and *trahere*, to draw.] To draw or cause to tend toward;—to cause to adhere or combine;—to allure.

highest bidder, and regularly by a person licensed for the purpose; a vendue.

Audacious, (aw-dā'she-us) *a.* [L. *audax*, from *audere*, to dare.] Bold; daring;—committed with or proceeding from effrontery or contempt of law.

Audible, (awd'e-hl) *a.* [L. *audibilis*, from *audire*, to hear.] Capable of being heard; loud enough.

Audit, (awd'it) *n.* [L. *audit*, he hears.] An examination of an account, or of accounts, with the hearing of the parties concerned by proper officers; a final account.

Augment, (awg-ment') *v. t.* [L. *augmentare*, from *augere*, to increase.] To enlarge or increase in size, extent, amount, or degree.

Augur, (aw'ger) *n.* [The first part of the word is L. *avis*, bird, the last Celt. *gūr*, man, or *garrere*, to chatter.] An officer who pretended to foretell future events by the singing, flight, and feeding of birds, or by other signs;—a soothsayer.

August, (aw-gust') *a.* [F. *auguste*, L. *augustus*, from *augere*, to increase.] Grand; imposing; majestic; magnificent.

Aunt, (ānt) *n.* [F. *tante*, L. *amita*.] A father's or mother's sister.

Auricle, (aw're-kl) *n.* [L. *auricula*, diminutive of *auris*, ear.] The external ear;—one of two muscular sacs situated at the base of the heart.

Auriferous, (aw-rif'er-us) *a.* [L. *aurifer*, from *aurum*, gold, and *ferre*, to

astringency; having acerbity;—severe in modes of judging, living, or acting.

Authentic, (aw-then'tik) *a.* [G. *authētikos*, from *autothentes*, the real author of any act, from *autos*, self, and *thenein*, to strike.] Of genuine origin; of approved authority; to be relied on.

Author, (aw'ther) *n.* [F. *auteur*, L. *auctor*, from *augere*, to increase, to produce.] The beginner, former, or first mover of any thing; hence, the efficient cause of a thing; creator or originator; *specifically*, one who composes or writes a book; a writer in general.

Autobiography, (aw-tō-bī-og'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *autos*, self, *bios*, life, *graphein*, to write.] A memoir or biography of a person written by himself.

Autocrat, (aw'to-krat) *n.* [G. *autos*, self, and *kratos*, strength.] An absolute prince or sovereign; a title assumed by the emperors of Russia.

Autograph, (aw'to-graf) *n.* [G. *auto*, *graphos*, from *autos*, self, and *graphein*, to write.] A person's own handwriting; an original manuscript.

Automaton, (aw-tom'a-ton) *n.* [G. *autos*, self, and *maein*, to move.] A machine moved by invisible work which imitates the actions of men or animals; any self-moving machine.

Autopsy, (aw'top-se) *n.* [G. *autopsia*, from *autos*, self, and *opsis*, sight.] Personal observation or examination.

Autumn, (aw'tum) *n.* [L. *auctumnus*, from *auctus*, *pp.* of *augere*, to in-

by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong-doer.

Avenue, (av'e-nū) *n.* [F. *avenir*, from L. *ad* and *venire*, to come.] An entrance to any place; way; passage;—an alley or walk in a park or garden planted with trees.

Aver, (a-ver') *v. t.* [F. *averer*, L. *ad*, to, and *verus*, true.] To declare positively; to assert with confidence.

Average, (av'er-āj) *n.* [Sp. *averia*, damage.] A contribution to a general loss;—a mean proportion; medial sum or quantity derived from a comparison of diverse specific cases.

Aversion, (a-ver'shun) *n.* [L. *aversio*, hatred.] Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; moderate hatred;—contrariety of nature;—the cause of repugnance.

Avert, (a-vert') *v. t.* [L. *avertere*, from *a*, from, and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn or cause to turn off, aside, or away.

Aviary, (ā've-ar-e) *n.* [L. *aviarium*, from *avis*, a bird.] A house or inclosure for keeping birds confined.

Avidity, (a-vid'e-te) *n.* [L. *aviditas*, from *avidus*, eager, *avere*, to long.] An intense desire; strong appetite.

Avocation, (av-ō-kā'shun) *n.* [L. *avocatio*, from *a*, from, and *vocare*, to call.] Act of calling aside or diverting from some employment;—the business that calls off.

Avoid, (a-void') *v. t.* [L. *ex*, *e*, out of, and *vitare*, to shun, or from F. *vuide*, empty, void.] To keep at a distance from;—to make void; to annul or vacate;—to defeat or evade, as a plea;—*v. i.* To retire or withdraw.

Avoidupois, (av-ēr-dū-pōiz') *n.* or *a.* [F. *avoir du poids*, from L. *habere*,

Await, (a-wāt') *v. t.* [F. *guet*, Ger. *wahſen*, to watch.] To look out for; to expect;—store for; to be ready for.

Awake, (a-wāk') *v. t.* [A.-S. *a*, To rouse from sleep;—to a from death, stupidity, or inaction. *v. i.* To come out of a natural sleep or of inaction.

Award, (a-wārd') *v. t.* [F. *a*, from *a*, and *garder*, to observe, Norm. F. *garda*, judgment.] To award by judicial determination; to assign by sentence; to adjudge.

Aware, (a-wār') *a.* [A.-S. *gawar*, to take care, avoid.] Watch; guarded against;—apprized of; quainted with beforehand.

Awe, (aw) *n.* [A.-S. *aige*, Go. *ag*, *ogan*, to fear.] Profound fear mingled with admiration or reverence.

Awkward, (awk'wērd) *a.* [O. E. *awk*, left, and *ward*.] Want of dexterity; without skill; bungling;—ungraceful in manner; clumsy.

Awl, (awl) *n.* [A.-S. *al*, *æt*, Ger. *ahl*.] A pointed iron tool for piercing holes in leather.

Awn, (awn) *n.* [Go. *ahana*, G. *achnē*.] The bristle or beard of barley, oats, &c.

Awning, (awn'ing) *n.* [A.-S. *helan*, *helian*, to cover.] A cover of canvas, to shelter from the sun's rays;—that part of the poop-deck which is continued forward beyond the bulkhead of the cabin.

Axe, (aks) *n.* [A.-S. *ear*, G. *axinē*, L. *ascia*.] An instrument, usually of iron, with a steel edge or blade, for hewing timber, chopping wood, &c.

Axiom, (aks'e-um) *n.* [G. *axiōma*, from *axioun*, to think worthy.] A self-evident and necessary truth or proposition;—an established princi-

Azote, (a-zōt') *n.* [G. *a* priv. and *zōē*, life.] A kind of gas unfit for respiration; nitrogen.

Azure, (ā'zhur) *a.* [F. & Sp. *azur* Per. *lazur*.] Of a sky-blue; cerulean.

B.

Baal, (bā'al) *n.* [H. *ba'al*, lord.] The supreme male divinity among the ancient Phenicians and Canaanites; image of the sun.

Babble, (bab'bl) *v. i.* [D. *babbelen*, It. *babbolare*, F. *babiller*.] To utter words imperfectly or unintelligibly;—to prate;—to chatter;—to make a constant murmuring noise, as a small stream running over rocks.

Babe, (bāb) *n.* [W. *aban*, Ger. *babe*.] An infant; a young child of either sex; a baby.

Babel, (bā'bel) *n.* [H., confusion.] A confused combination of sounds; confusion; disorder.

Bacchanal, (bak'ka-nal) *n.* [L. *Bacchus*, the god of wine.] A devotee of Bacchus; one who indulges in drunken revels.

Bachelor, (bach'el-er) *n.* [F. *bachelier*, from Celt. *bach*, small.] A man who has not been married;—one who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts at a college or university;—a young knight.

Back, (bak) *n.* [F. *bac*, a ferry-boat, Arm. *bag*, *bak*, a bark, D. *bak*, tray, bowl.] A large tub or vessel into which the wort, &c., is drawn for the

Bad, (bad) *a.* [Per. *bad*, Ger. *böse* bad, Go. *bauths*, dumb, dull.] Wanting good qualities, physical or moral; evil; ill.

Badge, (baj) *n.* [A.-S. *beag*, *beah* bracelet, collar, crown, from *beogan* *bagan*, to bow, bend.] A distinctive mark, token, or sign;—something that gives prominence or distinctiveness.

Baffle, (baffl) *v. t.* [F. *beffler*, It. *beffare*, to play the fool with, Ger. *baffen*, *baffen*, to bark, chide.] To elude by shifts and turns;—to check by perplexing; to confound to frustrate.

Bag, (bag) *n.* [Norm. F. *bage*, A.-S. *bealg*, *baelig*, bag.] A sack or pouch used to hold, preserve, or convey any thing.

Bail, (bāl) *v. t.* [F. *bailler*, L. *bajulare*, to deliver up.] To set free from arrest or custody, on security, for the appearance at a certain day and place of the person bailed.

Bait, (bāt) *v. t.* [A.-S. *batan*, Icel. *beta*, from *bitan*, to bite, *bete*, food.] To put on or in, as on a hook or in an inclosure, fish, fowls, &c.;—to give food and drink to upon the

common covering, as of hair, feathers, foliage, &c.;—destitute of suitable ornament.

Bale, (bāl) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *balla*.] A bundle of goods corded or hooped for transportation.

Bale, (bāl) *n.* [A.-S. *beal*, *balō*.] Misery; calamity; misfortune.

Bale, (bāl) *v. t.* [F. *baille*, a bucket.] To throw water out of a boat.

Balk, (bawk) *n.* [A.-S., W. *balc*, Ger. *balken*.] An unploughed ridge or strip;—a great beam, rafter, or timber;—a hindrance or disappointment.

Ball, (bawl) *n.* [Ger. *balla*, F. *ballé*, *boule*, from the root *pel*, to drive.] Any round body, or one nearly so.

Ball, (haw) *n.* [F. *bal*, It. *ballo*, from G. *ballein*, to throw, or *pallein*, to leap.] A social assembly for the purpose of dancing.

Ballad, (bal'lad) *n.* [It. *ballata*, a dancing song, from *ballara*, to dance, F. *ballade*, a song.] A popular song, narrative or sentimental, in simple, homely verse;—a street song;—a simple air or tune.

Ballast, (bal'last) *n.* [A.-S. *bat*, boat, and *last*, load.] Any heavy substance, &c., placed in the hold of a vessel, to steady it;—gravel, broken stone, &c., laid on the bed of a railroad to make it firm and solid.

Ballot, (bal'lot) *n.* [F. *ballote*, Sp. *balota*, a small ball.] A ball or shell used in voting;—act of voting by balls or cards;—amount of votes cast;—secret voting.

Balm, (bám) *n.* [F. *baume*, G. *bal-samon*.] A kind of aromatic plant;—the resinous and odoriferous sap or juice of certain trees;—any fragrant or valuable ointment;—any thing which soothes or mitigates pain.

Bandit, (ban'dit) *n.* [It. *band* of *bandire*, to banish.] A lawless, desperate fellow; a robber; a lawless fellow.

Bandy, (ban'de) *n.* [F. *bande*, *bander*, to bind.] A club bent lower part of striking a ball. To beat to and fro;—to give;—to exchange.

Bane, (bān) *n.* [A.-S. *ban*, *banga*.] A deadly poison;—any fatal cause of injury or mischief;—ruin; destruction.

Bang, (bang) *v. t.* [Icel. *banga*, beat.] To beat, as with a club cudgel; to handle roughly.

Banian, (ban'yan) *n.* [Skr. *pan*, sell, *banik*, merchant.] A Hind merchant;—a morning gown;—Indian fig-tree.

Banish, (ban'ish) *v. t.* [F. *bannir*.] To condemn to exile; to compel to leave one's country;—to drive away.

Bank, (bangk) *n.* [A.-S. *ban*, It. *banco*.] A bench or high seat; a ridge of earth;—any steep acclivity; an elevation in the sea; a shoal;—the side of a river or lake;—a bench of rowers in a galley;—a collection or stock of money deposited by a number of persons for a particular use;—place where such money is deposited.

Bankrupt, (bangk'rupt) *n.* [It. *banco*, bank, and *rotto*, L. *ruptus*, broken, *pp.* of *rumpere*, to break.] A trader who breaks or fails, or becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent trader.

Banner, (ban'ner) *n.* [F. *bannière*, a standard, from Celt. *baner*, L. *pannus*, cloth.] A military ensign; principal standard of a prince or state; a pennon; a streamer borne at the end

Bar, (bar) *n.* [F. *barre*, It. & Sp. *barra*, W. *bar*, branch of a tree.] A long piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter;—any obstacle which obstructs, hinders, or defends;—a bank of sand, gravel, or other matter, at the mouth of a river or harbour;—the railing that incloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice;—the place in court where prisoners are stationed;—lawyers entitled to plead in court;—any tribunal;—an inclosed place in a tavern where liquors are served out;—a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff in music.

Barb, (bàrb) *n.* [F. *barbe*, L. *barba*.] Beard, or that which resembles it;—the point that stands backward in an arrow, fish-hook, &c.

Barbarian, (bàr-bà're-an) *n.* [G. *barbaros*.] A man in his rude, uncivilized state;—a cruel, savage, brutal man;—a foreigner.

Bard, (bàrd) *n.* [W. *bardd*.] A poet and minstrel among the ancient Celts; hence, a poet.

Bare, (bàr) *a.* [A.-S. *bar*, *ber*.] Without covering; naked;—with the head uncovered;—destitute; empty; unfurnished;—laid open to view; exposed.

Bargain, (bàr'gin) *n.* [F. *barguigner*, It. *bargagnare*.] An agreement between parties concerning the sale of property;—an agreement or stipulation of any kind;—a purchase or the thing purchased;—a gainful or satisfactory transaction.

beoran, *beran*, to bear, to heave up. The foam rising upon beer or other malt liquors when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread to make it swell.

Barn, (bàrn) *n.* [A.-S. *berern*, *bern* from *bere*, barley, and *ern*, a close place.] A building for storing grain, hay, &c.; also, for stabling cattle and horses.

Barometer, (ba-rom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and, hence, ascertaining the changes of weather, or height of an ascent.

Baron, (bar'un) *n.* [Probably of German origin, from Go. *vair*, A.-S. *veir*, L. *vir*, man.] In England, the lowest title of nobility; one who holds rank between a viscount and baronet.

Barrack, (bar'ak) *n.* [F. *baraque*, Sp. *barraca*, from *barra*, *bar*.] A building set apart for soldiers, especially in garrison; generally *pl.*, the whole range of buildings for officers and men.

Barrel, (bar'el) *n.* [Gael. *barail*, from *barra*, *bar*, F. *barrique*, cask.] A round bulgy cask made of staves and bound with hoops.

Barren, (bar'en) *a.* [Norm. F. *barein*, F. *baraigne*.] Incapable of producing offspring, whether animal or vegetable;—producing nothing.

Barricade, (bar'e-kād) *n.* [F. *barricade*, It. *barricata*.] A defensive fortification, made in haste, of any thing that will obstruct the progress of an

another;—*v. t.* To exchange or give in exchange.

Base, (bās) *a.* [F. *bas*, L. *bassus*.] Of humble birth and low degree;—low in value or estimation;—unworthy; mean in spirit;—deep or grave in sound.

Base, (bās) *n.* [G. *basis*, from *bainein*, to step.] The bottom; the part of a thing on which it stands or rests;—the broad part of any thing;—the part of a column between the top of the pedestal and bottom of the shaft;—the lower projecting part of the wall of a room;—that extremity of any thing, as a leaf, fruit, &c., by which it is attached to its support;—the principal element of a compound, usually electro-positive in quality;—a substance used to fix colours in cloth.

Bashaw, (ba-sha') *n.* [Per. *bāshā*, *pāshā*, from *pād*, powerful, and *shāh*, king.] A title of honour in the Turkish dominions;—now usually written **Pasha** or **Pacha**.

Bashful, (bash'fōol) *a.* [F. *baisser*, to lower, abash, and *ful*.] Modest; diffident; shy; sheepish.

Basilisk, (baz'il-isk) *n.* [G. *basiliskos*, dim. of *basileus*, a king.] A fabulous serpent, and said to be produced by a cock's egg brooded by a serpent—its breath and even its look were thought to be fatal;—a genus of crested lizards.

Basin, (bā'sn) *n.* [F. *bassin*, Ger. *becken*, D. *bak*.] A hollow vessel to hold water for washing and other uses;—any hollow place containing water;—a vessel of different kinds used in the arts or manufactures;—a formation where the strata dip inward on all sides toward the centre.

ling; *specifically*, among the beating an offender on the his feet.

Bastion, (bast'yun) *n.* [F. & S. *p.* & *It. bastire*, to build.] A part of main inclosure which project wards the exterior, consisting of faces and the flanks.

Bat, (bat) *n.* [A.-S. *bat*, Allie *beatan*, to beat.] A heavy club in playing cricket.

Bath, (bath) *n.* [A.-S. *baeth*, *b* Skr. *bād*, *vād*, to bathe.] A place to bathe in;—act of exposing the for purposes of cleanliness, heat, &c., to water or vapour;—a medium as heated sand, through which heat is applied to a body.

Bathos, (bā'thos) *n.* [G., from *bathus*, deep.] A descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech; the art of sinking.

Battalion, (bat-tal'yun) *n.* [F. *bataillon*, from *bataille*, combat.] A body of infantry; in the British army, about eight hundred men, under the command of a lieutenant-colonel.

Batter, (bat'ter) *v. t.* [F. *battre*, *It. battere*, from L. *batuere*.] To beat repeatedly and with violence, so as to bruise, shake, or demolish; *specifically*, to attack with artillery;—to wear or impair with beating or by use.

Battery, (bat'ter-e) *n.* [F. *batterie*, from *battre*, to beat, strike.] Act of assaulting;—any place where cannon are mounted;—a number of cannon taken collectively;—a number of coated jars, so connected that they may be charged and discharged simultaneously with electric fluid.

Battle, (bat'l) *n.* [F. *bataille*, from L. *batuere*, to strike, to beat.] A fight

Bay, (bā) *n.* [F. *baie*, Ir. & Gael. *badh* or *bagh*.] An inlet of the sea, usually smaller than a gulf, but of the same general character.

Bay, (bā) *a.* [F. *bai*, L. *badius*.] Red or reddish in colour; inclining to chestnut—said of horses.

Bay, (bā) *v. i.* [F. *aboyer*, from L. *ad* and *banbari*, to bark moderately.] To bark, as a dog at his game;—*v. t.* To bark at;—to inclose or encompass.

Bayonet, (bā'on-et) *n.* [So called because first made at *Bayonne*.] A short pointed instrument of iron fitted to a gun.

Bazaar, (ba-zār) *n.* [Per. *bāzār*, market.] In the East, a market-place or assemblage of shops for the sale of goods;—a spacious hall or suite of rooms for the same purpose;—a ladies' sale of fancy work, &c., for a benevolent object.

Be, (bē) *v. i.* and *auxiliary*. [A.-S. *beon*, *beonne*, Skr. *bhū*, to be.] To have a state or existence; to remain; to exist in thought or in fact;—to exist in some particular state or in some relation.

Beach, (bēch) *n.* [D. & Sw. *bakke*, hill, margin.] The shore of the sea or lake washed by the tide; a sandy or pebbly shore; strand.

Beacon, (bē'kn) *n.* [A.-S. *beacen*, *bece*.] A signal fire or light on a hill top to notify the approach of an enemy;—a signal or conspicuous mark on an eminence near the shore, or in shoal water, as a guide to mariners;—that which gives notice

projecting;—the armed prow of a galley.

Beam, (bēm) *n.* [A.-S. *beam*, beam, post, tree, ray of light, N. H. Ger. *baum*, tree.] Any large piece of timber long in proportion to its thickness;—a main timber of a building, ship, loom, plough, or other structure;—the part of a balance from which the scales hang;—the pole of a carriage;—a ray of light.

Bear, (bār) *v. t.* [A.-S. *beran*, Go. *bairan*, L. *ferre*, G. *pherein*.] To support or sustain;—to remove; to convey;—to carry, as a mark of authority or distinction;—to have in mind;—to endure; to tolerate; to suffer;—to bring forth;—*v. i.* To produce, as fruit;—to be situated as to the point of the compass;—to relate or refer to;—to lean upon; to press.

Beard, (bērd) *n.* [A.-S. *beard*, L. *barba*.] The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face;—any thing that resembles the beard of the human face; particularly, the long stiff hairs on a plant; the awn.

Beast, (bēst) *n.* [F. *bête*, L. *bestia*.] Any four-footed animal which may be used for labour, food, or sport; as opposed to *man*, any irrational animal.

Beat, (bēt) *v. t.* [A.-S. *beatan*, L. *batuere*.] To strike repeatedly; to punish with blows;—to break, bruise, or pulverize;—to hammer a malleable substance, as gold, into form;—to scour or range over;—to overcome

mind :—a particular grace, feature, ornament, or excellence ;—a beautiful woman.

Beaver, (bē'vər) *n.* [A.-S. *beofer*, *befer*, L. *fiber*.] An amphibious rodent quadruped ;—the fur of the beaver ;—a hat made of the fur.

Beck, (bek) *n.* [A.-S. *becnian*, to beckon, Dan. *pege*, to point with the finger.] A significant nod or motion of the head or hand.

Become, (bē-kum') *v. i.* [A.-S. *becuman*, to come to, to happen, Ger. *kommen*, to come.] To pass from one state or condition to another ; to enter into some new state ;—*v. t.* To suit or be suitable to ; to befit.

Bed, (bed) *n.* [A.-S. *bed*, *bedd*, Go. *badi*, Ger. *bett*.] An article of furniture to sleep or take rest on ;—a plat of ground in a garden, usually a little raised above the adjoining ground ;—bottom of a stream or of any body of water ;—a layer, seam, or stratum ;—place on which any thing rests.

Bedouin, (bed'oo-in) *n.* [A. *bedwet*, from *badw*, desert.] One of a tribe of nomadic Arabs living in tents.

Bee, (bē) *n.* [A.-S. *beo*, Ger. *bie*.] A four-winged insect of many genera and species ;—figuratively, an industrious person.

Beech, (bēch) *n.* [A.-S. *bece*, *boc*, G. *phagos*.] A tree of the genus *Fagus* ;—the nuts and mast are used for feeding swine, and the wood for making tools, &c.

Beef, (bēf) *n.* [F. *bœuf*, ox, beef (flesh), from L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox, G. *bous*.] An animal of the genus *Bos*, including the bull, cow, and ox, in their full-grown state—in this sense the word has a *pl.*, *beeves* ;—the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, or of bovine

Befall, (bē-fawl') *v. t.* [Sax. To happen to ; to occur to.

Before, (be-fōr') *prep.* [Be an A.-S. *beforan*.] In front of ; ceding in time ;—preceding in nity, order, rank, right, or worth in presence or sight of ;—*adv.* Cfore part ; in front ;—in time pping ; already.

Beg, (beg) *v. t.* [A.-S. *biddan*, *biddian*.] To ask earnestly, humility, or in charity ;—to ta granted.

Beget, (bē-ge't) *v. t.* [Be and *getan*, to obtain.] To procreate father or sire ; to generate.

Begin, (bē-gin') *v. i.* [A.-S. *beginnan*, G. *genomai*, to be or t come.] To have an original existence ; to take rise ;—to d first act ; to take the first step ; To enter on ; to commence ;—to from, as the first ground.

Behave, (bē-hāv') *v. t.* [A.-S. *bēan*, from *habben*, to have.] carry ; to conduct ; to manag bear—used reflexively.

Behold, (bē-höld') *v. t.* [A.-S. *bēdan*, to hold in sight, from pre and *healdan*, to hold, keep.] T the eyes upon ; to look at ; t with attention ;—*v. i.* To direc eyes to an object ; to look.

Behoove, (bē-hoov') *v. t.* [A.-S. *flan*.] To be necessary for ; to or meet for with respect to nece duty, or convenience.

Belch, (belsh) *v. t.* [A.-S. *beal*.] To throw up from the stomach violence ;—to eject violently within.

Beleaguer, (bē-lē'ger) *v. t.* [Be leaguer, Ger. *belagern*, from *be* and *lagern*, to lay.] To surr

bellow, to make a loud noise.] A hollow metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, ringing sound on being struck.

Belligerent, (bel-lij'er-ent) *a.* [L. *bellum*, war, and *gerens*, *ppr.* of *gerere*, to wage.] Waging war;—tending to or disposed for war.

Bellows, (bel'lōz) *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S. *belg*, bag, from *belgan*, to swell.] An instrument for propelling air through a tube for various purposes.

Belly, (bel'le) *n.* [A.-S. *belg*, *bælig*.] That part of the body which contains the bowels or intestines; the abdomen;—the part of any thing which resembles the belly in protuberance or cavity.

Belong, (bē-long') *v. i.* [Ger. *belangen*, to come to, A.-S. *gelangan*, to bring.] To be the property of; to be the concern or proper business of; to appertain;—to be a part or quality of, or connected with;—to be native to, or to have a legal residence.

Belt, (belt) *n.* [A.-S. *belt*, L. *balteus*.] That which engirdles a person or thing; a band or girdle;—that which restrains or confines like a girdle, or which resembles a girdle.

Bench, (bensh) *n.* [A.-S. *benc*, W. *bank*.] A long seat;—a long table at which mechanics and others work;—the seat where judges sit in court;—the persons who sit as judges; the court.

Bend, (bend) *v. t.* [A.-S. *bendan*, *bindan*, L. *pando*, to bend.] To crook by straining; to curve;—to turn out

benefactio, from *bene*, well, and *facere*, to do.] Act of conferring a benefit;—a benefit conferred; specially, a charitable donation.

Benefice, (ben'ē-fis) *n.* [L. *beneficium*, from *bene*, well, and *facere*, to do.] Literally, a benefit, advantage, or kindness;—an ecclesiastical living.

Benefit, (ben'ē-fit) *n.* [F. *bienfait*, from L. *bene*, well, and *factum*, done, from *facere*, to do.] An act of kindness; a favour conferred;—whatever contributes to promote prosperity and personal happiness, or adds value to property.

Benevolent, (bē-nev'ō-lent) *a.* [L. *benivolens*, from *bene*, well, and *volens*, *ppr.* of *volo*, I will.] Having a disposition to do good; possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness.

Benign, (bē-nīn') *a.* [L. *benignus*, contracted from *benignus*, from *bonus*, good, and *genus*, kind, race.] Of a kind or gentle disposition; exhibiting kindness, favour, &c.; gracious.

Benumb, (bē-num') *v. t.* [A.-S. *benæman*, *pp.* of *benumen*, to take away, to stupefy, A.-S. & Go. *niman*, to take.] To deprive of sensation; to make torpid through cold; to stupefy.

Bequeath, (bē-kwēth') *v. t.* [A.-S. *becvedhan*, from prefix *be* and *evdhan*, to say, to speak, O. S. *quethan*, to leave to.] To give or leave by will—said of personal property;—to transmit.

Bereave, (bē-rēv') *v. t.* [A.-S. *bereafian*, to rob.] To make destitute; to de-

Best, (best) *a. superl.* [A.-S. *betest*, *betst*.] Having good qualities in the highest degree;—most advanced;—most complete;—*adv.* In the highest degree; beyond all others;—to the most advantage; with the most success, profit, ease, benefit, or propriety.

Bestial, (best'e-əl) *a.* [L. *bestialis*, from *bestia*, beast.] Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts;—having the qualities of a beast.

Bestow, (bē-stō') *v. t.* [Prefix *be* and A.-S. *stow*, a place, dwelling.] To lay up in store; to deposit for safe-keeping;—to make use of; to apply;—to give, confer, or impart.

Bet, (bet) *n.* [A.-S. *bad*, pledge, stake, *badian*, to pledge, Go. *vidan*, to bind.] A chance, stake, or wager;—that which is staked or pledged in a contest.

Bethel, (beth'el) *n.* [H. *bēth-el*, house of God.] A house of worship for seamen.

Betide, (bē-tid') *v. t.* [*Be* and A.-S. *tidan*, to happen.] To happen to; to befall.

Betray, (bē-trā') *v. t.* [From *be* and F. *trahir*, L. *trahere*, to draw, Ger. *betriegen*, to deceive.] To give up treacherously or faithlessly;—to violate the confidence of; to deceive by treachery;—to disclose or discover, as something intended to be kept secret, or which prudence would conceal.

Betroth, (bē-trōth') *v. t.* [*Be* and *troth*, i.e., *truth*.] To contract to any one, in order to a future marriage; to affiancé;—to espouse.

Better, (bet'ter) *a., comp. of good.* [A.-S. *betera*, Go. *batiza*, from *bats*, good, akin to Skr. *bhadra*, glad, from root *bhand*, to rejoice.] Having good

surfaces of work to the same *ten* tion.

Beverage, (bev'er-āj) *n.* [It. *bever* from *bevère*, L. *bibere*, to drink.] Liquor for drinking.

Beware, (be'wār) *v. i.* [A.-S. *beu* *gewarian*, to guard, defend.] regard with caution; to keep i to avoid.

Beyond, (bē-yond') *prep.* [A.-S. *geond*, from prefix *be* and *g* *yond*, yonder.] On the further of;—before, in place or time; of reach of; further than; past a degree exceeding or surpa above;—*adv.* At a distance; yo

Bias, (bi'ās) *n.* [F. *biais*, Cat. *biar*, slope.] A weight on the s a bowl which turns it from a str line;—a leaning of the mind; *pro* pensity toward an object.

Bible, (bī'bl) *n.* [G. *biblion*, dim of *biblos*, book.] THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the volume that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

Bicipital, (bi-sip'it-əl) *a.* [L. *biceps*, *bicipitis*; *bis*, twice, and *caput*, head.] Having two heads; double headed.

Bicker, (bik'er) *v. i.* [W. *biera*, to fight, It. *beccare*, to peck.] To skirmish;—especially, to contend in words or petulant altercation;—to move quickly.

Bid, (bid) *v. t.* [A.-S. *biddan*, to ask, Ger. *bieten*, to bid.] To ask or request;—to order or direct;—to invite; to offer;—to offer a price;—to give greeting, farewell, threat, defiance, &c.

Biennial, (bi-en'ne-əl) *a.* [L. *biennium*, a space of two years; *bis*, twice, and *annus*, year.] Happening or taking

A bend in the sea-coast forming an open bay;—the double part of a rope when folded.

Bigot, (big'ut) *n.* [F. *bigot*, Sp. *bigote*.]

One obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, practice, or ritual.

Bile, (bil) *n.* [F. *bile*, L. *bilis*.] A yellow, greenish, bitter, viscid, nauseous fluid secreted by the liver.

Bill, (bil) *n.* [Norm. F. *bille*, a label, F. *billet*, a note, L. *bullā*, a seal.] A note or written document;—a note of charges; an account;—a public notice or advertisement;—a measure projected, and proposed to become law;—a written declaration or charge of injury, injustice, or crime; a written obligation to pay money, under the hand or seal of the grantor. [A.-S. *bile*, *bil*, Ger. *beil*.] The beak of a fowl;—a kind of curved hatchet or axe.

Billiards, (bil'yairdz) *n. pl.* [F. *billard*, from *bille*, ball.] A game played with ivory balls and cues or maces on a rectangular table, with pockets at the sides and ends.

Billow, (bil'ō) *n.* [Ger. *bulge*, from *belgen*, to swell.] A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by violent wind.

Bind, (bind) *v. t.* [A.-S. *bindan*, Go. *bindan*, Skr. *bandh*.] To tie together, or confine with a cord, band, ligature, chain, &c.;—to constrain or oblige by promise, vow, or other moral influence.

Binnacle, (bin'a-kl) *n.* [Probably

from A.-S. *bredan*, to nourish, keep warm.] Properly, a chicken; the young of a fowl; and hence, in modern use, a two-legged, feathered flying animal, oviparous and vertebrated.

Birth, (berth) *n.* [A.-S. *beorðh*, *byre* from *beran*, *beoran*, to bear, bring forth.] Act of coming into life, or of being born;—lineage; extraction; sometimes, noble extraction;—natural state or position;—act of bringing forth;—origin; beginning.

Biscuit, (bis'kit) *n.* [F., from L. *bis*, twice, and *cuit*, L. *coctus*, cooked.] A kind of unfermented bread baked hard;—a kind of small, baked cake usually fermented, made of flour, milk, &c.

Bisect, (bi-sekt') *v. t.* [L. *bis*, twice and *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] To cut or divide into two parts;—to divide into two equal parts.

Bishop, (bish'up) *n.* [A.-S. *biscop*, G. *episkopos*, from *epi*, over, and *skopein*, to view.] An overseer; one who has a pastoral charge;—a superintendent; one who oversees a district or number of pastoral charges.

Bit, (bit) *n.* [A.-S. *bit*, *bite*, from *bītan*, to bite.] A mouthful; a morsel; hence, a small piece of anything; a little; a mite;—a small instrument, of various forms and sizes for boring;—the edge of a carpenter's plane.

Bite, (bit) *v. t.* [A.-S. *bītan*, G. *beitan*.] To cut, crush, or seize with the teeth;—to pinch or pain, as with

having a pitch-like odour, and burning readily with a bright flame.

Bivalve, (bi'valv) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *valva*, valve.] A molluscos animal having a shell consisting of two parts or valves, which open and shut;—a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts.

Bivouac, (biv'wak) *n.* [F., from Ger. *bei*, by, near, and *wache*, watch.] The guard or watch of a whole army;—an encampment without tents or covering.

Blab, (blab) *v. i.* [W. *llavario*, to speak, Ger. *blabbern*.] To speak without thought; to talk loosely or foolishly; to tell tales.

Black, (blak) *a.* [A.-S. *blæc*, *blac*, *black*.] Dark; night-like;—destitute of light; incapable of reflecting light;—darkened or overshadowed, as by clouds; gloomy; dull; dismal; sullen;—atrociously wicked or horrible.

Blackguard, (blak'gård) *n.* [From *black* and *guard*, or Norm. F. *blackard*, black-like.] A bad or treacherous guard; a vile fellow; one who uses foul and abusive language, or commits base and low actions.

Bladder, (blad'dër) *n.* [A.-S. *blædre*, *bladdre*, from A.-S. *blawan*, to blow.] A bag or sac in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid;—a blister or pustule filled with water or humour;—a dried membrane or bag inflated with air.

Blade, (bläd) *n.* [A.-S. *blad*, Ger. *blatt*, a leaf, G. *platus*, broad.] Properly, the leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of any plant, especially of gramineous plants;—the cutting part of an instrument;—the broad

[L. *blandiloquentia*, from *bis* mild, and *loqui*, to speak.] mild, flattering speech.

Blandish, (bland'ish) *v. t.* [It. *dire*, L. *blandiri*, to speak from *blandus*, mild.] To flatter with kind words or affectionate actions; to soften; to caress.

Blank, (blangk) *a.* [F. *blanc*, blank, Icel. *blankr*, allied to *blinken*, to shine.] Of a white or pale colour;—hence, pale from fear or terror;—lacking something; void empty.

Blanket, (blangk'et) *n.* [F. *blanche* from *blanc*, white.] A coarse, loose woven cover, to protect from cold;—a woollen cover for a bed;—woolled cloth or white baize to lay between the tympana or printer's frame.

Blare, (blär) *v. t.* [Ger. *blarren*, I. *blaren*, L. *ploro*, to cry.] To sound loudly; to roar.

Blarney, (blär'ne) *n.* [Ir. *bladan* *bladairacht*, flattery.] Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery.

Blaspheme, (blas-fem') *v. t.* [G. *blasphēmein*, the first syllable, *blas*, comes from *blaptein*, to damage, the last syllable from *phēmi*, I speak.] To speak reproachfully or impiously of, as of God, Christ, or the Holy Spirit;—to utter abuse or calumny against any person.

Blast, (blast) *n.* [A.-S. *blæst*, a puff, from *blæsan*, to blow.] A gust or sudden puff of air; a destructive or pernicious wind;—a forcible stream of air from an orifice;—the blowing necessary to smelt ore in a furnace;—the sound made by blowing a wind instrument;—an explosion of gunpowder in rending rocks; an explosion of inflammable air in a mine.

pale, wan, from *blæcan*, to whiten.] Without colour; pale;—desolate and exposed; cold; cheerless.

Bleat, (*blær*) *v. t.* [Dan. *blære*, a watery pustule, a bladder.] To affect the eyes with watery humour; to make dim, as the sight.

Bleed, (*blæd*) *v. i.* [A.-S. *bledan*, G. *blutss.*] To lose blood;—to drop, as blood, from an incision;—*v. t.* To take blood from.

Blemish, (*blem'ish*) *v. t.* [F. *blemir*, from Icel. *blámi*, a bluish colour, from *blá*, blue, so that F. *blemir* properly signifies to beat one (black and) blue.] To mark with deformity; to mar or make defective, either the body or mind; to tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame.

Blench, (*blensh*) *v. i.* [F. *blencher*, from *blanc*, white.] To shrink; to start back from lack of courage or resolution; to flinch.

Blend, (*blend*) *v. t.* [A.-S. *blandan* and *blendan*, Go. *biandan*.] To mix together; to mingle; to confound, so that the things mixed can not be distinguished.

Bless, (*bles*) *v. t.* [A.-S. *blessjan*, *blætsian*, to consecrate, from *blotan*, to kill for sacrifice.] To make happy, blithesome, or joyous;—to invoke a blessing upon;—to praise or glorify for benefits;—to set apart or consecrate for holy purposes.

Blight, (*blit*) *v. t.* [O. Ger. *biech*, pale, from *bleichen*, to whiten, A.-S. *blæcan*.] To affect with blight;—to stop the growth of; to frustrate; to ruin.

steel;—a plaster applied to raise blister.

Blithe, (*blith*) *a.* [A.-S. *blidhe*, G. *bleiths*.] Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

Bloat, (*blôt*) *v. t.* [Perhaps from *puff* of *blow*, to swell, *blowed*, *blown*, *bloat*, W. *blytach*, a bloated person.] To swell or make turgid, as with water, air, &c.;—to puff up; to make vain.

Block, (*blok*) *n.* [W. *ploc*, Icel. *blökk*, F. *bloc*.] A solid mass of wood, stone, &c.;—the piece of wood on which criminals are beheaded;—the wooden round on which hats, bonnets, &c., are shaped;—a connected mass or row of buildings.

Blockade, (*blok'ad*) *n.* [It. *bloccata*, F. *blocus*.] A state of siege; guarding with troops the approaches to a town or garrison, or with ships the mouth of rivers or harbours, so as to prevent the entrance or landing of provisions, re-inforcements, &c., to the besieged.

Blonde, (*blond*) *n.* [F. *blond*, *blonde*, A.-S. *blonden-feax*, fair-haired, properly, blended-haired.] A person with fair complexion, light hair, and light blue eyes.

Blood, (*blud*) *n.* [A.-S. *blôd*, Icel. *blóðh*.] The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of men and animals;—the juice of anything reddish;—relation; kindred lineage; honourable birth;—murder.

Bloom, (*blóom*) *n.* [Go. *blóma*, Ger. *blume*, A.-S. *blóvan*, to blow.] A blossom; the flower of a plant;—

den or severe calamity;—a violent wind; a gale.

Blow, (blô) v. i. [A.-S. *blōvan*, to blossom, O. H. Ger. *pluohan*.] To flower; to blossom; to bloom;—v. t. [A.-S. *blācen*, *blācan*, L. *flo*.] To throw or drive a current of air upon;—to drive by a current of air;—to sound, as a wind instrument;—v. i. To breathe hard or quick; to pant; to puff.

Blubber, (blub'ër) v. i. [Ir. *plub* or *pluibin*.] To weep noisily.

Bludgeon, (blud'jun) n. [Go. *blag-gwan*, to strike.] A short stick with one end loaded, or thicker and heavier than the other.

Blue, (blü) n. [A.-S. *bleoh*, *bleo*, F. *bleu*, blue.] The colour of the clear sky; one of the seven primary colours.

Bluff, (bluf) a. [O. Eng. *bloughty*, swelled, puffed.] Steep; bold;—rude or coarse in manner or appearance; blustering;—roughly frank; outspoken.

Blunder, (blun'dër) v. i. [Ger. *blenden*, to blind, G. *planān*, to wander.] To mistake grossly; to err through want of care or deliberation.

Blunt, (blunt) a. [G. *amblunō*, to dull, Ger. *bladde*, a dull knife, Sw. & Icel. *blunda*, to sleep.] Having a thick edge or point; dull;—dull in understanding;—abrupt in address; unceremonious.

Blush, (blush) v. i. [A.-S. *ablisan*, to blush, *blysa*, torch.] To have a red or rosy colour;—to redden in the cheeks or face, as from a sense of shame, confusion, or modesty.

Bluster, (blus'tër) v. i. [A.-S. *blæst*, a blowing, from *blāsan*, to blow.] To blow fitfully with violence and

members of it;—the *manag* public trust or work.

Boast, (bōst) v. i. [W. *bosti* *pausten*, to swell.] To vaunt or extravagantly praise self;—v. t. To speak of wit, vanity, or exultation.

Boat, (bōt) n. [A.-S. *bāt*, Ice. *bati*, a small open vessel, usually by oars or rowing, but often by sail.

Boatswain, (bōt'swān, bō'sn) n. [A. *bātswān*; *bāt*, boat, and *swān* servant.] An officer who has charge of a ship's boats, sails, rigging, & who summons the men to the posts and duties.

Bobbins, (bob'bin) n. [F. *bobine*, *babyn*.] A small cylindrical piece of wood on which thread is wound; spool.

Bode, (bōd) v. t. [A.-S. *bodian*, Icel. *boda*.] To indicate by signs, future events; to portend; to presage; to foreshow.

Bodkin, (bod'kin) n. [W. *bidogyn*, a diminutive of *bidog*, *bidawg*, hanger, short sword.] A dagger;—a pointed instrument for making holes, &c.;—an instrument with an eye, for drawing tape or ribbon through a loop;—a pin for dressing hair.

Body, (bod'e) n. [A.-S. *bodig*, trunk, O. H. Ger. *botah*, body.] The frame of an animal;—the central part as distinguished from the head or extremities;—the material substance and structure as distinguished from the vital, sentient, or spiritual force;—a being; a person;—a number of persons collectively; a corporation;—a mass or solid substance;—the main part; consistency; strength.

Bog, (bog) n. [Ir. & Gael. *bog*, soft,

Bold, (bôld) *a.* [A.-S. *bold*, *bold*, Go. *balþas*.] Daring; ready to meet danger;—exhibiting courage;—in a bad sense, forward; over-assuming or confident; lacking proper modesty or restraint; rude;—standing out to view;—steep; abrupt.

Bole, (bôl) *n.* [Sw. *bål*, Dan. *bul*, Ger. *boll*, round.] The body or stem of a tree;—a measure of corn containing six bushels; a boll;—[G. *bôlos*, clod.] A kind of fine, compact, or earthy clay.

Bolster, (bôl'ster) *n.* [A.-S. *bolster*, Ger. *polster*.] A long cushion—generally laid under the pillows;—a pad used as a support, or to hinder pressure, or the like.

Bolt, (bôlt) *n.* [A.-S. *bolt*, Icel. *bolti*, from the root *bal* or *pel*, to throw.] An arrow; a dart;—a strong pin used to fasten or hold something in place;—a thunder-bolt.

Bolt, (bôlt) *v. i.* To start forth like a bolt;—to desert, as a party;—*v. t.* [F. *butler*, Ger. *beuteln*.] To sift; to separate, assort, or purify by other means; to examine as by sifting.

Bomb, (bum) *n.* [L. *bombus*, G. *bombos*, a humming noise, a hollow sound.] A hollow ball or shell of cast iron filled with explosive materials, to be discharged from a mortar.

Bombast, (bum'bast) *n.* [L. *bombasium*, a doublet of cotton.] Cotton, or any soft, fibrous material, used as a padding;—high sounding language.

public joy and exultation, or for amusement.

Bonnet, (bou'net) *n.* [F. *bonnet*, Sp. *bonete*.] Originally the name of stuff. A round flat cap or covering for the head;—a head ornament of various shapes worn by women.

Bonny, (bou'ne) *a.* [F. *bon*, *bonne*, good, Gael. & Ir. *bain*, *baine*, white, fair.] Handsome; beautiful;—gay, merry; blithe;—well-formed.

Booby, (bôô'be) *n.* [F. *boubie*, Sp. *bobo*, Russ. *bôba*.] A water-fowl allied to the pelican;—a dunce;—stupid fellow.

Book, (bôök) *n.* [A.-S. *bôc*, from *bôce*, *bêce*, beech, Ger. *buche*, because the ancient Germans wrote on beechen boards.] A collection of sheets of paper, or similar material, blank written, or printed, bound together;—a literary composition, written or printed;—a subdivision of a literary work;—a volume in which accounts are kept.

Boom, (bôôm) *n.* [S. *beam*, D. *boom*, Ger. *baum*.] A long pole or spar used for extending the bottom of sails;—a chain, cable, or connected line of spars extended across a river or other water;—a hollow roar, as of waves or cannon;—the hollow cry of the bittorn.

Boom, (bôôm) *v. i.* [W. *bwymp*, *du*, sound, A.-S. *bymian*, to blow.] To make a hollow sound or roar, as of waves or cannon;—to cry, as the bittorn.

Boon, (bôôn) *n.* [L. *bonus*, good]

Booth, (bóóth) *n.* [Icel. *báðh*, W. *bieth*.] A house or shed of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials; a tent at a fair.

Booty, (bóót'e) *n.* [Ger. *beute*, F. *butin*.] Spoil taken in war or by violence; plunder; pillage.

Border, (bór'der) *n.* [A.-S. *bord*, F. *bord*.] The outer part or edge of any thing; the exterior limit of a district or country.

Bore, (bör) *v. t.* [A.-S. *borian*, L. *forare*.] To perforate or penetrate, as a solid body, by turning an auger, gimlet, or other instrument;—to form a round hole in;—to weary by iteration or dullness;—to trouble; to vex.

Boreal, (bō'rē-al) *a.* [L. *borealis*, from *Boreas*, the north wind.] Northern; pertaining to the north or the north wind.

Borough, (bur'ō) *n.* [A.-S. *buruh*, *bury*, from *beorgan*, to defend, to be prominent.] Originally, a fortified town or city; an incorporated town; in England, a town or village that sends members to parliament.

Borrow, (bor'ō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *borgian*, from *borh*, pledge, Ger. *borgen*.] To take from another on trust, with the intention of returning or giving an equivalent for;—to take from another for one's own use.

Bosom, (bōs'zum) *n.* [A.-S. *bōsum*, *bōsem*.] The breast of a human being;—the breast as the seat of the passions and affections.

Boss, (bos) *n.* [F. *bosse*, D. *bos*, W. *both*, Ger. *butz*, *butzen*, something stumpy, point, tip, *boszen*, to beat.] A protuberant ornament on any work; a stud; a knob;—any protuberant part.

bothell, from *both*, round.] A hollow narrow mouth for—the contents of a of hay.

Bottom, (bot'am) *n.* Ger. *boden*, G. *pfund*. The lowest part of upon which any founded, in a lit sense; foundation of a vessel, and itself.

Bough, (bow) *n.* *beogan*, *bāgan*, to arm or large branch.

Boulevard, (bōól'vā) *n.* Ger. *bollwerk*, Eng. rampart;—a street planted with trees.

Bounce, (bouns) *v. i.* To strike, *bous*, blow, spring suddenly;—

Bound, (bound) *v. t.* Norm. F. *boune*.] To confine line of any object; confine; extent; to

Bound, (bound) *v. i.* To spring, leap.] To leaps; to jump; to bound.

Bounty, (boun'te) *n.* *bonitas*, from *bonus*, goodness;—liberality; beneficence;—a premium to encourage some

Bourn, (börn, böörn) *n.* bound; a limit; habitually, death.

Bourse, (bōors) *n.* [F. *bourse*, skin, a purse.] Typically, the exchange

Bow, (bow) *v. t.* *gan*, *Go. biugan*, to bow.

round vessel, W. *böl*, belly, *bwl*, rotundity.] A concave vessel to hold liquors;—the hollow part of any thing;—[F. *boule*, L. *bullæ*.] A ball used for rolling on a level surface in play.

Box, (*boks*) *n.* [A.-S. *box*, G. *puzos*, the box-tree, *puzis*, a box.] A small wooden case or chest; a rectangular frame, square or oblong, made of wood, tin, &c., and used to pack or preserve goods, valuables, papers, money, &c.;—an inclosed space with seats in a place of amusement;—the driver's seat on a carriage.

Boy, (*boy*) *n.* [Ger. *bua*, *bue*, W. *bach*, N. H. Ger. *bube*, L. *pupus*, Arm. *bugel*, child, boy, girl.] A male child from birth to the age of puberty; a lad.

Brace, (*bräs*) *n.* [F. *bras*, *brache*, Pg. *brass*, L. *brachium*, arm.] A prop or support, especially a piece of timber extending across a corner from one piece of timber to another;—that which holds any thing tightly or firmly;—a vertical curve line connecting two or more words or lines;—a pair; a couple.

Bracelet, (*bräs'let*) *n.* [F., dim. of O. F. *brachel*, armour for the arm, from L. *brachium*, arm.] An ornament for the wrist;—a piece of defensive armour for the arm.

Bracket, (*brak'et*) *n.* [F. *braquet*, dim. of *brache*, L. *brachium*, arm.] A small projecting support fastened to a wall or other surface;—one of two hooks [], used to inclose a refer-

pies the upper cavity of the skull, and is considered to be the centre of sensation and perception;—the understanding.

Brake, (*bräk*) *n.* [L. Ger. *brake*, brushwood, Dan. *brägne*, *bregne*, fern, W. *brieg*, wood, brake.] A fern of different genera;—a place overgrown with ferns or shrubs; a thicket.

Brake, (*bräk*) *n.* [From the root of *break*, A.-S. *brecan*, to break, *brac*, that which breaks, Ger. *breche*.] An instrument to break flax or hemp;—the handle by which a pump or fire-engine is worked;—a piece of wood pressed upon the circumference of a wheel to retard or stop its motion.

Bramble, (*bram'bl*) *n.* [A.-S. *brēmbel*, *brēmber*, O. H. Ger. *bramat*.] One of several different species of the genus *Rubus*, including the raspberry and blackberry; a rough prickly shrub.

Branch, (*bransh*) *n.* [F. *branche*, Arm. *brank*, or W. *braich*, arm.] A limb; a bough growing from a stem, or from another bough;—an arm or part shooting or extended from the main body;—a section or subdivision; a department;—a line of family descent.

Brand, (*brand*) *n.* [A.-S. *brand*, *brond*, from *brinnan*, *byrnan*, *beornan*, to burn.] A burning or partly burnt stick or piece of wood;—a sword, so called from its glittering brightness;—an iron used for burning a mark on, as a cask or a criminal;—a stigma.

bragal, Dan. *bralle*.] To quarrel noisily;—to complain loudly; to scold.

Brawn, (*brawn*) *n.* [O. F. *braon*, from Ger. *bräto*, *bräton*, fatness.] The flesh of a boar;—full strong muscles; muscular strength.

Bray, (*brā*) *v. t.* [F. *brayer*, A.-S. *bracan*, G. *brachō*, to crash, roar.] To pound, beat, or grind small;—to make or utter with a harsh grating sound.

Brazier, (*brā'zher*) *n.* [F. *brasier*, from *braise*, embers, live coals.] An artificer in brass;—a pan to hold live coals.

Breach, (*brēch*) *n.* [A.-S. *brice*, *bryce*, F. *brèche*, Ger. *bruch*.] Act of breaking, or state of being broken; rupture;—the gap or opening made by breaking; rent; chasm;—a violation or infraction of law, obligation, or tie; transgression; infringement;—a breaking up of friendly relations.

Bread, (*bred*) *n.* [A.-S. *bread*, *breod*. The root is A.-S. *breotan*, imp. *bredt*, to break, or *breodan*, imp. *bredd*, to brew, bake.] Food made of flour or meal;—provisions in general; subsistence; maintenance.

Breadth, (*bređth*) *n.* [A.-S. *brado*, *bræd*, from *brād*, broad.] Distance from side to side; width.

Break, (*brāk*) *v. t.* [A.-S. & Go. *brīkan*, Icel. *brāka*, L. *frangere*, Ger. *brechen*.] To part, divide, or rend by force;—to burst or open by violence;—to make a gap in;—to subdue, as the spirit;—to violate, as an obligation;—to lessen the force of, as a fall or blow;—*v. i.* To come to pieces;—to burst forth violently;—to appear to view;—to fail in health, business, &c.

Breast, (*breſt*) *n.* [A.-S. *breost*, Go.

garment worn by men *cow* hips and thighs.

Breed, (*brēd*) *v. t.* [A.-S. nourish, cherish, connected *brydian*, to heat.] To generate; to hatch;—to bring nurse and foster;—to inst form by education;—*v. i.* and nourish young;—to be or to grow, as young before

Breeze, (*brēz*) *n.* [Sp. *brisa*, *brise*.] A light wind; a gen

Brevity, (*brev'e-te*) *n.* [L. from *brevis*, short.] Short duration;—contraction in words; shortness; conciseness.

Brew, (*brōō*) *v. t.* [A.-S. *breow* Icel. *brugga*, allied to L. *frigere*, *phrugin*, to roast, fry, broil.] boil or seethe;—to prepare, as liquor from malt and hops, or other materials, by steeping, boiling, a fermentation.

Bribe, (*brīb*) *n.* [F. *bribe*, a hunch or bread, scrap.] A gift, place, or favour offered or bestowed, with a view to influence the judgment and conduct;—that which seduces; allurement.

Brick, (*brīk*) *n.* [F. *brique*, Ir. *brice*, *brike*, Armor. *priek*, clayey, *prī*, clay.] Clay and sand tempered with water, moulded into regular forms, dried in the sun, and usually burnt.

Bride, (*brīd*) *n.* [A.-S. *bryd*, Ger. *braut*, Skr. *praudhā*, bride, *prī*, to love.] A woman recently married;—a woman espoused or contracted to be married.

Bridegroom, (*brīd'grōōm*) *n.* [A.-S. *brydguma*, from *bryd*, bride, and *guma*, man.] A man newly married, or about to be married.

Bridge, (*brīj*) *n.* [A.-S. *brycg*, *bryc*, Ger. *brücke*, Icel. *bruggja*.] A struc-

troop, from *F. brigade*, *It. briga*, trouble, quarrel.] A division of troops commanded by a general officer or brigadier.

Brigand, (brig'and) *n.* [*F. brigand*, *W. brigant*, *brigantiad*, highlander, depredator, from *brig*, hill.] A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; a robber; a freebooter; a highwayman.

Bright, (brit) *a.* [*A.-S. beorht*, *byrht*, *briht*, *Ger. pracht*, brightness, *Skr. bhrádsh*, to shine.] Shining; full of light or splendour;—transparent; clear;—illustrious; glorious;—having mental activity; quick; keen;—full of promise or hope;—cheerful.

Brilliant, (bril'yant) *a.* [*F. brillant*, *ppr.* of *briller*, to shine, from *L. beryllus*, a precious stone.] Sparkling with lustre; glittering;—distinguished by qualities which excite admiration; splendid; shining.

Brim, (brim) *n.* [*A.-S. brymme*, *bremme*.] Rim or border of any thing; the edge or margin.

Brimstone, (brim'stōn) *n.* [*A.-S. bryne*, fire, and *stone*.] A hard, brittle, inflammable substance of a lemon-yellow colour; sulphur.

Brinded, (brind'ed) *a.* [Equivalent to *branded*, *A.-S. byrnan*, to burn.] Having different colours; variegated.

It. brocco, a peg, *W. proc*, thrust, stab.] A spit;—a tool of steel, generally tapering, for smoothing or enlarging holes in metal.

Broad, (brawd) *a.* [*A.-S. brád*, *Icel. breidhr*, *Go. braids*.] Wide; extended in breadth, or from side to side.

Broil, (broil) *n.* [*F. brouiller*, to mix, *It. broglia*, tumult.] A noisy quarrel; contention between individuals or in the state.

Broil, (broil) *v. t.* [*F. bruler*, to burn.] To dress or cook over coals or on a gridiron.

Broker, (brō'ker) *n.* [*A.-S. broce*, use, profit, from *brucan*, *Ger. brauchen*, to use—perhaps the root is in the *F. procurer*.] One who transacts business for another; an agent employed to effect bargains and contracts between other persons for a certain compensation.

Brood, (brōód) *v. i.* [*A.-S. brōd*, a brood, *brædan*, to spread.] To sit on and cover eggs or young, as a fowl; to sit quietly; to spread over;—to remain a long time in anxious thought.

Brook, (brōók) *n.* [*A.-S. bróc*. The root is *bracan* or *brecan*, *Eng.* to break, burst, so that it signifies water breaking through the earth.] A small

our, of various shades, inclining to red or yellow.

Browse, (browz) *n.* [Armor. *brouz*, *brons*, sprout, bud, *broust*, *brousta*, G. *brasken*, to eat, graze.] The tender branches of trees and shrubs fit for the food of cattle; any soft succulent pasture.

Bruise, (bróóz) *v. t.* [A.-S. *brysan*, to bruise, Ir. & Gael. *bris*, to break.] To injure or crush, as by collision of, or against, a solid body.

Brunt, (brunt) *n.* [A.-S. *bront*, boiling, Dan. *brunat*, heat, from the root *bhri*, Ger. *brennen*, burn.] The heat or utmost violence of an onset;—the force of a blow; shock;—a sudden effort, contact, or engagement.

Brush, (brush) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *burs*, *ta*, bristle, It. *brusca*, a brush.] An instrument of bristles, &c., used for various purposes, as removing dust, laying on colours, &c.;—brushwood;—a thicket of shrubs or small trees;—a skirmish; a slight encounter;—the bushy tail of the fox or squirrel.

Brustle, (brusl) *v. i.* [A.-S. *brastlian*, from *brastl*, a cracking, breaking, from *berstan*, to burst.] To crackle; to make a rustling noise; to vapour, as a bully.

Brute, (bróót) *n.* [F. *brut*, L. *brutus*, rough, stupid.] A beast; any animal destitute of reason;—a low-bred unfeeling person.

Bubble, (bub'l) *n.* [D. *bobbel*, It. *bubbola*.] A small vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air;—any thing that wants firmness or solidity; a delusive scheme; a dishonest speculation.

Buocaneer, (buk'a-nēr) *n.* [F. *boucanier*, from *boucaner*, to smoke or

the water rushes, cause a noise.]

Buckle, (buk'kl) *n.* [F. *bouc*, L. *buccula*, diminutive of *o* cheek.] A metallic link, tongue or catch attached to a strap, and used for fastening together.

Bucolic, (bū-kol'ik) *a.* [G. *bou*, from *boukolas*, cowherd.] To the life and occupation of herd; pastoral; rustic.

Bud, (bud) *n.* [D. *bot*, H. Ge. *F. bouton*, G. *phuton*, from to plant.] A shoot or outgrowth, a small protuberance on the stem or branch containing the rudiments of leaves or flowers;—an unexpanded branch or flower.

Budge, (buj) *v. t.* [F. *bouger*.] To move off; to stir; to wag.

Budget, (buj'et) *n.* [F. *bougette*, N. F. *bouge*, L. *bulga*, a money bag bag or sack with its contents; annual financial statement made by the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Buffet, (buffā) *n.* [F. *buffet*, *bûffā*, originally a wineskin, then a table where wine was served.] A cupboard, sideboard, or close one side of a room, for the display of plate, china, and other like articles.

Buffet, (buffet) *n.* [F. from *blow*, It. *buffetto*, flip.] A blow with the hand; a cuff.

Buffoon, (buf-fōón') *n.* [F. *bouffon*, It. *buffo*, Sp. *bufa*, joke, trifle.] A man who amuses by low tricks, comic gestures, jokes, and other antics; a droll; a mimic.

Bugbear, (bug'bār) *n.* [W. *bug*, an, a hobgoblin.] Something frightful, as a spectre; any thing

- W. *buig*, a bulky round body.] The protuberant part of a cask; protuberance;—the bilge of a vessel.
- Bulk**, (bulk) *n.* [Icel. *bulka*, to swell, W. *buig*, bulk, *buil*, a round, hollow body.] Magnitude of material substance; dimensions; size; mass;—the majority; the largest or principal portion.
- Bull**, (bóol) *n.* [W. *buila*, or from A.-S. *bellan*, to bellow, roar.] The male of any bovine quadruped;—*Taurus*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
- Bull**, (bóol) *n.* [L. *bullā*, It. *bolla*, F. *bulle*.] The seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope;—an edict or rescript of the pope containing some decree, order, or decision;—a verbal blunder or contradiction; a misnomer.
- Bullet**, (bóol'let) *n.* [F. *boulet*, dim. of *boule*, ball.] A small ball, especially one of lead, to be discharged from small firearms.
- Bulletin**, (bóol'le-tin) *n.* [F. *bulletin*, It. *bulletta*, diminutive of *bolla*, an edict of the pope.] An official report; especially, a military or medical report;—a brief statement of facts issued by authority.
- Bullion**, (bóol'yun) *n.* [L. *bullio*, a mass of gold or silver, F. *billon*.] Uncoined gold or silver in the mass;—the whole stock of the precious metals in the bank.
- Bulrush**, (bóol'rush) *n.* [From *bull*, *bull*, large, swelling, and *rush*.] A large kind of rush growing in wet

- from *buaya*, to swell out, W. *pieng*, cluster, Dan. *bunke*, heap.] A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump;—a collection, cluster, or tuft, properly of things of the same kind, growing or fastened together.
- Bundle**, (bun'dl) *n.* [A.-S. *byndel*, from *bindan*, to bind.] A number of things bound together; any thing made into a package convenient for handling or conveyance; a parcel; a roll.
- Bung**, (bung) *n.* [W. *bieng*, F. *bondon*.] The stopper of the orifice in the bilge of a cask.
- Bungle**, (bung'gl) *v. i.* [Prov. Ger. *bungen*, to beat, bang, or Icel. *bon-gun*, rude art.] To act or work in a clumsy, awkward manner; to mismanage.
- Bunion**, (bun'yun) *n.* [Scot. *bunyan*, O. Eng. *bunny*, a small swelling.] An enlargement and inflammation of the small membranous sac at the inside of the ball of the great toe.
- Buoy**, (boy) *n.* [D. *boey*, *boei*, *buoy*, fetter, F. *bouée*, *buoy*, from *bois*, wood.] A float; especially, a floating mark to point out the position of objects beneath the water, or to indicate the proper direction for sailing.
- Burden**, (bur'dn) *n.* [A.-S. *byrdhen*, Go. *baurthei*, from *beran*, *bairan*, to bear.] That which is borne or carried;—any thing borne with toil or labour;—any thing grievous, wearisome, or oppressive;—the main topic or theme.

Burnish, (burn'ish) *v. t.* [F. *brunir*, to polish, from *brun*, It. *bruno*, D. *bruin*.] To polish by rubbing with something hard and smooth; — to render bright or resplendent.

Burrow, (bur'ô) *n.* [A.-S. *beorg*, *beorh*, hill, defence, *beorgan*, to shelter.] A hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, &c., for shelter and habitation.

Bursar, (burs'er) *n.* [L. *bursarius*, from *bursa*, a purse, G. *bursa*, a skin.] A treasurer or cash-keeper; a purser; — a student to whom an annual stipend is paid out of a bursar or fund to aid him during his educational studies.

Burst, (burst) *v. t.* [A.-S. *byrstan*, Icel. *bresta*.] To rend or break open with force; — *v. i.* To issue or escape by a sudden or violent movement; — to break in pieces.

Bury, (ber'e) *v. t.* [A.-S. *byrgan*, allied to *beorgan*, Ger. *bergen*, to keep, hide.] To conceal by covering; — *specifically*, to cover out of sight, as in a grave, a tomb, or the ocean.

Bush, (bôôsh) *n.* [D. *bosch*, O. H. Ger. *busc*, F. *bosquet*.] A thicket, or a place abounding in trees or shrubs; — a shrub; a cluster of shrubs; — a ring or lining of metal let into an orifice.

Bushel, (bôôsh'el) *n.* [Norm. F. *bussel*, *boissel*, L. *bustia*, G. *puxis*, box.] A dry measure containing four pecks, eight gallons, or thirty-two quarts.

Business, (biz'nes) *n.* [A.-S. *byseg*, busy, *bysgian*, D. *bezigen*, to use, to see about, from prefix *be*, and *zig*, to see.] That which busies one; employment; trade; — any particular occupation for a livelihood or gain; — traffic in general; — concern; right

waist; — [F. *buste*, L. *bustis*, piece of statuary representing the upper part of the human figure, head to waist inclusive.]

Bustle, (bus'al) *v. i.* [A. busy, *bysgian*, to busy, and *tion* *le*.] To stir quickly; active.

Busy, (biz'ze) *a.* [A.-S. *bysgian*, from *bysgian*, D. *bezigen*, and *zig*, to see.] Active as in work; — engaged; occupant in motion; restless in what does not concern officious.

But, (but) *prep. & conj.* [A. *buton*, from prefix *be* and *ut*, *ûte*, out.] Except; be less; — save that; were it not only; solely; merely; — not; — nothing more than; contrary; yet; still; however; — moreover.

Butcher, (bôôch'er) *n.* [F. *boucher*, from *boue*, One who slaughters animals in market, or sells their flesh; recklessly destroys human life.]

Butler, (but'ler) *n.* [F. *boutillier*, from *bouteille*, a servant whose business is in charge of the liquors, plate, &c.]

Butt, (but) *n.* [F. *but*, a *bot*, end, Gael. *buta*, mark, any round body.] The large end of a thing, as of timber; a bound; — a mark to be shot at whom ridicule, jests, or are directed; — a push or thrust in fencing or by the head of a mallet; — a large cask, also called a butt.

Butter, (but'ter) *n.* [A.-S. *butyrum*, G. *bouturon*, from *cow*, and *turos*, cheese.] An article obtained from

ne.] Lively; brisk; jolly;
ie.
v. t. [A.-S. *byegan*, *bygan*,
Go. *bugjan*, to buy, to sell.]
ase; to acquire by paying a
; to procure by a considera-
n, or by something deemed
e thing bought;—to bribe;
pt;—v. i. To negotiate or
ut a purchase.
(z) v. i. [It. *buzzicare*, to
an onomatopoeitic word.]
; a low, continuous, hum-
und, as bees;—hence, to

speak with a low, humming voice;—
v. t. To spread, as report, by
whispers;—to spread secretly.
By, (bi) prep. [A.-S. *be*, *bi*, *big*, Go. &
O. H. Ger. *bi*.] In the neighbourhood
of; near or next to; close to;—near
to in motion, without contact or
without stopping; hence, from one
to the other side of; past.
Bye, (bi) n. [A.-S. *by*, *bye*, dwelling,
from *byan*, *būan*, to dwell.] A dwell-
ing;—in certain games, the station
aside or apart of an individual
player.

C.

) n. [An abbreviation of
.] A kind of covered car-
wn by one horse.
a-bal') n. [H. *gabbālāh*,
, mysterious doctrine, from
take or receive.] A num-
persons united to promote
ivate views in church or
intrigue;—secret artifice;
(kab'āj) n. [F. *caboché*, It.
a from L. *capitatus* having

cadaverosus, from *cadaver*, a corpse.]
Having the appearance or colour of a
corpse; pale; wan; ghastly.
Caddis, (kad'dis) n. [W. *cadās*, a
kind of stuff or cloth.] A kind of
worsted lace or ribbon;—lint for
dressing a wound.
Cadence or Cadency, (kā'dens) n. [L.
cadentia, from *cadere*, to fall.] A
fall of the voice in reading or speak-
ing;—a regular fall or modulation of
sound;—a uniform time and pace in

Any great misfortune or cause of misery.

Calcine, (kal-sin') v. t. [It. *calcinare*, from L. *calx*, lime.] To reduce to powder, or to a friable substance by the action of heat.

Calculate, (kal'kū-lāt) v. t. [L. *calculare*, from *calculus*, pebble, counter, dim. of *calx*, a stone.] To compute; to reckon;—to determine by arithmetical or mathematical processes;—to fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to an end.

Caldron, (kaw'drun) n. [O. F. *chaudron*, from L. *caldarium*, a vessel of warm water for bathing, from *calidus*, warm.] A large kettle or boiler of copper or other metal.

Calendar, (kal'en-dēr) n. [L. *calendarius*, an account book, from *calare*, G. *kaleō*, to call.] An orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, as days, weeks, months, &c., forming part of an almanac;—an almanac.

Calender, (kal'en-dēr) n. [A modification of *cylinder*, from G. *kulindō*, to roll.] A machine or hot-press used to make cloths, paper, &c., smooth, even, and glossy, or to give them a wavy appearance.

Calf, (káf) n. [A.-S. *cealf*, Icel. *kálfr*, Go. *kalbō*.] The young of the cow;—an ignorant, stupid person;—the thick fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee.

Calibre, (kal'e-ber) n. [F. & Sp., from L. *qua libra*, of what pound, of what weight.] Weight of a bullet or other projectile;—diameter of a round body, as of a bullet or column;—diameter of the bore, as of a cannon or of any tube;—mental capacity.

Calico, (kal'e-kō) n. [From *Calicut* in the East Indies.] Plain white cloth

from *calare*, to cease, or from *kauma*, great heat, from *kaē*, burn, because great heat is attended with calm.] Freed from motion, agitation, or disturbance applied to the elements or to the mind; stillness; quiet.

Calomel, (kal'ō-mel) n. [G. *kal*, beautiful, and *melas*, black, in allusion to its properties and colour.] A mild chloride of mercury, much used as a medicine.

Caloric, (ka-lō'rik) n. [F. *calorique* from L. *calor*, heat, from *calere*, to hot.] The principle of heat, or the agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion are ascribed.

Calotype, (kal'ō-tip) n. [G. *kalē*, beautiful, and *typos*, stamp, type.] A method of taking photograph pictures on prepared paper.

Calumny, (kal'um-ne) n. [L. *calumniā*.] False accusation of a crime or offence knowingly or maliciously made or reported regarding any one; defamation.

Calvary, (kal'va-re) n. [L. *calvaria*, from *calva*, skull, scalp.] A place of skulls; particularly, the place of Christ's crucifixion.

Calyx, (kāl'iks) n. [L., G. *kalux*, from *kaluptein*, to cover.] The outer covering or leaf-like envelope of a flower.

Cambrie, (kām'brik) n. [From *Cambray*, in Flanders, where it was first made.] A fine, thin, white fabric of flax.

Camel, (kam'el) n. [L. *camelus*, G. *kamēlos*, H. *gāmāl*, A. *gamāl*.] A large ruminant quadruped without horns, used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens and for riding.

Camp, (kamp) n. [A.-S., F. *camp*, It.

Ger. *kunnan*, Scot. *ken*, to know.] To be able; to have power, either physical or moral.

Canal, (ka-nal') *n.* [F., from L. *canalis*, from *canna*, reed, pipe.] An artificial water-course, particularly one constructed for the passage of boats or vessels;—a duct in the body of an animal through which the juices or other substances pass.

Cancel, (kan'sel) *v. t.* [L. *cancellare*, to make like a lattice, to cross out, from *cancelli*, lattice.] To cross and deface the lines of; to blot out;—to annul or destroy;—to suppress for the sake of substituting other matter.

Cancer, (kan'ser) *n.* [A.-S. *cancra*, from L. *cancer*.] The crab—a sign in the zodiac somewhat resembling a crab in form, and denoting the northern limit of the sun's course in summer;—a livid scirrhus tumour, usually terminating in an ulcer.

Candid, (kan'did) *a.* [L. *candidus*, from *candere*, to be white.] White; fair; open;—free from bias or malice; unprejudiced; upright.

Candidate, (kan'de-dät) *n.* [L. *candidatus*, from *candidus*, white, because those who sought offices in Rome were clothed in a white toga.] One who seeks or who is proposed for an office, situation, or place of trust;

any thing which corrodes, corrodes or destroys;—a disease in the feet of horses.

Cannibal, (kan'ne-bal) *n.* [A corruption of Sp. *Caribales*, Eng. *Caribbees*.] A person who eats human flesh.

Cannon, (kan'un) *n.* [F. *canon*, from L. *canna*, reed, pipe, tube.] A large hollow metal cylinder used for throwing balls by the force of gunpowder.

Canoe, (ka-nòó') *n.* [From *candoa*, in the language of the Caribbees, F. *canot*.] A boat formed of the trunk of a tree excavated, or of bark or skins.

Canon, (kan'un) *n.* [L. *canon*, G. *kanōn*.] A law or rule in general;—an ecclesiastical law or rule of doctrine or discipline;—the genuine books of the Scriptures;—a dignity of the church.

Canopy, (kan'ô-pe) *n.* [G. *kônōpeion*, a net over a bed to keep off gnats, from *kônōps*, gnat.] A covering over a throne or bed; a covering over the head.

Cant, (kant) *v. t.* [L. *canthus*, an edge, G. *kanthos*, the corner of the eye.] To incline or place upon the edge, as a cask;—to give a sudden turn or impulse to, as to any thing resting upon its edge;—*v. i.* [L. *canere*, to sing.] To speak in a whin-

Capable, (kă'pa-bl) *a.* [L. *capabilis*, from *capere*, to take.] Possessing ability, qualification, or sufficiency; having capacity;—possessing intellectual power.

Capacity, (ka-pas'e-te) *n.* [L. *capacitas*, from *capax*, able to hold or contain.] Power of receiving or containing; extent of room or space;—power of the mind to receive ideas, knowledge, &c.;—ability;—aptitude or qualification.

Caparison, (ka-par'e-sun) *n.* [Sp. *caparazon*, from *capa*, cloak, and *arzon*, the bows of a saddle.] A covering laid over the saddle or harness of a horse; trappings;—gay or rich clothing.

Cape, (kăp) *n.* [L. *caput*, head, G. *kephale*, F. *cap.*] A headland; a neck of land extending into the sea;—part of a garment hanging from the neck behind and over the shoulders.

Capillary, (kap'il-la-re) *a.* [L. *capillaris*, from *capillus*, hair, from *caput*, the head.] Resembling a hair; long and very slender;—pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels.

Capital, (kap'it-al) *n.* [L. *capitellum*, *capitulum*, diminutive of *caput*, head.] The head or uppermost part of a column, pilaster, &c.;—the chief city or town in a country;—a stock employed in trade, manufactures, &c.;—ready money;—a printing type larger, and differing in form, from those used in the body of the page.

Capitulate, (ka-pit'ü-lăt) *v. i.* [F. *capituler*, from L. *caput*, head.] To surrender on stipulated terms, as an army or garrison;—to draw up under heads or divisions.

Caprice, (ka-prës') *n.* [F. It. *capriccio*, originally a leap of a goat from

weighing anchors or drawing any great weight.

Captain, (kap'tän) *n.* [F. *capitaine*, from L. *caput*, the head.] The head or chief officer;—one who commands a company or troop;—the commander of a ship;—a leader.

Caption, (kap'shun) *n.* [L. *captio*, from *capere*, to take, seize.] The act of taking or seizing by authority arrest.

Captious, (kap'shus) *a.* [F. *captieux*, from L. *captare*, to catch, *capere*, to take.] Disposed to catch at faults; cavilling;—fitted to perplex;—insidious.

Captive, (kap'tiv) *n.* [L. *captivus*, from *capere*, to take.] One taken and made prisoner in war;—one charmed or subdued by beauty, &c.

Capture, (kap'tür) *n.* [L. *captura*, from *capere*, to take.] Act of taking or seizing by force; seizure; arrest.

Car, (kär) *n.* [W. *car*, F. *char*, L. *currus*, from *curro*, to run.] Any wheeled vehicle or carriage;—a war or triumphal conveyance.

Carat, (kar'at) *n.* [A. *qirât*, *qirât*, a bean or pea shell.] A weight of four grains; the weight used in valuing diamonds, pearls, &c.;—the proportion of pure metal to alloy in a compound.

Caravan, (kär'a-van) *n.* [A. *qairawân*, Per. *kâricân*, *quircân*, travelling through many regions.] A company of travellers, pilgrims, or merchants, travelling together for greater security.

Carbon, (kär'bon) *n.* [F. *charbon*, from L. *carbo*, coal.] An elementary substance forming the base of charcoal, and entering largely into mineral coals and blacklead.

Carbuncle, (kär'bun-kul) *n.* [F. *carbuncle*, from L. *carbunculus*, a small coal, or carbuncle.] A small, dark, gemstone, or a small, dark, spot on the skin.

&c. ;—a board on which the points of the compass are marked.

Cardinal, (kār'din-al) *a.* [*L. cardinalis*, from *cardo*, hinge.] Primary or chief;—fundamental or originating;—of principal importance;—*n.* A dignitary of the Romish church next to the pope.

Care, (kār) *n.* [*A.-S. cārū, cearu*, allied to *L. cura, care*.] Concern or anxiety of mind;—charge or oversight, implying responsibility for safety and prosperity;—attention or heed; caution; heedfulness; watchfulness;—a burdensome sense of responsibility;—the object of watchful attention or anxiety.

Career, (ka-rēr') *n.* [*F. carrière*, from *L. carrus*, or *currus*, course, chariot, *currere*, to run.] A course;—general course of action; procedure; conduct.

Caress, (ka-res') *v. t.* [*F. caresser*, from *L. carus*, dear.] To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle.

Caret, (kā'ret) *n.* [*L. carere*, to want.] A mark [A] which shows that something omitted in the line is interlined above, or inserted in the margin.

Cargo, (kār'go) *n.* [*Sp. cargo*, and *carga*, burden, load, from *cargar*, to load, *W. cargu*, from *car*, a vehicle.] The lading or freight of a ship.

Caricature, (kār-e-ka-tūr') *n.* [*It. caricatura*, from *caricare*, to load or overload.] The exaggerated repre-

sentation of joy and exultation, mirth; a lay;—a devotional song. **Carouse**, (ka-rouz') *v. i.* [*F. carous*, debauch, *Ger. garaus*, end, empty of the cup, *rauschen*, to fuddle.] To drink abundantly; to drink in jovial manner.

Carp, (kärp) *v. i.* [*L. carpere*, seize.] To censure, cavil, or find fault without reason or petulantly.

Carpenter, (kär'pen-ter) *n.* [*F. charpentier*, *L. carpentarius*, from *carpentum*, carriage.] An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses and of ships.

Carpet, (kär'pet) *n.* [*F. carpeite*, *L. carpeta*, woolly cloths, from *carpere*, to pluck wool.] A heavy woollen fabric used as covering for floors, stairs, &c.

Carriion, (kär're-un) *n.* [*It. carogna*, *L. caro*, flesh.] The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals.

Carry, (kär're) *v. t.* [*F. charrier*, *W. cariau*, from *char*, *car*, cart.] To convey or transport; to bear;—to move forward; to urge; to impel;—to transfer, as from one column, page, or book, to another;—to effect or accomplish;—to contain or comprise;—to imply; to exhibit;—to manage; to conduct.

Cart, (kärt) *n.* [*W. car*, *A.-S. crat*, *L. carrus*.] A two-wheeled vehicle used in husbandry, or for carrying heavy goods.

Cartridge, (kär'trij) *n.* [Formerly *cartrage*, *It. cartuccia*, from *L.*

box and its contents ;—a printer's frame for holding types.

Cash, (kash) *n.* [F. *caisse*, It. *cassa*, L. *capsa*, a box.] Coin or specie; money; ready money; bank-notes, drafts, bonds, or any paper easily convertible into money.

Cask, (kask) *n.* [Sp. *casco*, F. *casque*.] A close vessel for containing liquors made of staves, headings, and hoops.

Cassock, (kas'uk) *n.* [F. *casaque*, Sp. *casaca*.] A close garment worn by clergy under the surplice or gown.

Cast, (kast) *v. t.* [Dan. *kaste*, Icel. & Sw. *kasta*.] To send or drive from by force; to fling; to hurl; to impel;—to throw on the ground, as in wrestling; to overcome;—to throw as dice; to convict or condemn by trial;—to throw off or shed;—to compute; to reckon;—to form by pouring liquid metal into a mould.

Caste, (kast) *n.* [F. *caste*, Sp. & Pg. *casta*, race, usually pure or distinct race, from *castus*, pure.] An order or class;—one of the four hereditary classes into which society in India is divided.

Castigate, (kas'te-gāt) *v. t.* [L. *castigare*, from *castus*, pure, chaste, and *agere*, to move, drive.] To punish by stripes; to correct; to chastise.

Castle, (kas'sl) *n.* [L. *castellum*, diminutive of *castrum*, a fortified place.] A fortified residence, especially that of a prince or nobleman; a fortress.

Casual, (kazh'ū-al) *a.* [L. *casualis*, from *casus*, fall, accident, from *cadere*, to fall.] Happening or coming to pass without design, and without being foreseen or expected;—incidental.

kata, down, and *strephei*. Final event, usually of a or disastrous nature.

Catch, (kach) *v. t.* [O. F. *cacciare*, to hunt, akin to to take.] To seize with the net; to take, as in a snare or entangle;—to take hold on by sympathy, contagion, tion.

Catechise, (kat'ē-kīz) *v. t.* [G. *chizein*, from *kata*, down, against *ēchein*, to sound.] To instruct asking questions and correcting answers, especially in religious trine;—to question or interroga

Category, (kat'e-gor-e) *n.* [G. *down*, *agoreuein*, to proclaim; class or order of ideas or concept;—the list of attributes, qualities predicates under each class or of ideas.

Cater, (kāt'ēr) *v. t.* [F. *acheter*, to buy.] To provide food; to buy or procure provisions; to purvey.

Cathedral, (ka-thē'dral) *n.* [G. *kathedra*, a seat.] The principal church in a diocese, so called because in it the bishop has his episcopal chair.

Catholic, (kath'ol-ik) *a.* [G. *katholos*, whole, from *kata*, down, throughout, and *holos*, whole.] Universal or general;—not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; liberal;—pertaining to papists.

Cattle, (kat'l) *n. pl.* [O. F. *catel*, *catol*, goods, cattle, from L. *capitalis*, relating to the head, chief, from *caput*, head, because in early ages beasts constituted the chief part of a man's property.] Domestic quadrupeds collectively, especially those of the bovine genus.

Caution, (kaw'shun) *n.* [F., L. *cautio*, from *cavere*, to take care.] Prudence in regard to danger; provident care; wariness;—exhortation to wariness; warning;—security for; bond.

Cavalier, (kav-a-lēr)' *n.* [L. *caballarius*, from *caballus*, a horse, Per. *capala*, swift.] A horseman; a knight;—one of the leaders of the court party in the time of King Charles I.

Cave, (kāv) *n.* [L. *cavus*, hollow, *cavea*, cavity.] A hollow place in the earth; a den.

Cavil, (kav'il) *v. i.* [L. *cavillari*.] To raise captious and frivolous objections; to carp; to wrangle.

Cease, (sēs) *v. i.* [F. *cesser*, L. *cessare*, intensive form of *cedere*, to withdraw.] To stop; to come to an end; to desist from motion or action.

Cedar, (sē'der) *n.* [L. *cedrus*, G. *kedros*.] An evergreen tree of different species; the *cedrus libani* is the scripture cedar of Lebanon.

Cede, (sēd) *v. t.* [L. *cedere*.] To yield or surrender; to give up; to relinquish, as a right or title.

Ceil, (sēl) *v. t.* [L. *celare*, to cover, *caelum*, heaven, arch, F. *ciel*.] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a room or building.

Celebrate, (sel'ē-brāt) *v. t.* [L. *celebrare*, from *celeber*, famous.] To praise highly;—to extol;—to observe as a church ordinance with solemn rites; to keep as a birth-day, anniversary, &c., with public honour and fes-

Cement, (sē-ment') *n.* [L. *cementum*, F. *ciment*.] Any substance used for making bodies adhere to each other, as mortar, glue, &c.;—bond of union.

Cemetery, (sem'ē-ter-e) *n.* [G. *koinētērion*, from *koinaîn*, to sleep.] A graveyard; a churchyard; a necropolis.

Cenotaph, (sen'ō-taf) *n.* [G. *kenotaphion*, from *kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, burial, tomb.] A monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.

Censor, (sens'ēr) *n.* [L. from *censere*, to value, to tax.] A Roman officer who numbered the citizens, registered their property, and taxed them, and also supervised their manners or morals;—hence, an overseer or corrector in general;—a critic.

Census, (sen'sus) *n.* [L. *census*, from *censere*, to value.] A numbering of the inhabitants of a community or country taken by authority, and usually with a table of their ages, occupations, &c.

Cent, (sent) *n.* [L. *centum*.] A hundred, as 10 *per cent*.;—a coin made of copper, worth the 100th part of a dollar in the United States.

Centre, (sen'ter) *n.* [L. *centrum*, from G. *kentron*, a sharp point, from *kenteîn*, to prick.] The exact middle point or place of any thing;—the midst;—a point of concentration; nucleus.

Centrifugal, (sen-trif'ū-gal) *a.* [L. *centrum*, centre, and *fugere*, to flee.] Tending to recede from the centre.

Centripetal, (sen-trip'e-tal) *a.* [L. *cen-*

doubts;—not to be doubted or denied;—fixed or stated; determinate.

Certificate, (ser-tife-kāt) *n.* [F. *certificat*, from L. *certus*, sure, and *facere*, to make.] A written testimony to the truth of a fact, or to the character and qualifications of a person;—a written declaration legally authenticated.

Cessation, (ses-ā'shun) *n.* [L. *cessatio*, from *cessare*, to give over.] Stoppage or ending;—discontinuance of motion or action.

Cession, (sesh'un) *n.* [L. *cessio*, from *cedere*, to give way.] A yielding or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person.

Chafe, (chāf) *v. t.* [F. *echauffer*, from L. *calefacere*, to make warm, from *calidus*, hot, and *facere*, to make.] To excite physical heat by friction;—to excite heat or passion in the mind; to irritate.

Chaff, (chaf) *n.* [A.-S. *ceaf*, Ger. *kaff*, O. H. Ger. *cheva*, pod, husk.] The husk or light dry covering of grains and grasses, &c.;—straw and hay cut small for the food of cattle;—worthless matter; refuse.

Chagrin, (sha-grēn') *n.* [F. *chagrin*.] Ill-humour or vexation proceeding from annoyance, disappointment, or failure.

Chain, (chān) *n.* [F. *chaîne*, It. & L. *catena*.] A series of links or rings connected and fitted into one another for use or ornament;—a fetter or manacle;—a watch-guard or neck ornament;—a connected line or range, as of mountains;—a succession of events, thoughts, or ideas;—a line for measuring land, being 100 links, equal to 66 feet.

Chair, (chār) *n.* [Norm. F. *cadier*,

white, earthy substance, of carbonate of lime.

Challenge, (chal'lenj) *n.* [F. *calenge*, *chaloigne*, It. *calo*, L. *calumnia*, false accusation, invitation, summons, or demand of any kind;—a summons to single combat;—the call of at his post;—an exception to or a voter.

Chamber, (chām'ber) *n.* [F. *chambre*, L. *camera*, G. *kamara*, a vaulted room, used for lodging, privacy, study;—a compartment or hold closed space;—a place where an assembly meets, and the assembly its

Champion, (cham'pe-un) *n.* [F. *campione*, from L. *campio*, camp field, a place for games, A.-S. *camp*, a fight, Icel. *kempa*, a warrior.] combatant; a hero;—one who fights for, or takes up the cause of, another;—one ready to fight against all comers;—the greatest proficient in any kind of physical prowess.

Chance, (chans) *n.* [F., from *cheoir*, L. *cadere*, to fall or happen.] A fortuitous event or occurrence;—that which comes to pass without apparent cause; accident; opportunity;—fortune; luck, good or bad;—the possibility of an occurrence.

Chandler, (chand'ler) *n.* [Ger. *händler*, dealer, F. *chandelier*, dealer in tallow.] A manufacturer of, or dealer in, candles;—a dealer in other commodities, indicated by the word prefixed, as ship-chandler.

Change, (chān) *v. t.* [F. *changer*, It. *cambiare*, L. *cambire*.] To alter or make different; to cause to pass from one state to another;—to put one thing in the place of another;—

Chaos, (kă'os) *n.* [G. *chaos*, from *chainein*, to gape, to open widely.] Empty, infinite space;—unorganized condition of matter before the creation;—a confused or disordered mass or state of things.

Chap, (chop) *v. t.* [D. *kappen*, Sw. *kappa*, to cut, cut off.] To cleave or open longitudinally; to split;—*v. i.* To crack or open in long slits.

Chapel, (chap'el) *n.* [F. *chapelle*, L. *capella*, a hood, a chapel.] A private oratory or place of worship; a district church auxiliary to the parish church;—a dissenter's church.

Chaplain, (chap'lān) *n.* [F. *chapelain*, L. *capellanus*, from *capella*, a hood, *capa*, a cloak.] An ecclesiastic who performs service in a chapel;—a clergyman officially attached to a ship of war, army, public institution, or family.

Chaplet, (chap'let) *n.* [F. *chapelet*, diminutive of *chapel*, *chapelle*, hood, garland.] A garland or wreath for the head;—a string of beads used by Roman Catholics in counting their prayers.

Chapman, (chop'man) *n.* [A.-S. *ceapman*, from *ceapan*, to buy.] One who buys or sells; a purchaser; a merchant.

Chapter, (chap'ter) *n.* [F. *chapitre*, L. *capitulum*, from *caput*, head.] A division of a book or treatise;—an organized branch of some society or fraternity;—the meeting of such.

Char, (chär) *n.* [A.-S. *cerr*, *cyrr*, turn, business, from *cycran*, to turn]

another;—the exercise of custody; care; office; trust; commission; accusation or imputation, as of *crime* or injury;—a formal address, as of a judge to a jury, or a bishop to clergy;—an onset or attack;—signal for attack.

Chariot, (chär'e-ut) *n.* [F. *char*, from *char*, *car*.] A war car or vehicle;—a four-wheeled pleasure or stage carriage.

Charity, (chär'e-te) *n.* [F. *charité*, L. *caritas*, from *carus*, dear, costly, loved.] Love; good will to men; liberality to the poor;—whatever is given to the poor for their relief or alms;—liberality, in judging of men and their actions;—a charitable institution.

Charm, (chärm) *n.* [F. *charme*, from L. *carmen*, song.] Something possessing or imagined to possess occult power or influence;—a spell;—that which pleases and attracts irresistibly; fascination.

Charnel, (char'nel) *a.* [F., L. *car-nalis*, fleshly, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Containing the remains of dead men or animals.

Chart, (chärt) *n.* [L. *charta*, G. *chartēs*, a leaf of paper.] A sheet of paper, pasteboard, or the like, containing information arranged methodically or in tabular form;—a map on which is represented a portion of sea, and the land which it surrounds, or by which it is surrounded.

Charter, (chärt'er) *n.* [L. *chartarum*

Pure from unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous; modest;—pure and simple in taste and style.

Chasten, (chas'n) *v. t.* [F. *chatier*, L. *castigare*, to punish, from *castus*, pure, and *agere*, to lead, drive.] To correct by punishment; to inflict pain for the purpose of reclaiming; to afflict;—to purify from errors or faults.

Chastise, (chas-tiz') *v. t.* [Arm. *castiza*, L. *castigare*.] To inflict pain upon in any manner, for the purpose of punishment or reformation.

Chat, (chat) *v. i.* [A.-S. *cwædan*, Go. *grithan*, to speak, F. *caqueter*, to prate.] To talk in a light and familiar manner.

Chattel, (chat'l) *n.* [O. F. *chaptel*, goods, cattle, from L. *capitalis*, chief, principal, because in primitive times cattle formed the chief part of a man's property.] Any article of movable property; *pl.*, all goods, movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold.

Chatter, (chat'ter) *v. i.* [Dim. of *chat*.] To give forth or utter rapid and indistinct sounds;—to talk idly or foolishly; to jabber; to prate;—to chatter, as the teeth, from cold, &c.

Cheap, (chēp) *a.* [A.-S. *ceap*, bargain, Icel. *kauþa*, to buy.] Bearing a low price; of small cost;—of small value; easily got; common.

Cheat, (chēt) *n.* [A.-S. *ceat*, Norm. F. *chete*.] An act of deception; a fraud; a trick; imposition;—a person who cheats.

Check, (chek) *n.* [F. *échec*.] A sudden or continued restraint, physical or moral; a stop; a hindrance; an obstruction;—an order for money pay-

Each side of the face below the eye—assumption; insolence.

Cheer, (chēr) *n.* [O. F. *chere*, face, aspect, G. *kara*, head, *chara*, joy, gladness.] The countenance and its expression;—a state of gayety, mirth, or jollity; provision prepared for a feast; expression of happiness or gayety by shouting or acclamation, &c.; applause; encouragement.

Cheese, (chēz) *n.* [A.-S. *cese*, or *cys*, L. *caseus*.] Curd of milk separate from the whey and pressed.

Chemistry, (kem'ist-re) *n.* [F. *chimie*, Sp. *chimia*, A. *kimia*, from *kamai*, to conceal, *chems* or *khems*, secret.] The science of matter in its elements, properties, forms, and combinations.

Cherish, (cher'ish) *v. t.* [F. *chérir*, from *cher*, dear, L. *carus*.] To hold dear; to treat tenderly and fondly; to nourish; to foster.

Cherry, (cher'e) *n.* [L. *cerasus*, G. *kerasos*, so named, it is said, from *Cerasus*, a city in Pontus, whence the tree was imported into Italy.] The fruit of a tree of which there are many varieties.

Cherub, (cher'ub) *n.* [H. *kerûb*, from *kârab*, to grasp.] A celestial spirit; an angel;—a symbolic figure of man or animal seen in prophetic vision, and graven in the tabernacle and temple.

Chess, (ches) *n.* [F. *echecs*.] A game played by two persons on a board containing sixty-four squares, with two differently coloured sets of pieces or men.

Chest, (chest) *n.* [A.-S. *cest*, *cist*, from L. *cista*, G. *kistē*, Scot. *kist*.] A box or coffer of wood or other material;—

fice, trick, or stratagem; shift; cavil; sophistry.

Chicory, (chik'ō-re) *n.* [L. *cichorium*, G. *kichōrion*.] A plant extensively cultivated and used for adulterating coffee; succory; endive.

Chide, (chíd) *v.t.* [A.-S. *cidan*, *chidan*.] To rebuke; to reproach; to blame;—*v.i.* To find fault;—to scold.

Chief, (chēf) *a.* [F. *chef*, L. *caput*, G. *kephalē*, Skr. *kapala*, head.] Highest in office or rank; principal or most eminent in any quality or action; having most influence; taking the lead; most important.

Child, (child) *n.* [A.-S. *cild*, Dan. *kuld*, progeny, Go. *kilthei*, womb, *in-kiltho*, with child.] A son or a daughter; the immediate progeny of human parents;—a young person of either sex.

Chill, (chil) *a.* [A.-S. *cyle*, *cele*, cold, *celan*, *calan*, to be cold.] Cold; tending to cause shivering;—affected by cold;—characterized by coolness of manner, feeling, &c.; formal; distant.

Chime, (chīm) *n.* [Dan. *kimer*, to toll a bell, to tingle, L. & It. *campana*, bell, whence It. *campanare*, to

Chip, (chip) *v.t.* [From *chop*, *khippen*, to clip, pare.] To cut *Inf* small pieces;—to detach or cut off to hew down.

Chirp, (cherp) *v.i.* [Ger. *tschirpen*, *zirpen*.] To make a short, sharp sound, resembling that of a fowl, bird, or cricket.

Chisel, (chiz'el) *n.* [F. *ciseau*, O. F. *cisel*, L. *sicilis*, dim. of *sica*, a dagger, from *secare*, to cut.] An instrument sharpened to a cutting edge at the end, used in carpentry, joinery, sculpture, &c., for paring, hewing, gouging, &c.

Chivalry, (shiv'al-re) *n.* [F. *chevalerie*, from *chevalier*, knight, from *cheval*, L. *caballus*, horse.] Knight-hood; the body or order of knights;—the privileges, qualifications, or manners of knights; gallantry; heroism; knight-errantry.

Chloroform, (klō'rō-form) *n.* [G. *chloros*, pale green, and L. *formica*, an ant.] An oily volatile liquid consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine. It is a powerful anæsthetic agent.

Choice, (chois) *n.* [F. *choisir*, A.-S. *ceosan*, Go. *kausjan*, *kisan*, to choose, to examine.] Act of choos-

prefer;—to have the power of choice.

Chop, (chop) *v. t.* [*F. couper*, *Ger. kappen*, *G. koptein*, to cut, from the root *kop*, to strike.] To cut into pieces; to mince;—to sever or separate by blows.

Choral, (kō'ral) *a.* [*L. choralis*, from *chorus*, *G. choros*.] Belonging to a choir; sung in chorus.

Chord, (kord) *n.* [*L. chorda*, *G. chordē*, string.] String of a musical instrument;—an harmonious combination of musical tones;—a right line uniting the extremities of the arc of a circle.

Chorus, (kō'rus) *n.* [*L. chorus*, *G. choros*.] A band of singers and dancers;—a company of singers singing in concert;—what is spoken or sung between the acts of a tragedy;—the part of a song in which the company join the singer.

Christ, (krist) *n.* [*L. Christus*, *G. Christos*, anointed, from *chriein*, to anoint.] THE ANOINTED—the Saviour of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew MESSIAH.

Christendom, (kris'n-dum) *n.* [*A.-S. cristendom*, from *cristen*, a Christian, and the termination *dom*, state.] That portion of the world in which Christianity prevails;—the whole body of Christians.

Christian, (krist'yan) *n.* [*A.-S. cristen*, *L. christianus*, *G. christianos*.] A follower or disciple of Christ;—a believer in Christ and his salvation;—one born within the pale of the church.

Christmas, (kris'mas) *n.* [*Christ* and *A.-S. mæssa*, holy day.] The festival of Christ's nativity, observed annually on the 25th day of December.

Chronometrical, (kro-nom'e-tri-kal) *a.* [*G. chronometrical*, from *chronos*, time, and *metron*, measure.]

epochs;—a table or register of dates.

Chronometer, (kro-nom'e-ter) *n.* [*chronos*, time, and *metron*, measure.] A time-keeper; a portable watch clock of superior construction accuracy.

Chrysalis, (kris'a-lis) *n.* [*G. chrysalis*, from *chrysos*, gold.] The first or pupa state which the caterpillar or larva of butterflies, moths, other insects assume before they reach their perfect form.

Chuck, (chuk) *v. i.* [Formed in imitation of the sound.] To make noise like that of a hen calling chickens; to cluck;—to laugh; jeer;—*v. t.* To call as a hen chickens;—[*F. choquer*.] To straggle; to touch under the chin to throw, with quick motion, a short distance.

Chuckle, (chuk'l) *v. t.* [From *chuck*.] To call, as a hen her chickens; to cluck;—*v. i.* To laugh in a suppressed manner, as expressing inward exultation.

Church, (church) *n.* [*A.-S. circe*, *Scot. kirk*, *Ger. kirche*, from *G. kuriakon*, the Lord's house, from *kuriōs*, lord.] A building set apart for Christian worship;—the worshippers in it;—a body of Christians having the same doctrines, rites, and organization;—the whole body of Christians, called catholic or universal church.

Churl, (churl) *n.* [*A.-S. ceorl*, *Icel. karl*, *Scot. carle*.] A rustic; a countryman; a boor;—a rough, surly, ill-bred man;—one who is illiberal or miserly; a niggard.

Churn, (churn) *v. t.* [*A.-S. cernan*, *Icel. kirma*, *Scot. kirn*, from *A.-S. cyran*, to turn.] To stir or agitate as

cream in order to make butter;—to

from *cingere*, to gird.] A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body;—that which encompasses.

Cinder, (sin'der) *n.* [A.-S. *sinder*, from *syndrian*, to separate, F. *cendre*, from L. *cinis*, ashes.] A small particle of matter remaining after combustion; a partially burnt coal; an ember;—a scale thrown off in forging metal.

Cinnamon, (sin'a-mun) *n.* [G. *kinnamon*, H. *kinndamón*.] The inner bark of a tree growing in Ceylon. It is aromatic, of a moderately pungent taste.

Cipher, (sif'er) *n.* [F. *chiffre*, from A. *sifrun*, empty, zero, from *saifra*, to be empty.] The character [0] which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but when placed at the right hand of a whole number, increases its value tenfold;—a person of no worth or character.

Circle, (ser'kl) *n.* [A.-S. *circol*, L. *circulus*, diminutive of *circus*, G. *kirkos*, W. *cyr*, from *cwr*, round.] A plane figure bounded by a single curve line, called its *circumference*, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the *centre*;—the line that bounds such a figure; a circumference.

Circuit, (ser'kit) *n.* [F., L. *circuitus*, from *circum*, around, and *ire*, to go.] The act of moving or revolving around;—the space inclosed within a circle or other fixed limits;—a periodical visitation of certain places

sound intermediate between *acaze* and grave.

Circumnavigate, (ser-kum-nav'e-gā) *v. t.* [L. *circum*, around, and *navigare*, to sail, from *navis*, a ship.] To sail around; to pass round by water.

Circumscribe, (ser'kum-skrib) *v. t.* [L. *circum*, around, and *scribere*, to write, to draw.] To inclose within certain limit; to hem in.

Circumspect, (ser'kum-spekt) *a.* [L. *circumspectus*, from *circum*, around, and *spicere*, to look.] Attentive to all the circumstances of a case; cautious; prudent; watchful; wary; vigilant.

Circumstance, (ser'kum-stans) *n.* [L. *circumstantia*, from *circum*, around, and *stare*, to stand.] Any thing attending on, relative to, or affecting a fact or event; accident; incident.—*pl.* worldly estate.

Circumvent, (ser-kum-vent') *v. t.* [L. *circum*, around, and *venire*, to come.] To get round; to gain advantage over by stratagem or deception.

Circus, (ser'kus) *n.* [L. *circus*, G. *kirkos*, circle.] A circular piece of ground for sports and games;—an amphitheatre with an inclosed space for public shows and games.

Cisalpine, (sis-al'pin) *a.* [L. *Cisalpinus* from *cis*, on this side, and *Alpinus* Alpine, from *Alpes*, the Alps.] Of the hither side of the Alps with reference to Rome, that is, on the south side of the Alps.

country; a freeman; a member of a state.

City, (sit'e) *n.* [F. *cité*, L. *civitas*, from *civis*, citizen.] A large town;—a corporate town which is or has been the seat of a bishop.

Civil, (siv'il) *a.* [L. *civilis*, from *civis*, citizen.] Pertaining to a city or state;—pertaining to a citizen and his rights in the community;—peaceful, mercantile, &c., as opposed to military;—cultivated and polished, as opposed to rude and barbarous; courteous; polite.

Claim, (klām) *v. t.* [L. *clamare*, to cry out, from *calo*, G. *kaleō*, to call.] To call for; to challenge, as a right; to demand as due.

Clairvoyant, (klār-voy'ant) *a.* [F., from *clair*, clear (L. *clarus*), and *voyant*, *ppr.* of *voir*, L. *videre*, to see.] Pertaining to mesmeric vision; discerning objects which are not present.

Clamour, (klam'or) *n.* [L. *clāmor*, from *clamare*, to cry out.] Loud and continued shouting or exclamation;—any loud and continued noise.

Clan, (klan) *n.* [Ir. *clann* or *cland*, Celt. *clan* or *klaan*.] A race or family;—a tribe or collection of families united under a chieftain, and bearing the same surname.

Clandestine, (klan-des'tin) *a.* [L. *clandestinus*, from *clam*, secretly, from *celare*, to hide.] Hidden; secret; kept from public view or notice—mostly with an evil design.

Clang, (klang) *v. t.* [L. *clangere*, Ger. *klingen*, G. *kläsen*.] To strike together with a ringing metallic sound.

Clap, (klap) *v. t.* [A.-S. *clappan*, Icel. *klappa*, Ger. *klappen*.] To strike one object against another; to thrust,

Clasp, (klasp) *v. t.* [Ir. *clashtie*, Ger. *klappsen*, *klappen*.] To shut or fasten together;—to embrace; to gra-

Class, (klas) *n.* [L. *classis*, from *kalein*, to call.] A group, or division;—a group, sons of the same rank, habits, suits;—an order in natural history of beings or substances having stature, qualities, or attributes in common.

Classical, (klas'ik-al) *a.* [L. *class*, from *classis*, class.] Of the first, or rank in literature or art—ch applied to the best Greek and Roman writers, but also to modern authors—chaste; pure; refined.

Classify, (klas'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *class*, and *facere*, to make.] To tribute into classes; to rank arrange according to some common properties or characters.

Clatter, (klat'er) *v. i.* [D. *klatsen*, A.-S. *clatrun*, drum, rattle.] make rattling sounds;—to prattle with the tongue; to prate;—To strike and make a rattling noise to chatter.

Clause, (klawz) *n.* [F., L. *claus*, from *claudere*, to shut.] Origin: an inclosure or that which is contained in an inclosed place;—a member or portion of a sentence;—a distinct portion of a document, as will or contract, containing special injunctions or stipulations.

Clay, (klā) *n.* [A.-S. *clæg*, W. *clifan*, to stick.] Soft earth consisting of alumina and silica;—water;—earth in general, as representing the elementary particle the human body; hence, the human body, as formed out of such partic-

part; to open; to crack;—*v. t.* [A.-S. *clifpan*, to adhere.] To stick or hold to;—to be united closely in affection, &c.

Clemency, (klem'en-se) *n.* [L. *clementia*, from *clemens*, mild, calm.] Mildness; softness, as of the season; gentleness of disposition; leniency;—readiness to forgive; mercifulness.

Cleptomania, (klep'tō-mān-ya) *n.* [G. *kleptēin*, to steal, and *mania*, madness.] Moral insanity exhibited in an irresistible propensity to steal.

Clergy, (kler'je) *n.* [L. *clerus*, G. *klēros*, the clergy, originally a lot, an inheritance, F. *clergé*.] Men ordained or consecrated for the public service of God;—the whole body of ordained ministers, as distinguished from the laity.

Clerk, (klārk) *n.* [L. *clericus*, A.-S. *clerc*.] A scribe; a man of letters; a scholar; a clergyman;—a lay officer who leads the responses in the Episcopalian church service;—one who writes and keeps accounts.

Clever, (klev'er) *a.* [A.-S. *gleaw*, skilful, wise, *gleawferdh*, sagacious, Scot. *gleg*.] Talented; dexterous; skilful;—quick and ready in planning, or neat and handy in executing;—ingenious; shrewd; witty.

Client, (kil'fent) *n.* [L. *cliens*, from *cluere*, G. *kluein*, to hear.] One who puts himself under the protection of a patron;—a dependant;—one who applies to a lawyer or counsellor for advice, direction, &c., in a question of law.

means of the hands and feet mount laboriously or slowly.

Cling, (kling) *v. t.* [A.-S. *clincan*] To hold fast to, especially by winding round or embracing;—to adhere closely and firmly in interest affection.

Clink, (klingk) *v. t.* [Ger. *klinken*, allied to L. *clangere*.] To make small, sharp, ringing sound; to chink; to jingle.

Clip, (klip) *v. t.* [A.-S. *clifpan*, to embrace, Icel. *klippa*, to cut.] To embrace; hence, to encompass;—to cut off, as with a single stroke of scissors;—to curtail; to cut short.

Cloak, (klök) *n.* [A.-S. *lach*, O. F. *cloche*, Gael. *cleoc*.] A loose, outer garment;—a disguise or pretext.

Clock, (klok) *n.* [A.-S. *clucge*, Ger. *clocca*, from *cloccōn*, to strike, beat.] An instrument for measuring time;—the uniform vibrations of a pendulum by a series of wheels communicate motion to the hands, which point out on a dial-plate the divisions of time, as hours, minutes, &c.

Clod, (klot) *n.* [A.-S. *clud*, Ger. *klosz*, D. *klot*.] A lump or mass of earth, turf, or clay;—the ground; the earth;—a dull, stupid fellow; a dolt.

Clog, (klog) *v. t.* [W. *cleg*, a lump, *clog*, a stone, *llhoc*, a mound, a dam.] To encumber or load, especially with something that sticks fast;—to obstruct so as to hinder motion.

raiment;—to cover or invest, as with a garment.

Cloud, (kloud) *n.* [Probably from A.-S. *clād*, a rock or hill, as clouds frequently resemble hills.] A collection of visible vapour suspended in the atmosphere;—a mass or volume of smoke, or flying dust, resembling vapour.

Clout, (klout) *n.* [A.-S. *clāt*, W. *clct*, a patch, from *clytian*, to patch.] A piece of cloth, leather, &c., used for a patch; a rag;—the centre of the butt at which archers shoot;—a blow with the hand.

Clown, (klown) *n.* [L. *colonus*, husbandman, from *colere*, to till.] A husbandman; a rustic;—one who has the manners of a rustic; an ill-bred man;—the fool or buffoon in a play, pantomime, circus, &c.

Cloy, (kloy) *v. t.* [F. *clouer*, to nail up, from L. *clavus*, nail.] To glut or satisfy; to satiate; to surfeit.

Club, (klub) *n.* [W. *clupa*, *clopa*, from *Ueb*, *Uob*, a lump, knob.] A heavy staff or piece of wood to be wielded with the hand;—one of the four suits of cards, having a figure resembling the trefoil or clover-leaf;—an association of persons for social converse, or for the promotion of some common object.

Clumsy, (klum'ze) *a.* [From *clump*. Prov. Eng. *clumps*, a stupid fellow.] Short and thick; heavy;—without grace of shape, manners, &c.; unhandy;—ill-made; badly constructed.

Cluster, (klus'ter) *n.* [A.-S. *cluster*, L. *claustrum*, also Dan. *klase*, a cluster of grapes.] A bunch; a number of things growing together, as grapes;—a number of things tied

Coadjutor, (kō-ad-jōō'ter) *n.* with, and *adjutor*, helper, and *juvare*, to help.] An associate;—one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.

Coagulate, (kō-ag'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *agulare*, from *cogere*, to drive together.] To cause to change into curd-like state—said of liquids.

Coal, (kōl) *n.* [A.-S. *col*, Ger. *kohle*] A black, solid, combustible substance, consisting mainly of carbon found embedded in the earth, and used for fuel;—wood charred or partially burned is called charcoal.

Coalesce, (kō-a-les') *v. i.* [L. *con* and *alescere*, to grow up, from *alere*, nourish.] To grow together; unite into one body or mass;—unite in society in a more general sense.

Coalition, (kō-a-lish'un) *n.* [L. *co* and *litio*, from *coalescere*, to grow together.] Union in a body or mass—combination of persons, parties or states.

Coarse, (kōrs) *a.* [As this word was anciently written *course*, or *cours*, may be an abbreviation of *course*.] Thick; gross;—large in bulk, composed of large parts;—not refined or nice;—of inferior material or workmanship.

Coast, (kōst) *n.* [F. *côte*, for *coste*, *costa*, rib, side.] The exterior limit or border of a country;—edge or margin of the land next to the sea-shore;—the country near the shore.

Coat, (kōt) *n.* [It. *cotta*, F. *cotte*, *cottus*, *cotta*, a tunic.] An upper garment of cloth worn by men over

kobalos, knave—so called because a poisonous metal and troublesome to miners.] A metal of a reddish-gray colour, brittle and difficult of fusion.

Cock, (kok) *n.* [A.-S. *coc*, F. *cog*.] The male of birds, particularly of domestic fowls;—a vane in the shape of a cock; a weathercock;—an instrument to let out liquor from a cask, &c.;—a spout.

Cocker, (kok'er) *v. t.* [W. *cocru*.] To treat with tenderness; to indulge; to pamper.

Cocoa, (kō'kō) *n.* [It. *cocco*, Pg. *coco*, cocoa-palm and its fruit.] A palm-tree producing the cocoa-nut—it grows in nearly all tropical countries;—a beverage made from the crushed kernels of the cocoa-tree.

Cocoon, (kō-kōon') *n.* [F. *cocon*, shell of eggs and insects, from L. *concha*, muscle-shell.] An oblong case in which the silk-worm lies in its chrysalis state.

Code, (kōd) *n.* [L. *codex*, *caudex*, the stock of a tree, a tablet of wood for writing on.] An orderly collection, system, or digest of laws.

Codify, (kōd'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *codex*, code, and *facere*, to make.] To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

Coerce, (kō-ers) *v. t.* [L. *coercere*, from *con* and *arcere*, to shut up.] To restrain by force; to constrain; to repress.

agitate.] To engage in continuous thought; to reflect.

Cognate, (kog'nāt) *a.* [L. *cognatus*, from *con* and *nasci*, to be born.] Allied by blood or birth;—kindred in origin, formation, &c.

Cognition, (kog-nish'un) *n.* [L. *cognitio*, from *con* and *noscere*, to know.] Knowledge; complete understanding or conviction;—an object known.

Cohabit, (kō-hab'it) *v. i.* [L. *con* and *habitare*, to dwell.] To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in the same place or country;—to live together as husband and wife.

Cohere, (kō-hēr) *v. i.* [L. *con* and *hære*, to stick, adhere.] To stick together;—to follow regularly in the natural order; to be well connected;—to agree; to comport with.

Cohort, (kō'hort) *n.* [L. *cohors*.] A body of about five or six hundred soldiers;—any band or body of warriors.

Coil, (kōil) *v. t.* [F. *cueillir*, L. *colligere*, from *con* and *legere*, to gather or G. *kutiō*, to roll.] To wind in rings, as a rope.

Coin, (koin) *n.* [F. *coin*, coin, like wise the die to stamp money, L. *cuneus*, wedge, G. *gōnia*, a corner.] A corner or external angle;—a wedge for raising, lowering, fastening, or levelling any thing, as a cannon or

thing worn round the neck;—a chain worn by high officers of state, and by the knights of several orders.

Collate, (kol-lăt') *v. t.* [*L. conferre, collatum*, from *con* and *ferre*, to bear.] To compare critically;—to gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding.

Collateral, (kol-lat'er-al) *a.* [*L. con* and *lateralis*, lateral, from *latus*, side.] On the side of; subordinately connected; indirect;—descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not in a direct line, as *lineal*.

Colleague, (kol'lēg) *n.* [*L. collega*, one chosen, from *colligere*, to collect, from *con* and *legere*, to gather.] An associate or partner; one who is joined to another in the discharge of the same duty, office, or commission.

Collect, (kol-lekt') *v. t.* [*L. colligere, collectum*, from *con* and *legere*, *G. legein*, to gather.] To bring together; to gather into one body or place; to assemble;—to take up, as money, debts, or contributions.

College, (kol'ej) *n.* [*L. collegium*, from *colligere*, to collect.] A collection or assemblage in general;—a body of scientific or professional men, as of physicians, heralds;—an established and endowed institution for teaching literature and science;—the building in which such instruction is given.

Collide, (kol-lid') *v. i.* [*L. con* and *laedere*, to strike.] To strike or dash together.

Collision, (kol-lizh'un) *n.* [*L. collisio*, from *con*, together, and *laedere*, to strike.] Act of striking together; a striking together, as of two hard bodies, or of two ships at sea.

Collocate, (kol'lō-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *locare*, to place, *locus*, place.] To set

Colonel, (kur'nel) *n.* [*F. colon*, *columna*, column.] The chief of a regiment.

Colony, (kol'ō-ne) *n.* [*L. colon*, *colonus*, farmer, from *colere*, to cultivate.] A body of people emigrate to a new or remote territory to cultivate and inhabit it, but remain subject to the parent state;—country thus occupied;—the inhabitants of it.

Colossus, (kō-lo's'us) *n.* [*L. colos*, *G. kolossos*.] A gigantic statue especially that at Rhodes, which sat at the entrance of the harbour.

Colour, (kul'er) *n.* [*L. color*, *F. couleur*.] An inherent property in light, which gives to external objects different hues or shades when seen by human eye;—any hue or tint as distinguished from white;—a flag, sign, or standard.

Colter or Coulter, (kōl'tēr) *n.* [*L. culter*, *L. culter*, from *colere*, to cultivate.] The sharp fore iron of a plow for cutting the sod or earth.

Column, (kol'um) *n.* [*L. colus*, *columen*, *W. colovyn*, a column, *G. a stalk*, from *L. cellere*, *G. kellei*, extend upward.] A round pillar cylindrical support for a roof, ceiling, &c., composed of base, shaft, capital;—any upright cylindrical body;—a division of a page;—a set of figures in arithmetic.

Colure, (kōl-ūr') *n.* [*L. coluri*, *kolos*, docked, and *oura*, tail, named because a part is always beneath the horizon.] One of two great circles intersecting at right angles the poles of the equator.

Comb, (kōm) *n.* [*A.-S. camb*, *kamb*.] An instrument used for separating, cleansing, and ad-

burn.] Capable of taking fire and burning; inflammable;—easily excited; quick; irascible.

Come, (kum) *v. i.* [A.-S. *cuman*, Icel. *koma*, from the root *ga*, to go.] To move hitherward; to draw near; to approach;—to arrive at some state or condition; to occur; to happen.

Comedy, (kom'ē-de) *n.* [L. *comœdia*, G. *kōmos*, 'a festal procession, and *œidein*, to sing.] A dramatic composition of a light and amusing character.

Comely, (kum'le) *a.* [A.-S. *cymlic*.] Handsome; graceful; well-proportioned.

Comet, (kom'et) *n.* [L. *cometa*, G. *komētēs*, long-haired (sc. *astēr*, star), a comet, from *komē*, hair.] A luminous and nebulous member of the solar system, moving in an eccentric orbit, approaching near, or receding far from, the sun at its perihelion and its aphelion, and generally consisting of a nucleus, an envelope, and a tail.

Comfort, (kum'fert) *v. t.* [L. *confortare*, from *con* and *fortis*, strong.] To relieve or cheer under affliction or depression; to strengthen the mind when depressed and enfeebled by sorrow.

Comic, (kom'ik) *a.* [L. *comicus*, G. *kōmikos*.] Relating to comedy;—raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment.

Comma, (kom'ma) *n.* [L. *comma*, G. *komma*, segment, clause, from *koptein*, to cut off.] A character [,] indicating the smallest grammatical division of a sentence, and usually the

Commend, (kom-mend') *v. t.* [L. *mendare*, from *con* and *mandare*, commit to.] To commit or intrust for care or preservation;—to praise as worthy of confidence or regard; to praise.

Commensurable, (kom-men'sū-rā-*a.* [F., from L. *con* and *mensurare*, to measure, from *mensura*, measure.] Having a common measure.

Commensurate, (kom-men'sū-rāt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *mensurare*, to measure.] To reduce to a common measure.

Comment, (kom-ment') *v. i.* [L. *commentari*, to meditate upon, from *con* and *minisci*, to call to mind, from *mens*, the mind.] To annotate; to explain by remarks, observations, or criticisms.

Commerce, (kom'mers) *n.* [F. *commerce*, from L. *con* and *merx*, mercis merchandise.] Exchange of merchandise on a large scale between different places or communities; extended trade or traffic.

Commingle, (kom-ming'gl) *v. t.* [L. *con* and Eng. *mingle*.] To mingle together in one mass or intimately to blend;—*v. i.* To be mixed or blended together.

Commiserate, (kom-miz'er-āt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *miserari*, to pity, from *miser*, wretched.] To feel sorrow, pain, or regret with and for another; to be sorry for.

Commissary, (kom'mis-ser-e) *n.* [F. *commissaire*, from L. *con* and *mittere* to send.] A deputy; a commissioner—an officer having charge of a special department, especially that of providing supplies, stores, &c.

mix or mingle; to blend different substances together.

Commodious, (kom-mō'de-us) *a.* [F. *commode*, L. *commodus*, from *com* and *modus*, a measure.] Affording ease and convenience;—roomy.

Commodore, (kom'o-dōr) *n.* [It. *comandatore*, commander, L. *compensator*.] In the Royal Navy, the commander of a squadron detached from the fleet for any particular service, having rank immediately below that of rear-admiral.

Common, (kom'un) *a.* [L. *communis*, from *con* and *munis*, ready to be of service, from *munus*, service, work.] Belonging equally to more than one; public; general;—often met with; usual; frequent;—not distinguished by rank or character; vulgar; mean.

Commonwealth, (kom'un-welth) *n.* [From *common* and A.-S. *wæla*, Ger. *velida*, *velitha*, riches.] Properly, a free state; a popular government; republic;—the whole body of people in a state.

Commotion, (kom-mō'shun) *n.* [L. *commotio*, from *com* and *movere*, to move.] Disturbance; agitation;—violent action, as of the elements;—mental disorder or disturbance; public disorder; tumult.

Commune, (kom-nūn') *v. i.* [F. *communier*, L. *communicare*, to communicate, from *communis*, common.] To converse together familiarly; to confer.

Communicate, (kom-mū'ne-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *communicare*, from *communis*, common.] To impart for joint or common possession; to bestow; to confer;—to impart, reveal, or give, as information, either by words, signs, or signals;—*v. i.* To have a

possession or enjoyment;—of people having common privileges, or interests;—large; the public or people. **Commute**, (kom-mūt') *v. t.* with, and *mutare*, to change;—to put, receive, one thing instead of another; substitute, as a less punishment for a greater.

Compact, (kom-pakt') *a.* *pactus*, from *com* and *pangtum*, to drive, Eng. *bang*, &c. to bind.] Firm; solid; closely and firmly united; succinct.

Compact, (kom'pakt) *n.* *pactum*, from *con* and *pactus*, to make a bargain.] A pact, bargain, contract, or agreement between parties.

Companion, (kom-pan'yun) *compagnon*, Sp. *compaño*, *com*, with, and *panis*, bread; associate; comrade;—one who company with or accompany another; one in familiar with or joined in some duty with another.

Company, (kum'pa-ne) *n.* *pagnie*, It. *compagnia*, from with, and *panis*, bread, as together; or from *con*, with, *pannus*, cloth, as under a banner.] A body of men; a blage of persons; a group;—of friends for social entertainments;—an association for incorporation; firm; the partnership;—a sub-division of a company under a captain.

Compare, (kom-pār) *v. t.* *parer*, from L. *compar*, like, *con*, with, and *parare*, to

voice or instrument in the musical scale ; — an instrument serving to indicate the position or bearing of any body towards the horizon — it consists of a magnetic needle, which, corrected for variation, points due north.

Compassion, (kom-pash'un) *n.* [F., It. *compassione*, from L. *con* and *pati*, *passus*, to bear, suffer.] A suffering with another ; sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another.

Compatible, (kom-pat'e-bl) *a.* [F., from *competir*, to bear with, to suit, from L. *con* and *pati*, to bear, or from *con*, with, and *petere*, to seek.] Consistent ; capable of harmonious union.

Compeer, (kom-pēr') *n.* [L. *compar*, from *con* and *par*, equal.] An equal ; a companion ; an associate.

Compel, (kom-pel') *v. t.* [L. *compellere*, from *con* and *pellere*, G. *bullein*, to throw, drive.] To drive or urge irresistibly ; to necessitate either by physical or moral force ; — to take by force or violence.

Compend, (kom'pend) *n.* [L. *compendium*, from *con* and *pendere*, to weigh.] A brief compilation ; an

plandre, from L. *con* and *plangere*, to beat the breast, bewail, G. *pleas* to strike.] To express distress, pain or censure ; — to bring an accusation to make a charge.

Complaisant, (kom'plā-zant) *a.* [F. *complaisant*, *ppr.* of *complaire*, from L. *con* and *placere*, to please.] Desirous to please ; kindly attentive affable.

Complement, (kom'plē-ment) *n.* [L. *complementum*, from *con* and *plere*, to fill.] Fulness ; the full number a complete set ; — that which completes or supplies a deficiency ; quantity or number required to complete.

Complete, (kom-plēt') *v. t.* [L. *comple*, *completum*, to fill.] To fill up ; to perfect ; to finish ; to accomplish ; to end.

Complex, (kom'pleks) *a.* [L. *complexus*, from *con* and *plectere*, *plexum*, to twist.] Composed of two or more parts ; — involving many interests, ideas, &c.

Complicate, (kom'ple-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *com* and *plicare*, *plicatum*, to fold, to twist.] To fold or twist together ; to interweave ; — to involve ; — to entangle.

free from agitation or disturbance;—to set up the types in proper order for printing;—to set words to music.

Composure, (kom-pō'zhūr) *n.* [Contracted from *L. compositura*.] Act of composing, or that which is composed; a composition;—a settled state; sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

Compound, (kom-pound') *v. t.* [*L. con*, together, and *ponere*, to put, set.] To put together, as elements or parts to form a whole; to combine or unite;—to adjust by agreement;—*v. i.* To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt by paying a part of its amount.

Comprehend, (kom-prē-hend') *v. t.* [*L. con* and *prehendere*, to grasp, seize, from *præ*, before, and obsolete *hendere*, *G. chandanō*, *A.-S. hentan*.] To hold within limits; to contain; to include;—to take into the mind; to understand.

Compress, (kom-pres') *v. t.* [*L. con* and *premere*, to press.] To press together; to bring within narrower limits or space.

Comprise, (kom-priz') *v. t.* [*F. compris*, *pp.* of *comprendre*, from *L. con* and *prehendere*, to take.] To comprehend; to include; to contain much in small space, as the matter of a discourse in few words.

Compromise, (kom-prō-miz) *n.* [*L. compromittere*, to promise mutually, from *con* and *promittere*, to promise.] A mutual promise to refer matters in dispute to the decision of arbitrators;—adjustment of differences by concessions; mutual agreement.

aggregate;—to estimate the from given data; to calculate.

Comrade, (kum'rād) *n.* [*F. c*ade, from *L. camera*, chambermate, companion, or associate.

Con, (kon). A Latin preposition signifying with or against. It is only as a prefix to other words, the various inflections of *co*, *con*, *cor*, and conveys the idea of union or combination, opposite contrariety.

Con, (kon) *v. t.* [*A.-S. cunnan*, know.] To study over; to endeavour to fix on the mind; to use.

Concatenate, (kon-kat'ē-nāt) *v. t.* [*con* and *catenare*, to chain, *catena*, chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive series, as things depending on each other.

Concave, (kon'kāv) *a.* [*L. concavus*, from *con* and *cavus*, hollow.] Hollow and curved or rounded—said of the interior of any thing hemispherical or dome-shaped.

Conceal, (kon-sēl') *v. t.* [*L. con* and *celare*, to hide, *A.-S. hēlan*.] To keep close or secret;—to hide or withdraw from observation;—to withhold from utterance or declaration.

Concede, (kon-sēd') *v. t.* [*L. con* and *cedere*, to give way, yield, from *cadere*, to fall, from the root *ga*, to go.] To yield, suffer, or surrender;—to admit to be true.

Conceit, (kon-sēt') *n.* [*It. concetto*, *L. conceptus*, from *con* and *capere*, to take.] Conception; notion; that which is imagined or formed in the mind;—faculty of conceiving; apprehension;—a quaint fancy; a fantastic turn of thought or expres-

one point, as troops, mental powers, &c.

Conception, (kon-sep'shun) *n.* [L. *conceptio*, from *con*, together, and *capere*, to take.] Act of conceiving;—the state of being conceived;—the formation in the mind of an image, idea, or notion; apprehension;—the image, idea, or notion formed; a rational belief or judgment;—power or faculty of forming an idea.

Concern, (kon-segn') *v. t.* [F. *concerner*, from L. *con* and *cernere*, to separate, to sift.] To relate or belong to; to be of importance to;—to interest or affect;—to disturb; to make uneasy.

Concert, (kon-sert') *v. t.* [F. *concert*, from L. *con* and *certare*, to strive.] To plan together; to design and settle, as procedure, by mutual communication of ideas or purposes; to devise for some common end.

Concession, (kon-sesh'un) *n.* [L. *concessio*, from *concedere*, *con* and *cedere*, to yield.] Act of granting or yielding to a demand, claim, or request;—the thing yielded;—the granting of a disputed point in argument.

Conchology, (kong-kol'o-je) *n.* [G. *kogchē*, shell, and *logos*, discourse, from *legein*, to speak.] The science of shells and the animals that inhabit them.

Conciliate, (kon-sil'o-āt) *v. t.* [L. *conciliare*, to bring together, from *con* and *calare*, G. *kalein*, to call.] To

Concoct, (kon-kokt') *v. t.* [L. *concoquere*, *coctum*, to cook.] To dissolve, and digest, as food in the stomach;—to make up or compound from several materials, as a beverage;—to contrive; to design, as a plan or plot.

Concomitant, (kon-kom'it-ant) *a.* [L. *concomitans*, from *con* and *comitari*, to accompany, from *comes*, companion.] Accompanying or conjoined with; attending.

Concord, (kong'kord) *n.* [F. *concorde*, from L. *con* and *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] Agreement;—union between persons, as in opinions, &c.;—the connection between the different parts of speech in grammatical construction;—harmony.

Concourse, (kong'kōrs) *n.* [It. *concorso*, F. *concours*, from L. *concursum*, from *concurrere*, to run together.] A moving, flowing, or running together;—an assembly; a meeting; a crowd.

Concrete, (kon'krēt) *a.* [L. *concretus*, from *con* and *creescere*, to grow, inchoative of *creare*, to create.] United in growth; formed by coalition of separate particles into one body united in a solid form.

Concubine, (kong'kū-bīn) *n.* [F., from L. *concubina*, from *con* and *cubare*, to lie down.] A woman who cohabit with a man without being his lawful wife;—a slave or bondmaid united to a man, but without the usual ceremonies.

infer from slight evidence; to surmise; to guess.

Conjoin, (kon-join') *v. t.* [*F. conjoindre*, from *L. con* and *ungere*, to join.] To join together;—to associate or connect; to unite in marriage;—to unite with; to league.

Conjugal, (kon'joo-gal) *a.* [*L. conjugalis*, from *conjug*, husband, wife, from *conjungere*, to unite.] Belonging, suitable, or appropriate to the marriage state; matrimonial.

Conjugate, (kon'joo-gät) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *jugare*, to yoke, *ungere*, to join.] To unite; to inflect, as verbs.

Conjunct, (kon'jungkt) *a.* [*L. conjunctus*, *pp.* of *conjungere*, to unite, join.] United; conjoined; concurrent.

Conjure, (kon'joor) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *jurare*, to swear, from *jus*, right, law.] To call on or summon by a sacred name;—to effect by magic; to influence by supposed supernatural power;—*v. i.* To practise magical acts.

Connate, (kon'nät) *a.* [*L. con* and *natus*, born, *pp.* of *nasci*.] Born with another; existing from birth;—united in origin; united into one body.

Connect, (kon-nekt') *v. t.* [*L. con* and *nectere*, to bind.] To knit or fasten together; to link; to establish a bond or association between.

Connive, (kon-niv') *v. i.* [*L. connivere*, to shut the eyes, from *con* and *nivere*, to close, *nictare*, to wink.] To close the eyes upon; to wink at; to forbear to see; to overlook, as a fault.

Connaisseur, (kon'is-sür) *n.* [*F.*, from *connoître*, *L. con* and *noscere*, to know.] Critical judge or master of

Conquest, (kong'kwest) *n.* *quete*, *L. conquistum*, *pp.* *quirere*, to seek after *ca*. Act of conquering or over opposition by force, whether cal or moral;—that which quered;—possession gained by

Conscience, (kon'she-ens) *n.* [*L. scientia*, from *con* and *scire*, know.] Self-knowledge; conscience; knowledge of one's character, motives, and conduct;—the sense; the faculty which determines right, and prohibits and condemns wrong.

Conscious, (kon'she-us) *a.* [*L. conscius*, from *con* and *scire*, to know.] Possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts or motives;—knowing, whether by external observation or internal experience; cognizant or aware of.

Conscript, (kon'skript) *a.* [*L. conscriptus*, from *con* and *scribere*, to write.] Enrolled; written; registered. *Conscript fathers*, the senators of Rome.

Consecrate, (kon'së-krät) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *sacrare*, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred.] To make or declare to be sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses; to dedicate; to devote;—to render venerable.

Consecutive, (kon-sek'ü-tiv) *a.* [*F. consécutif*, from *L. con* and *sequor*, *secutus*, to follow.] Following in a train; uninterrupted in course or succession; successive.

Consent, (kon-sent') *v. i.* [*L. consentire*, from *con* and *sentire*, to feel, think.] To feel with; to be of the same mind; to agree with;—to yield to, as to force or argument; to submit;—to concede; to admit.

to seal, from *con* and *signum*, mark, sign.] To give, transfer, or deliver in a formal manner;—to commit; to intrust;—to give into the hands of an agent for superintendence, sale, &c.

Consist, (kon-sist') *v. i.* [L. *con* and *sistere*, to set, causative of *stare*, to stand.] To stand together; to be in a fixed or permanent state; to agree with;—to be comprised or contained in; to be composed of.

Consociate, (kon-sō'she-āt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *sociare*, to unite, from *socius*, companion.] To associate; to unite; to cement;—*v. i.* To unite or meet in a body;—to keep company with.

Console, (kon-sōl') *v. t.* [F. *consoler*, from L. *con* and *solari*, to console.] To comfort; to cheer in distress or depression.

Consolidate, (kon-sol'e-dāt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *solidare*, to make firm, from *solidus*, firm, solid.] To make solid; to unite or press together into a mass;—*v. i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite into a mass or body.

Consonant, (kon-sō-nant) *a.* [L. *con* and *sonare*, to sound.] Having agreement; congruous; consistent;—harmonizing together; accordant.

Consort, (kon'sort) *n.* [L. *consors*, from *con* and *sors*, *sortis*, lot, fate, share.] A companion or partner; especially, a wife or husband; a spouse.

Conspicuous, (kon-spik'ū-us) *a.* [L. *conspicuus*, from *con* and *spicere*, to behold.] Obvious to the eye; easy to

invariable; durable; permanent; ceasing.

Constellation, (kon-stel-lā'shun) *n.* [F., from L. *con* and *stellare*, to set, cover with stars, from *stella*, a star, from the root *star*, to strew.] A cluster or group of fixed stars;—an assemblage of splendours or excellencies.

Consternation, (kon-ster-nā'shun) *n.* [L. *consternatio*, prostration, from *con* and *sternere*, to throw down, from the root *star*, to strew.] Amazement or terror which confounds the faculties, and incapacitates for thought or action.

Constipation, (kon-ste-pā'shun) *n.* [F. from L. *con* and *stipare*, to crowd, G. *steihō*, to stamp down; to tread. Act of crowding into less compass, of the state of being crowded; condensation;—costiveness; stoppage of the bowels.

Constitute, (kon'ste-tūt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *statuere*, to place, set, from *stare* to stand.] To cause to stand; to establish;—to compose; to form;—to appoint or elect to an office or employment.

Constrain, (kon-strān') *v. t.* [F. *contraindre*, from L. *con* and *stringere*, to draw tight.] To strain or press;—to bring into a narrow compass;—to hold by force; to confine;—to compel; to urge with irresistible power.

Constrict, (kon-strikt') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *stringere*, *constrictum*, from *con* and *stringere*, to draw tight.] To draw together into a narrow compass; to

Identity or union of substance :—the virtual presence of the body of Christ in the bread and wine of the Lord's supper—distinguished from transubstantiation, or a change of the sacramental elements into the real body of Christ.

Consul, (kon'sul) *n.* [L. from *consulere*, to deliberate, consult.] One of the two chief magistrates of the Roman republic ;—an officer appointed by government to protect the commercial and other interests of its citizens in a foreign country.

Consult, (kon-sult) *v. i.* [L. *consulere*, *consultum*, from *con* and *salire*, to spring.] To take counsel together ; to deliberate.

Consume, (kon-sūm') *v. t.* [L. *consumere*, from *con* and *sumere*, to take.] To waste or destroy, as by decomposition, use, fire, &c. ;—*v. i.* To waste away slowly.

Consummate, (kon-sum'āt) *v. t.* [L. *consummare*, *consummatum*, from *con* and *summus*, highest.] To raise to the highest point or degree ; to perfect ; to complete.

Consumption, (kon-sum'shun) *n.* [L. *consumptio*.] Act of consuming ;—state of being wasted or diminished ;—a gradual decay or diminution of the body, especially a disease seated in the lungs ; phthisis.

Contact, (kon'takt) *n.* [L. *contactus*, from *con* and *tangere*, to touch.] Touch ; a touching or meeting of bodies ;—junction of one body to another ; close union.

Contagion, (kon-tā'jun) *n.* [L. *contagio*, from *con* and *tangere*, to touch.] A touching ;—communication of disease by contact ; propagation of infectious disease ;—that which tends

vere, from *con* and *temnere*, to despise ; to scorn ;—to c and treat as unworthy of regard reject with disdain.

Contemplate, (kon-tem'plāt) *v.* [L. *contemplari*, to consider, from *con* and *templum*, a space for observation marked out by the augur with staff.] To look at on all sides regard with deliberate care ; to tate on ; to study ; to look for to ;—*v. i.* To think studiously ; muse ; to meditate.

Contemporary, (kon-tem'pō-rā-ē) [F. *contemporain*, from L. *con* and *tempus*, time.] Living, acting happening at the same time.

Contempt, (kon-tem't) *n.* [L. *temptus*, from *contemnere*, *con* and *temnere*, to slight, G. *teinein*, to off.] Act of despising ; disdain ; scorn ;—the state of being despised ; shame ; disgrace ;—disobedience the rules and orders of a court.

Contend, (kon-tend') *v. i.* [L. *contendere*, G. *teinein*, to stretch.] To fight or struggle with ; to combat to fight against ;—to strive or exert an effort for.

Content, (kon-tent') *a.* [L. *contentus*, from *con* and *tenere*, to hold.] contained ; satisfied in desire ; happy in condition ; quiet ; pleased.

Contention, (kon-ten'shun) *n.* [L. *contentio*.] Strife ;—a violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a claim, or injury ;—controversy ; words ; controversy ; debate.

Conterminous, (kon-ter'min-us) *a.* [L. *con* and *terminus*, border.] Bordering upon ; touching at the boundaries contiguous.

Contest, (kon-test') *v. t.* [F. *contester*, from L. *con* and *testari*, to be a wit-

one's desires and passions; self-command; *specifically*, restraint of sexual passion; chastity.

Continent, (kon'te-nent) *n.* [F., from L. *continere*, to hold together.] One of the larger bodies of land on the globe;—the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British Islands.

Contingent, (kon-tin'jent) *a.* [L. *contingens*, *ppr.* of *contingere*, to touch on all sides, to happen.] Possible or probable, but not certain; casual;—dependent for effect on something that may or may not occur.

Continue, (kon-tin'ü) *v. i.* [F. *continuer*, from L. *continuare*, from *con* and *tenere*, to hold.] To remain in a given place or condition;—to be permanent or durable; to last;—*v. t.* To extend; to prolong; to protract.

Contort, (kon-tort') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist.] To twist together; to writhe.

Contour, (kon-tóor') *n.* [F., from *con* and *tour*, turn.] Bounding line; outline; shape; figure.

Contra, (kon'tra) *prep.* [L.] Against;—a prefix to many words, giving the sense of opposition or contrast.

Contraband, (kon'tra-band) *n.* [L. *contrabannum*, from *contra*, against, and *bannum*, proclamation.] Prohibited merchandise or traffic;—the legal prohibition of traffic.

Contract, (kon-trakt') *v. t.* [F. *contracter*, from L. *con* and *trahere*, to draw.] To draw together or nearer; to reduce to a less compass;—to

stare, to stand.] To be or stand in opposition or dissimilarity;—*v. t.* To set side by side, or in opposition, with a view to show the superiority of one thing over another, or to make one set off the other.

Contravene, (kon-tra-vên') *v. t.* [F. *contravenir*, from L. *contra* and *venire*, to come.] To come against; to oppose;—to obstruct; to counteract.

Contribute, (kon-trib'üt) *v. t.* [L. *contribuere*, *contributum*, from *con* and *tribuere*, to grant, impart.] To give to a common stock or for a common purpose;—*v. i.* To give a part; to lend assistance or aid.

Contrite, (kon'trit) *a.* [L. *contritus*, from *con* and *terere*, to rub, to grind.] Bruised; worn;—broken down with grief; broken-hearted for sin, and especially for sin as against God.

Contrive, (kon-triv') *v. t.* [O. F. *contriver*, *controuver*, from *con* and *trouver*, O. H. Ger. *trefan*, to hit upon, to find.] To form by an exercise of ingenuity; to devise;—*v. i.* To make devices; to plan.

Control, (kon-tröl') *n.* [F. *contrôle*, counter-register, from *contre*, against, and *rôle*, roll, L. *rotulus*.] A register kept to correct or check another register;—that which serves to check, restrain, or hinder;—power or authority to check.

Controversy, (kon-trō-ver-se) *n.* [L. *controversia*, from *contra*, against, and *versari*, frequentative of *vertere*, to turn.] Contest in argument; debate;—discussion;—a suit at law;—

and *valere*, to grow strong, from *valere*, to be strong.] To recover health and strength after sickness.

Convene, (kon-vēn') v. i. [L. *con* and *venire*, to come.] To come together; to meet in the same place;—v. t. To cause to assemble;—to summon judicially to meet or appear.

Convenient, (kon-vēn'yent) a. [L. *conveniens*, *ppr.* of *convenire*, to come, resort together.] Fit; answering its object or purpose; suitable;—adapted to one's use or requirements; handy;—affording ease, comfort, or advantage; roomy.

Conventicle, (kon-ven'te-kl) n. [L. *conventiculum*, diminutive of *conventus*, an assembly, a meeting of people.] An assembly or gathering, especially for religious worship;—a meeting of dissenters;—their meeting-place or house—first applied when such meetings were prohibited by law;—hence, secret meeting; conspiracy.

Convention, (kon-ven'shun) n. [L. *conventio*, a meeting of people, from *con* and *venire*, to come.] Act of coming together or assembling; a formal assembly of delegates or representatives;—a compact between hostile powers to suspend hostilities pending negotiations, &c.

Conventional, (kon-ven'shun-al) a. [F. *conventionnel*, from L. *conventio*.] Formed by agreement or compact; stipulated;—growing out of or depending on custom or agreement; sanctioned by usage; customary.

Converge, (kon-verj') v. i. [F. *converger*, from L. *con* and *vergere*, to incline.] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together.

Converse, (kon-vers') v. i. [L. *conversari*, from *con* and *versare*, fre-

quently to turn;—to turn a party, religion, &c.;—to turn to one's use;—to alter the form or position;—to turn, as the head of life, from sin unto God.

Convex, (kon'veks) a. [L. *convexus*, from *con* and *vehere*, to carry.] Rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or rounded form; gibbous;—opposed to *concave*.

Convey, (kon-vā') v. t. [F. *convoier*, L. *convehere*, from *con* and *vehere*, to carry.] To carry from one place to another;—to transfer or deliver to another; to make over by deed or assignment;—to impart or communicate.

Convict, (kon-vikt') v. t. [L. *convincere*, *convictum*, from *con* and *vincere*, to conquer.] To prove or find guilty of an offence or crime charged; to pronounce guilty, as by legal decision;—to show by proof or evidence.

Convince, (kon-vins') v. t. [L. *convincere*, from *con* and *vincere*, to conquer.] To overcome by argument; to satisfy by proof;—to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth.

Convivial, (kon-viv'e-al) a. [L. *convivium*, a living together, a feast, from *con*, together, and *vivere*, to live.] Relating to a feast or entertainment;—festive; festal; jovial; social; gay; mirthful.

Convoke, (kon-vōk') v. t. [L. *convocare*, from *con* and *vocare*, from the root *vak*, to speak.] To call together; to convene; to assemble.

Convoy, (kon-voy') v. t. [F. *convoyer*, *convoier*, from *con* and *voie*, L. *via*, way, road.] To accompany for protection either by sea or land.

Convulse, (kon-vuls') v. t. [L. *convul-*

moting coolness ;—calm or free from excitement or passion ;—indifferent.

Coop, (kôop) *n.* [D. *kuij*, Icel. *cupa*, L. *cupa*, a tub]. A barrel or cask ;—a tumbril ;—a grated box or inclosure for keeping small animals, especially poultry.

Co-operate, (kô-op'gr-ât) *v. i.* [L. *con* and *operare*, *operatum*, from *opus*, work.] To act or operate jointly with another or others ;—to concur in producing a result.

Co-ordinate, (kô-or'din-ât) *a.* [L. *con* and *ordinatus*, *pp.* of *ordinare*, to regulate.] Equal in rank or order ; not subordinate.

Copal, (kô'pal) *n.* [Sp., from Mexican *copalli*, resins.] A resinous substance derived from two trees found in the East Indies and in central or southern America—used chiefly in the manufacture of varnishes.

Cope, (kôp) *n.* [W. *cob*, A.-S. *cappe*.] A covering for the head ;—any thing extended over the head, as the vault of the sky ;—a sacerdotal vestment worn during divine service ;—the top part of a flask.

Cope, (kôp) *v. i.* [Dan. *kappen*, to strive, F. *coup*, It. *coepo*, L. *colaphus*, a blow with the fist, so that it originally meant to interchange blows.] To

lare, *copulatum*, to couple.] unite in sexual embrace.

Copy, (kop'e) *n.* [F. *copie*, L. *copi*.] A writing like another writing ; a transcript ; or a book printed according to the original ;—one of a series of imitations or repetitions of an original work ;—the manuscript, &c., placed in the compositor's hands ;—any thing to be imitated ; a model ; pattern.

Coquet, (kô-ke't) *v. i.* [F. *coqueter*, to strut like a cock, from *cog*, a cock, or from Celt. *cœg*, vain, *cœgen*, a coquette.] To attempt to attract notice, admiration, or love from vanity, or with a view to deceive ;—to flirt.

Coral, (kor'al) *n.* [L. *corallum*, G. *korallion*.] A solid secretion of zoöphytes or marine polypes. It consists almost purely of carbonate of lime.

Cord, (kord) *n.* [F. *corde*, L. *chorða*, G. *chordē*.] A string or small rope ;—a solid measure for wood, &c., equivalent to 128 cubic feet.

Cordial, (kor'de-al) *a.* [L. *cordialis*, from *cor*, heart.] Proceeding from the heart ;—tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate ; restorative.

Corduroy, (kor-dû-ro'y) *n.* [Probably

good to bad ;—to pervert ; to vitiate ; to deprave ;—v.i. To become putrid or tainted ;—to become vitiated ; to lose purity.

Corsair, (kor'sār) *n.* [F. *corsaire*, L. *cursor* (i. e., *maris*, runner of the sea), from L. *currere*, to run.] A pirate ;—a piratical vessel.

Corset, (kor'set) *n.* [F. *cors*, from L. *corpus*, body.] An article of dress inclosing the chest and waist, worn by women to support or give shape to the figure ; stays ; bodice.

Cortege, (kor'tāzh) *n.* [F., It. *correggio*, train, from *corte*, a court.] A train of attendants.

Coruscate, (kō-rus'kāt) *v. i.* [L. *coruscare*, to flash.] To flash ; to lighten ; to glitter ;—to throw off vivid flashes of light.

Corypheus, (kor-e-fē'us) *n.* [L. *coryphæus*, G. *koruphaïos*, standing at the head, from *koruphē*, head.] The conductor or leader of the dramatic chorus ; hence, any chief or leader.

Co-secant, (kō-sē'kant) *n.* [For *co. secans*, an abbreviation of L. *complementi secans*.] The secant of the complement of an arc or angle.

Co-sine, (kō'sin) *n.* [For *co. sinus*,

Cost, (kost) *v. t.* [F. *couter*, L. *co stare*, to stand at or cost, from *co* and *stare*, to stand.] To require be given, expended, or laid out for to require to be borne or suffered.

Costive, (kos'tiv) *a.* [O. F. *coutive*, from L. *con* and *stipare*, to press together.] Bound in the bowels ; constipated.

Costume, (kos'tüm) *n.* [F. *coutume*, from L. *consuetudo*, custom.] An established manner, mode, or style, especially of dress ;—dress peculiar or appropriate, as to a nation, office, or character.

Cot, (kot) *n.* [A.-S. *cote*, Icel. *kot*.] A small house ; a cottage or hut ; a shed or inclosure for beasts ;—a cover for a sore finger.

Co-tangent, (kō-tan'jent) *n.* [For *co. tangens*, an abbreviation of L. *complementi tangens*.] The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle.

Cottage, (kot'tāj) *n.* [A.-S. *cote*, Icel. *kot*.] A hut ; a small dwelling ;—a neat dwelling house of one story.

Cotton, (kot'n) *n.* [A. *qoton*, *alqoton*.] A soft, downy substance, resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules or pods of the cotton-plant ;—cloth made of cotton.

judgment;—one who gives advice, especially in legal matters; the legal advocates united in the management of a case.

Count, (kount) *v. t.* [F. *compter*, from L. *computare*, to reckon.] To number; to name or add up one by one; to sum up or reckon;—*v. i.* To number or be counted; hence, to swell the number; to add strength or influence;—to depend; to rely.

Count, (kount) *n.* [F. *comte*, from L. *comes*, companion.] One holding a title of foreign nobility equivalent to that of an English earl.

Countenance, (koun'ten-ans) *n.* [F. *contenance*, from *contenir*, L. *continere*, to hold together.] Outline or external visage of a body;—appearance or expression of the face; look; aspect;—the face; the features;—approving or encouraging aspect; hence, favour; aid.

Counter, (kount'er) *a. or adv.* [F. *contre*, L. *contra*, against, in opposition to.] Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction. This word is prefixed to many others, chiefly verbs and nouns, expressing opposition or contrariety.

Counteract, (koun-ter-akt') *v. t.* [Counter and act.] To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat, or frustrate by contrary agency.

Counter-attraction, (koun-ter-at-trak'-shun) *n.* [Counter and attraction.] Opposite attraction;—allurement of a different kind.

Counterbalance, (koun-ter-bal'ans) *v. t.* [Counter and balance.] To oppose

against with equal weight; to terbalance;—to act against equal power or effect.

Countersign, (koun-ter-sin) [Counter and L. *signare*, from *num*, mark, sign.] To sign in to the signature of a prince or superior, in order to attest authenticity of a writing.

Countervail, (koun-ter-val) [Counter and L. *valere*, to be to avail.] To act against with force, power, or effect; to overcome by such action;—to compensate.

Country, (kun'tre) *n.* [F. *contree*, from L. *contra*, against, and *trahere*, to draw.] A tract of land; district; parcel of land in the vicinity of a city; large tract of land; region; territory;—the land of one's birth or residence.

County, (koun'te) *n.* [F. *comté*, from L. *comitatus*, from *comes*, earl.] The lands of a count or earl; a shire;—one of the large tracts or territorial divisions of a kingdom, having its Lord-Lieutenant, Sheriffs, Justices, and electing its representatives to Parliament.

Couple, (kup'l) *v. t.* [F. *coupler*, from L. *copulare*.] To link or connect together; to join;—to unite, as male and female; to marry;—*v. i.* To come together, as male and female, to form a sexual union.

Courage, (kur'aj) *n.* [F., It. *coraggio*, from L. *cor*, heart, Skr. *krata*, strength, from the root *kr* to make.] Bravery; fearless fortitude;—that quality of

Court, (kōrt) *n.* [A.-S. *cut*, F. *court*, *cour*, L. *curia*, G. *choros*.] An inclosed space; a yard or area;—the residence of a sovereign; a palace;—persons composing the retinue of a sovereign;—the appointed assembling of the retinue of a sovereign;—conduct designed to gain favour;—a legal tribunal; the judge or judges, as distinguished from the counsel;—the hall or place where justice is administered.

Cousin, (kuz'n) *n.* [F. *cousin*, from L. *consanguineus*, of the same blood, from *con* and *sanguis*, blood.] One collaterally related; a kinsman; the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.

Cove, (kōv) *n.* [A.-S. *cofa*, L. *cavum*, hollow place, A. *al-kubba*, vault.] A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess in the sea-shore;—a concave moulding; the arched part of a vault.

Covenant, (kuv'en-ant) *n.* [F. *convenant*, *pp.* of *convenir*, to agree, L. *convenire*, from *con* and *venire*, to come.] A mutual agreement; a contract; stipulation;—a writing containing the terms of agreement between parties.

Cover, (kuv'er) *v.t.* [F. *couvrir*, from L. *con* and *operire*, to cover, from

meet danger; a timid or pusillanimous man.

Cower, (kow'er) *v.i.* [W. *cwric*, Ger. *kauen*, to squat, or from *courber*, to bend, or *couver*, to sit upon brood.] To sink by bending the knees; to crouch, especially through fear.

Cowl, (kowl) *n.* [A.-S. *cuhle*, L. *cuculus*, cap, hood.] A monk's hood or habit.

Coxcomb, (koks'kōm) *n.* [A corruption of *cock's comb*.] A strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock which licensed fools formerly wore in their caps; the cap itself;—superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments; a fop;—a plant of several species, which produces red flowers resembling the comb of a cock.

Coy, (koy) *a.* [F. *coy*, from L. *quietus*, quiet, from *quies*, rest.] Reserved; shy;—shrinking from approach or familiarity.

Cozen, (kuz'n) *v.t.* [Ger. *kosen*, *lie kosen*, to wheedle, flatter.] To cheat; to defraud; to beguile; to deceive.

Crab, (krab) *n.* [A.-S. *crabba*, from L. *carabus*, G. *karabos*.] A crustaceous animal;—the fourth sign in the zodiac. [Akin to *Armor*. & W. *gar*

or *craftu*, to seize with the understanding.] Art; ability; dexterity in manual employment; hence, the employment itself; a trade;—cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense; artifice; guile;—sailing vessels of any kind.

Crag, (*krag*) *n.* [W. *craig*, Gael. & Ir. *creag*.] A steep, rugged rock; a rough broken rock;—a partially compacted bed of gravel mixed with shells of the tertiary age.

Cram, (*kram*) *v. t.* [A.-S. *crammian*, Ger. *krammen*, to seize or grasp with the claws, Icel. *krammi*, pressure] To stuff in; to crowd; to fill to superfluity;—to fill with food beyond satiety;—to qualify for public examination by special preparation.

Cramp, (*kramp*) *n.* [D. & Sw. *kramp*, Dan. *krampe*.] A restriction or restraint;—an iron instrument serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.;—a spasmodic and painful contraction of a muscle or muscles of the body;—shackle; confinement.

Crane, (*krān*) *n.* [A.-S. *cran*, G. *geranos*, L. *grus*, from the root *gar*, to shout.] A wading bird having long legs and neck;—a machine for raising, lowering, and moving heavy weights;—a siphon or bent pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

Craniology, (*krā-ne-ol'o-je*) *n.* [G. *kranion*, skull, and *logos*, discourse, *legein*, to speak.] The science which investigates the structure of the skull, and its relation to the faculties of the mind; phrenology;—a treatise on the skull.

Crank, (*krangk*) *n.* [Ger. *krink*, Icel. *kringr*, circle, Sw. *kring*, round about.] A bend or turn;—the bent portion of an axis, used to produce circular motion, to change a horizontal into a vertical motion, or to pro-

gnash, crash, F. *g*
A.-S. *kreosan*, to *ra*
pieces violently;—
loud, clattering *so*
things falling and *b*

Crass, (*kras*) *a.* [L. *gross*; dense;—dull

Crater, (*krāt'er*) *n.*

G. *krater*, a large
wine, from *keranau*
aperture or mouth

Crave, (*krāv*) *v. t.* [*crefu*.] To ask *v*

submission, or *hu*
for;—to require or

Crawl, (*crawl*) *v. i.*

Dan. *kravler*.] To
slowly, as a worm;
and knees, as a *hi*
move or advance in
manner.

Crayon, (*krā'on*) *n.* [*chalk*.] A piece of

lead in the form of
in drawing;—a *dn*
a pencil or crayon.

Craze, (*krāz*) *v. t.*

shatter, Icel. *krass*
krasa, to crush.]
pieces;—to confuse
derange the intelle
insane.

Creak, (*krēk*) *v. i.* [O.

cearcian, to creak,
crack.] To make
grating sound, as *t*
hard substances.

Cream, (*krēm*) *n.*

juice or broth of *t*
A.-S. *ream*.] The *o*
stance which form
surface of milk;—*t*
thing.

Crease, (*krēs*) *n.* [G

ness, *kransen*, to
line or mark *ma*
doubling any *plia*

thing created with life; an animal; a man;—a human being, in endearment or contempt;—a dependant;—production.

Credence, (krē'dens) *n.* [*L. credentia*, from *credens*, *ppr.* of *credere*, to believe.] The act of believing or giving credit to; reliance on testimony; confidence in the veracity of another; belief;—that which gives a claim to credit or acceptance.

Credible, (krē'de-bl) *a.* [*L. credibilis*, from *credere*, to believe.] Capable of being believed; worthy of belief;—likely; probable.

Credit, (krēd'it) *n.* [*F., L. creditum*, trust, from *credere*, to trust, to believe.] Reliance on the truth of something said or done; belief; faith;—trust given or received;—mercantile reputation;—the side of an account on which are entered all the items reckoned as values received.

Credulous, (krēd'ū-lus) *a.* [*L. credulus*, from *credere*, to believe.] Apt to believe on slight or insufficient evidence; easily convinced or imposed upon; unsuspecting.

Creed, (krēd) *n.* [*L. credo*, I believe, at the beginning of the Apostles' Creed, allied to *Skr. erat*, faith.] That which is believed; especially a

increasing, *ppr.* of *crecere*, to crease.] The increasing moon; moon in her first quarter;—the figure or likeness of the new moon borne on the Turkish national standard; a range of buildings or street in form of a crescent or half-moon.

Crest, (krest) *n.* [*A.-S. crasta*, *L. crista*, *F. crete*, probably from the root of *L. cresco*, *cretuna*, to grow.] A tuft or other natural ornament growing on an animal's head, as the comb of a cock;—the plume, feathers, or other decoration, worn on a helmet; hence, the helmet itself;—in *heraldry*, a figure placed over a coat of arms;—the foamy feather-like top of a wave;—the top line of a slope;—the summit.

Cretaceous, (krē-tā'she-us) *a.* [*L. cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk.] Having the qualities of chalk; abounding with chalk.

Crevice, (krēv'is) *n.* [*O. Eng. & F. crevasse*, from *crever*, *L. crepare*, to sound, to creak, to burst.] A narrow opening resulting from a split or crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent.

Crew, (krōō) *n.* [*A.-S. cruth*, *cread*, a crowd or company, or from *F. crue*, increase.] A company of people associated together; band; a gang;—a

into the power of a recruiting officer, or of a pressgang ;—to frizzle, as the hair.

Crimson, (krim'zn) *n.* [It. *cremisino*, from A. *garmaiz*, *germez*, cochineal insect and a liquid expressed from it.] A deep-red colour tinged with blue ; red in general.

Cringe, (krinj) *v. t.* [Icel. *kringi*, to make round, W. *crycu*, to curl, D. *krinkelen*, to twist.] To cause to shrink ; to contract ;—*v. i.* To draw one's self together, as in fear or timid servility ; to bow obsequiously ; to fawn.

Crinoline, (krin'ō-lin) *n.* [F. *crin*, L. *crinis*, hair.] A device for expanding a lady's skirt by hoops, hair-cloth, wire-frame, &c.

Cripple, (krip'l) *n.* [A.-S. *creopan*, to creep.] A lame person ; one who creeps, halts, or limps ; one who is partially or wholly disabled in his limbs.

Crisis, (kri'sis) *n.* [G. *krisis*, from *kri-nein*, to separate, to decide, Skr. *kri*.] The decisive moment ; the turning-point ;—the change of a disease which indicates recovery or death ;—any unsettled or momentous state in individual life, or in public affairs.

Crisp, (krisp) *a.* [L. *crispus*, from *crispere*, to curl, to frizzle, W. *crisbin*, friable, from *rhis*, broken.] Formed into stiff curls or ringlets ;—characterized by windings or indentations ;—brittle ; friable ; breaking short, but with a slight resistance.

Crochet, (krō'shā) *n.* [F. W. *cróg*, hook.] A kind made by means of a small crocheted needle, being worked, cotton, &c.

Crock, (krok) *n.* [Gael. A.-S. *crocca*, W. *cregan*.] A vessel ; a pot or pitcher.

Crocodile, (krok'ō-dīl) *n.* [L. *dilus*, G. *krokodilos*,] genus of the saurian animal, size, growing to the length of eighteen feet.

Crook, (krōók) *n.* [Icel. *k* D. *krooke*.] A bend, to curvature ; flexure ;—a bent at the end ; *especially* a shepherd or a bishop's staff.

Crop, (krop) *n.* [A.-S. *croppa*, a gathering ; bunch, the crow of a ear of corn, &c., *crap*, allied to L. *carpere*, to pluck. The first stomach of a which is cropped, cut, from a single field, or of of grain, root, or fruit, season ; fruit ; harvest.

Crosier, (krō'zhgr) *n.* *cruciarium*, from *cruz* official staff of an archbishop, terminating at the top in a pastoral staff of a bishop, terminates in an ornament.

Cross, (kros) *n.* [F. *cruz*, *crucis*, a cross.] a gibbet, consisting of a timber placed transversely

—to bend servilely or obsequiously ; to fawn ; to cringe.

Croup, (krôóp) *n.* [Scot. *croup*, to croak, and *roup*, hoarseness, Go. *kropian*.] An inflammatory affection of the larynx or trachea, accompanied by a hoarse ringing cough and difficult respiration, which chiefly attacks children.

Crow, (krô) *v. i.* [A.-S. *cræwan*, to crow.] To make the shrill sound characteristic of a cock ;—to shout in exultation or defiance ; to brag ; to boast ; to exult.

Crowd, (krowd) *n.* [A.-S. *croda*, *cruth*, *cread*.] A number of things closely pressed together, lying, or being adjacent ;—a number of persons congregated and pressed together ;—a throng ; the lower orders of people.

Crown, (krown) *n.* [F. *couronne*, L. *corona*, G. *korônē*, W. *coron*, from *crum*, round.] A wreath, garland, or ornament encircling the head as a badge of dignity or power ;—the ornament worn on the head by sovereign princes ;—hence, royal power ; sovereign authority by person or by deputy ;—the top, as of the head, hill, &c. ;—a five-shilling piece.

Cruciate, (krôô'she-ât) *v. t.* [L.

To go to and fro on the ocean ; sail in search of an enemy for plunder to sail about for pleasure.

Crumb, (krum) *n.* [A.-S. *crume*, fr. *cruman*, to break or crumble in small pieces.] A small fragment, piece of bread or other food ; soft part of bread.

Crumble, (krum'bl) *v. t.* [Diminutive of *crumb*, Ger. *krümeln*.] To break into small pieces ; to divide into minute parts ;—*v. i.* To fall or break into small pieces ; hence, to decay ; to perish.

Crural, (krôô'ral) *a.* [L. *cruralis*, from *crus*, *cruris*, leg.] Belonging to the leg ;—shaped like a leg.

Crusade, (krôô-sād') *n.* [F. *croisade*, Sp. *cruzada*, from L. *crux*, cross.] A mediæval military expedition for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans — the soldiers had crosses of different colours upon their outer garments as badges, and thence took the name of *crusaders* ;—any enterprise undertaken from religious motives ; any effort against existing or supposed evil.

Crush, (krush) *v. t.* [Icel. *krassa*, to grind, Sw. *krossa*, to crush, F. *écraser*.] To press and bruise between two hard bodies ;—to break into frag-

as things lost or found, goods to be sold, &c.

Crypt, (kript) *n.* [*L. crypta*, *G. kruptē*, from *kruptein*, to hide.] A subterranean cell or cave; especially a vault under a church used for burial purposes;—a subterranean chapel or oratory;—a hiding-place.

Cryptogam, (krip'to-gam) *n.* [*G. kruptos*, hidden, secret, from *kruptein* and *gamos*, marriage.] A flowerless plant, or one which does not fructify by the ordinary method.

Crystal, (kris'tal) *n.* [*L. crystallum*, *G. krystallos*, ice, crystal, from *kruos*, icy cold, frost.] An inorganic mineral body which, by affinity, has assumed a regular geometrical form;—a fine kind of glass;—any thing resembling crystal, as clear water, ice, or the like.

Crystallize, (kris'tal-iz) *v. t.* [*G. krystallizein*.] To cause to form crystals, or to assume the crystalline form;—*v. i.* To be converted into crystals.

Cub, (kub) *n.* [*L. cubare*, to lie down, because it lies (*cubat*) in its den or hole.] A young animal, especially the young of the bear or fox; a whelp.

Cube, (küb) *n.* [*L. cubus*, *G. kubos*.] A regular solid body with six equal square sides;—the product of a number multiplied twice into itself, as $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4.

Cubit, (küb'it) *n.* [*L. cubitum*, *cubitus*, elbow, from *cubare*, to recline, *G. kubein*.] The fore-arm;—a measure of length, being the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger—the Scripture cubit is 21 inches.

Cuckoo, (koo'koo) *n.* [*F. coucou*, *L. cuculus*, *G. kokkuz*, *Skr. kókila*.] A well-known bird, deriving its name from its note, and remarkable for laying its eggs in the nests of other birds.

or intimation;—the perform, or the line the straight rod in billiards.

Cuff, (kuf) *v. t.* [*Sw.* to push, *Ger. kuff* soundly.] To strike or flat of the hand, at talons or wings, as a

Cuirass, (kwe'ras) *n.* [*cuir*, *L. corium*, leather, defensive plate or cuirass;—the body from girdle.

Culdees, (kul'dēz) *n.* [*tion of L. Cultores* of God.] Monks who tury seceded from church, seeking the faith—they evangelized the west of Scotland.

Culinary, (kū'lin-ary) *n.* [*from culina*, kitchen, to the kitchen cookery.

Cull, (kul) *v. t.* [*F. cue* from *con* and *legere*, select or pick out.

Culminate, (kul'min-ate) *n.* [*minare*, *culminatus* top or summit.] highest point of a vertical or be in the reach or end in the state.

Culpable, (kulp'a-bl) *n.* [*from L. culpa*, fault, censure; worthy of blame.

Culprit, (kul'prit) *n.* [*ancient form of the culped*, of obsolete *culper*, *L. culpāre*, One accused of a crime;—one convicted criminal.

Cultivate, (kul'te-vāt) *n.* [*from L. colere*, to till; to improve land.

Cumber, (kum'ber) *v. t.* [*F. encombrer*, from *L. cumulus*, heap, *Ger. kumber*, to heap.] To hang or rest on, as a troublesome weight; to be burdensome or oppressive to.

Cumulate, (kūm'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. cumulare*, *cumulatum*, from *cumulus*, a heap.] To heap together; to amass.

Cuneiform, (kū'ne-form) *a.* [*It. cuneiforme*, from *L. cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape or form of a wedge;—pertaining to, or versed in, the wedge-shaped characters found in ancient Persian and Assyrian inscriptions.

Cunning, (kun'ing) *a.* [*A.-S. cunnan*, to know, to be able, *Go. kunnan*.] Well-instructed; knowing; skilful; experienced;—given to underhand manœuvring; artful; crafty.

Cup, (kup) *n.* [*A.-S. cupp*, *L. cupa*, tub, cask.] A small vessel used to drink out of;—the contents of such a vessel; a cupful;—that which is to be received or endured; lot.

Cupidity, (kū-pid'e-te) *n.* [*L. cupiditas*, from *cupidus*, longing, desiring, from *cupere*, to long for.] Eager desire to possess, especially wealth; covetousness.

Cupola, (kū'pō-la) *n.* [*It. cupola*, from *L. cupa*, a tub, cask, a cup.] A

from *L. crudus*, raw, crude.] coagulated or thickened part of eaten as food;—the coagulated thicker part of any liquid.

Cure, (kūr) *n.* [*L. cura*, care.] of healing;—that which he remedy; restorative;—success treatment;—restoration of health soundness;—the office of a cur charge of souls.

Curfew, (kur'fū) *n.* [*F. couvre*, from *couvrir*, to cover, and *feu*, fire] The ringing of a bell at nightfall; eight o'clock—a signal to the inhabitants to cover fires, extinguish light and retire to rest. This practice originated in England from an edict of William the Conqueror.

Curious, (kū're-us) *a.* [*L. curiosus*, careful, from *cura*, care.] Solicitous; be correct and exact; scrupulous; desirous to see the novel and discover the unknown; inquisitive; prying.

Curly, (kurl) *v. t.* [*Icel. krulla*, *D. krullen*, *Dan. krøller*.] To twist or form into ringlets;—to twist or make into coils;—to deck, as with curls;—*v. i.* To rise in waves or undulations; to ripple.

Currant, (kur'ant) *n.* [*From Corinth*, in Greece, whence the grape was first introduced into England.] A small

Curtail, (kur-tāl') *v. t.* [*L. curtus*, *F. curt*, short, and *tailler*, to cut, from *L. talea*, a slip or shoot cut for grafting.] To cut short; to shorten; to abridge: to diminish; to retrench.

Curtain. (*kurtin*) *n.* [*F. courtine*, from *L. curta*, circle of a theatre, *cors*, *cortis*, an inclosed place, a court.] A movable cloth screen or covering intended to darken or conceal;—a cloth used in theatres to conceal the stage from the audience.

Curvated, (kurv'at-ed) *a.* [*L. curvare, curvatum*, to bend, curve, from *curvus*.] Bent in a regular form; curved.

Curve, (kurv) *a.* [*L. curvus*, allied to *G. kurtos*, curved, arched.] Bent without angles: crooked: curved.

Cushion, (kōōsh'un) *n.* [*F. coussin*, *Ger. küssen*, pillow, *L. culcita.*] A stuffed case or bag used to sit or recline upon;—hence, any stuffed or padded surface used as a rest or protector.

Cusp, (kusp) *n.* [*L. cuspis*, point.] A projecting point in the ornamentation of arches, panels, &c.;—a pendant of a pointed arch;—the point or horn of the crescent;—the point at which two curves, or two branches of the same curve, meet.

Custody, (kustō-de) *n.* [*L. custodia*, from *custos*, guard.] A keeping or guarding; especially, judicial or penal safe-keeping;—restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment.

Custom, (kús'tum) n. [*F. coutume, L. consuetudo, from consuescere, to accustom.*] Way of acting; habitual practice;—long established usage, considered as unwritten law;—frequenting a shop to buy goods;—regular trade or business;—a tax on

Cutlass, (kut'las) *n.* [*cultellus*, diminutive of *cutis*, Latin for skin]. A broad curving sword with a sharp edge, used by seamen.

Cutler, (kut'ler) n. [F. *c*.
L. *culter*, knife.] One
or who deals in knife
tools.

Outlet, (kut'let) *n.* [*F. cote, L. costa, a rib.*] meat, especially of veal cut for broiling: general

Cycle, (sī'kl) *n.* [*L. cyc-*
ring or circle.] An in-
terval or period of time in which
a series of events or
phenomena are re-
peated in the same or
similar order.
Cycloid, (sī'kloid) *n.* [*G.*
κύκλος, *cyclos*, circle, and
eidos, form.] A curve
generated by a point in a
circle revolving around a
fixed straight line, called
the base line, keeping always
in contact with the
plane.

Cyclopedia, (sī-klō-pē' kŭklos, circle, and pa' tion, from *paiduein*, child, from *pais*, paid circle or compass of sciences, or of human hence, a dictionary sciences.

Cylinder, (sil'in-dēr) *n.*
from *kulindein*, *kulicin*
geometric form generated
by the translation of a parallelogram
along its sides; a body of revolution
of which the longitudinal axis is
oblong and the cross axis is
circular.

Cymbal, (sim'bal) *n.* [from *kumbos*, hollow. instrument consisting of two low rounded pieces of

low rounded pieces of

which attention is strongly turned; a centre of attraction.

Cypress, (sî'pres) *n.* [*L. cupressus*, *G. kupros*, a tree growing in Cyprus, *H. kopher*.] A coniferous tree, generally evergreen—an emblem of mourning, its branches having been anciently used at funerals.

Cyst, (sist) *n.* [*G. kustus*, Dis bag, from *kuein*, to hold, swell pouch or bag in animal bodies taining morbid matter.

Czar, (zâr) *n.* [*O. Pol. czar*, *tsarj*, from *L. Cæsar*.] A kin chief; a title of the emperor of R—written also Tzar.

D.

Dab, (dab) *v. t.* [*Eng. dap*, *tap*, *F. dauber*, to strike, *G. tuptein*.] To strike gently, as with the hand, or with some soft or moist substance.

Dactyl, (dak'til) *n.* [*L. dactylus*, *G. daktulos*, a finger.] A poetical foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short, or one accented followed by two unaccented, as *tēgmīnē*, *mer'ciful*.

Dagger, (dag'gr) *n.* [*Ger. & D. degen*, *F. dague*, *W. dager*.] A short sword;—a poniard;—a mark of reference thus {†}—called also *obelisk*.

Daguerreotype, (dag-gr'ô-tip) *n.* [*From Daguerre*, the discoverer.] A method of taking pictures by photography on plates of silvered copper;—the picture produced by the above process.

Dainty, (dān'te) *a.* [*W. dain*, nice, *deintiaidd*, delicious, *L. dens*, tooth.] Delicious to the taste; requiring dainties;—over-nice; hard to please; fastidious.

nent injury or harm to person, property, or reputation;—*pl.* A compensation in money which a man claims or gets by the verdict of a jury for some wrong or loss he has sustained.

Damask, (dam'ask) *n.* [*F. damas*, *damasco*, from *Damascus*.] A rich silk stuff with raised figures, originally made at Damascus, now made of silk intermingled with flax, cotton, or wool.

Dame, (dām) *n.* [*F.*, from *L. domina*, mistress, from *domus*, house.] A lady (formerly applied to women of birth, rank, or official station);—the mistress of a household; a matron.

Damn, (dam) *v. t.* [*L. damnare*, from *damnum*, damage, fine, penalty.] To condemn; to censure;—to condemn to punishment in a future world;—to condemn as bad or displeasing, by hissing, &c.

Damp, (damp) *n.* [*Ger. dampf*, va-

Dandle, (dan'dl) *v. t.* [Ger. *tandeln*, from *tand*, trifle, prattle.] To move up and down in affectionate play, as an infant;—to toy with; to pet.

Danger, (dān'jgr) *n.* [F. *danger*, L. *damnum*, damage.] Exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil.

Dangerous, (dān'jgr-us) *a.* [F. *dangerueux*.] Attended with danger; full of risk; perilous; hazardous.

Dangle, (dang'gl) *v. i.* [Dan. *dingler*, Icel. *dingla*, to swing to and fro.] To hang loosely, or with a waving, swinging, or jerking motion; to hang about or follow after.

Dare, (dār) *v. i.* [A.-S. *dearr*, Go. *dars*, G. *tharrein*.] To have sufficient courage; to be bold or venture some enough; to venture;—*v. t.* To have courage for;—to challenge; to defy; to brave.

Dark, (dārk) *a.* [A.-S. *deare*, Gael. *dorcha*, blackness, darkness, Per. *tārik*, dark.] Destitute of light; not reflecting or radiating light; black; obscure; mysterious; hidden;—destitute of knowledge and culture; ignorant;—evinced foul traits of character;—foreboding evil.

Darling, (dār'ling) *n.* [A.-S. *deorling*, from *deore*, dear.] One dearly beloved; a favourite.

Darn, (dārn) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *dærne*, A.-S. *dearnan*, *dyrnan*, to hide, W. & Arm. *darn*, a piece or patch.] To mend, as a rent or hole in a garment, stocking, &c.

Dart, (dārt) *n.* [F. *dard*, A.-S. *daruth*, W. *tarad*, from the root *tar*, to pass through, to cross.] A pointed, missile weapon to be thrown by the hand;—any thing that pierces and wounds.

Dash, (dash) *v. t.* [Dan. *daske*, Sw. &

Dative, (dāt'iv) *n.* [L. *dative*, dare, to give.] That which is given or disposed of at plea the case of a noun which expresses the object to which any thing is given, directed, or referred, as stated in English by *to* or *for*.

Daub, (dawb) *v. t.* [W. *debicaw*, Ir. *dob*.] To smear with soft adhesive matter; to plaster;—to paint in a coarse or unskilful manner.

Daughter, (daw'ter) *n.* [A.-S. *dohtor*, Go. *dauhtar*, Ger. *tochter*, G. *thugatēr*, Skr. *duhitar*, from *dhu*, to milk.] A female child or offspring;—a female descendant.

Daunt, (dānt) *v. t.* [F. *dompter*, L. *domare*, G. *damatin*, Skr. *dam*, to tame.] To repress or subdue the courage of.

Dawn, (dawn) *v. i.* [A.-S. *dagian*, from *dæg*, day.] To spread or expand, as rays of light;—to grow towards the light of morning;—to open out or develop, as character, genius, hope, &c.

Day, (dā) *n.* [A.-S. *dæg*, Ger. *tag*, W. *dydydh*, L. *dies*, Skr. *dyu*.] The period from sunrise to sunset;—the period of the earth's revolution on its axis—divided into twenty-four hours.

Daze, (dāz) *v. t.* [D. *daesen*, to be foolish, A.-S. *dwæes*, stupid, Scot. *dase*, to stupefy.] To overpower with light; hence, to confuse; to bewilder.

Dazzle, (daz'l) *v. t.* [Diminutive of *daze*.] To overpower with light;—to strike or surprise with brilliancy or display of any kind.

Deacon, (dē'kn) *n.* [L. *diaconus*, from G. *diakonos*, a servant, from *koneō*, I serve.] Originally one appointed to serve.

spiritless;—to blunt; to retard;—to darken.

Deaf, (dief) *a.* [A.-S. *deaf*, Icel. *dauf*, D. *doof*.] Wanting the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part;—unwilling to hear or listen; not to be persuaded.

Deal, (dél) *v. t.* [A.-S. *dealan*, Go. *dailjan*, Skr. *dal*, from *dal*, to split.] To divide; to distribute;—*v. i.* To traffic; to carry on business.

Deal, (däl) *n.* [A.-S. *deæl*, from *dealan*, to divide, Skr. *dal*, to split, O. Sax. *dæl*.] A part or portion; hence, an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent;—division or distribution of cards;—a pine or fir board or plank;—wood of the pine or fir.

Dean, (dēn) *n.* [L. *decanus*, the chief of ten persons appointed to any office, from *decem*, ten, G. *deka*.] An ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches;—the head of a college.

Dear, (dēr) *a.* [A.-S. *deore*, *deor*, Ger. *tiur*, *theuer*, rare, scarce, precious.] Bearing a high price; costly; expensive;—marked by scarcity and exorbitance of price;—highly valued; much esteemed; greatly beloved; precious.

Death, (deth) *n.* [A.-S. *deadh*, Go. *dauthus*, Ger. *toden*, to die.] Cessation or extinction of bodily life; decrease;—the state of the dead;—the emblem of mortality.

Debar, (dē-bār) *v. t.* [From *de* and *bar*.] To cut off from entrance, as if

workshop.] To corrupt in character or principles; to pollute; to se-

Debenture, (dē-bent'ūr) *n.* [L. *debtur*, from *debere*, to owe, be these receipts began with the *Debentur mihi*, &c.] A written acknowledging a debt;—a custom-house certificate entitling an export of imported goods to a drawback.

Debilitate, (dē-bil'it-āt) *v. t.* [L. *debilitare*, from *debilis*, feeble, from *and habilis*, able.] To weaken; impair;—to make feeble, faint, languid.

Debit, (deb'it) *n.* [L. *debitum*, del from *debere*, to owe.] A record item of debt; the debtor side of account.

Debouch, (dē-bóósh') *v. i.* [F. *deboucher*, from *de* and *boucher*, to stop up, from *bouche*, mouth, L. *bucca*.] To issue or march out of a confined place, or from defiles.

Debris, (dā-brē') *n.* [F., from *briser*, to break, to shatter, Gael. *bris*, to break.] Fragments detached from a rock or mountain, and piled up at the base;—rubbish; remains; ruins; wreck.

Debt, (det) *n.* [F. *dette*, L. *debitum*, from *debere*, to owe.] Thing owed;—that which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; obligation; liability.

Debut, (dā-bóó') *n.* [F., properly first cast or throw at play, from *but*, aim, mark.] A beginning or first attempt; hence, a first appearance, as of an actor, a public speaker, &c.

Decamp, (dē-kamp') v. i. [F. *décamper*, from *camp*, a camp.] To move away from a camping ground; to depart suddenly; to march off; hence, to run away with, as with money.

Decant, (dē-kant') v. t. [F. *décanter*, to pour off from the edge of a vessel, from *de* and O. F. *cant*, D. *kant*, edge.] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; or to pour from one vessel into another.

Decapitate, (dē-kap'it-āt) v. t. [L. *decapitare*, from *de* and *caput*, *capitis*, head.] To behead; to decollate.

Decay, (dē-kā') v. i. [F. *dechoir*, from L. *de* and *cadere*, to fall.] To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state to one of imperfection, weakness, or dissolution; to fail; to decline.

Decease, (dē-sēs') n. [L. *decessus*, a departure, from *decedere*, to depart, die, from *de* and *cedere*, to withdraw.] Departure, especially departure from life.

Deceit, (dē-sēt') n. [Norm. F. *deceut*, from L. *deceptus*, deception, from *decipere*, to deceive.] An attempt or disposition to deceive or lead into error.

Deceive, (dē-sēv') v. t. [F. *decevoir*, from L. *decipere*, from *de* and *capere*, to take, catch.] To lead into error;—to ensnare; to entrap;—to delude; to impose upon.

December, (dē-sem'ber) n. [L., from *decem*, ten—this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March.] The last month in the year.

Decemvir, (dē-sen'vēr) n. [L., from *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.] One of ten magistrates who had absolute authority in ancient Rome from 449 to 447 B. C.

Decent, (dē-sent') a. [F. *decent*, from L. *decentus*, becoming, fitting.]

Decern, (dē-sēr'n') v. i. [L. *cernere*, to judge.] To pass a or judgment.

Decide, (dē-sid') v. t. [F. *decider*, L. *decidere*, from *de* and *cadere*, to fall, cut.] To determine the result to settle;—v. i. To determine form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion; to give decision.

Deciduous, (dē-sid'ū-us) a. [L. *deciduus*, from *de* and *cadere*, to fall.] Falling off or away; liable to fall; having but a temporary existence; not perennial.

Decimal, (des'e-mal) a. [F., from L. *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten.] Pertaining to the number ten; counted by tens;—increasing or diminishing by tens.

Decimate, (des'e-māt) v. t. [L. *decimare*, *decimatum*, from *decimus*, tenth.] To take the tenth part of; to tithe;—to select by lot and punish with death every tenth man.

Decipher, (dē-sī'fēr) v. t. [F. *dechiffrer*, from *de* and *chiffre*, a cipher, A. S. *siforon*.] To find the key to a cipher;—to translate from a cipher into intelligible terms; to unravel; to unfold; to explain.

Decision, (dē-sizh'un) n. [L. *decisio*, from *decidere*, to determine.] Act of settling or terminating, as a controversy, battle, &c.; settlement; conclusion;—final opinion or judgment; legal adjudication;—the quality of being decided; firmness of purpose.

Deck, (dek) v. t. [A.-S. *decan*, Ger. *decken*, L. *tegere*, G. *steigen*, to cover.] To cover;—to dress; especially, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance;—to furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

Declaim, (dē-klām') v. i. [L. *declamare*, from *de* and *clamare*, to cry out.] To speak rhetorically; to make a declamation.

deterioration; decay;—inflection of a word according to its grammatical forms.

Declination, (dek-lin-ā'shun) *n.* [L. *declinatio*, from *de* and *clinare*, G. *klinein*, to bend.] Act or state of bending downward; descent;—act of deviating or turning aside; obliquity; divergence;—angular distance of any object from the celestial equator;—the arc of the horizon contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, or between the meridian and the plane;—act of inflecting a word through its various terminations.

Decline, (dē-klīn') *v. i.* [F. *decliner*, L. *declinare*, from *de* and *clinare*, G. *klinein*, to bend.] To bend over or hang down, as from weakness, weariness, &c.;—to droop;—to tend or draw towards a close, decay, or extinction;—*v. t.* To bend downward;—to refuse to undertake or comply with;—to change the terminations of a word in grammatical form; to inflect.

Declivity, (dē-kliv'e-te) *n.* [F. *déclivité*, from L. *declivis*, sloping

entrap wild fowl.] To lead or entrap into a snare; to lead into danger; to entrap by any means which may deceive.

Decrease, (dē-krēs') *v. i.* [L. *decreas*, from *de* and *crescere*, to grow.] become less; to be diminished gradually in extent, quantity, amount, quality, value, or strength;—to decline in mental or moral excellence;—*v. t.* To lessen gradually.

Decree, (dē-krē') *n.* [L. *decretum*, from *decernere*, to decide.] An order or decision made by a court or other competent authority;—an established rule or law;—*pl.* The predetermined purposes or plans of the Almighty.

Decrepit, (dē-krep'it) *a.* [F., from L. *decrepitus*, from *de* and *crepere*, to creak, to make a noise in breaking or bursting, to break.] Wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; broken down; infirm.

Decry, (dē-kri') *v. t.* [F. *décrier*, I. *sgridare*.] To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to bring into disrepute.

Decumbent, (dē-kum'bent) *a.* [L. *decumbens*, from *de* and *cumbere*, to lie down, to lie on one's back.]

Deep, (dēp) *a.* [A.-S. *deop*, Go. *diupan*, to be deep, Ger. *deep*, H. Ger. *tief*.] Extending far below the surface; of great perpendicular dimension, as measured downward;—not obvious;—hard to understand;—penetrating; searching; profound;—insidious; designing;—low or grave in sound.

Deer, (dēr) *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S. *deor*, a wild animal, G. *thēr*, L. *fera*.] A ruminant quadruped of the genus *Cervus*, of several species.

Deface, (dē-fās') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *facies*, face.] To destroy or mar the face or external appearance of; to disfigure;—to obliterate; to erase; to destroy.

Defalcate, (dē-fal'kāt) *v. t.* [L. *defalcare*, to cut off with a sickle, from *de* and *falx*, falcis, a sickle.] To cut off; to take away or deduct a part of rents, money, accounts, &c.

Defame, (dē-fām') *v. t.* [O. F. *defamer*, from L. *de* and *fama*, fame, from *fari*, G. *phemi*, to speak.] To speak evil of; to harm or destroy the good fame or reputation of by slanderous reports.

Default, (dē-fawlt') *n.* [F. *défaut*, from *defaillir*, to fail, from L. *fallere*, to deceive.] Omission of that which ought to be done;—fault; failure.

Defeat, (dē-fēt') *n.* [F. *défaite*, from *défaire*, to undo, from *dé* and *faire*, L. *facere*, to do.] An overthrow, as of an attack, an army, &c.; rout;—frustration; discomfiture.

Defecate, (dē-fē-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *defecare*, from *de* and *fecis*, fœcis, dregs, lees.] To clear from impurities, as lees, dregs, &c.; to clarify; to purify.

Defect, (dē-fekt') *n.* [L. *defectus*, from *deficere*, to fail, from *de* and *facere*, to make or do.] Want; absence of some-

drive from; to thrust back; pel; to resist;—to protect;—to vindicate;—to contest.

Defer, (dē-fēr) *v. t.* [L. *differe*, apart, delay, from *de* and *ferre*, to bear.] To put off; to postpone to future time;—to submit in respectful manner.

Defiance, (dē-fī'ans) *n.* [F. from *défer*, to defy.] Act of challenge; a summons to combat;—a state of opposition; contumacious danger or opposition.

Deficient, (dē-fish'e-ent) *a.* [F. *deficient*, ppr. of *deficere*, to be wanting, from *de* and *facere*, to make.] Wanting to make up completely; not sufficient;—lacking a full or adequate supply.

Defile, (dē-fil') *n.* [F. *défilé*, from line of soldiers, L. *flumen*, a stream.] A narrow passage or way through which troops can march only in a column or with a narrow front;—any narrow pass; a ravine.

Defile, (dē-fil') *v. t.* [O. Eng. *de*, A.-S. *fylan*, to pollute, from L. *foul*.] To make unclean; to pollute; to corrupt;—to soil or sully; to vitiate;—to debauch; to violate.

Define, (dē-fīn') *v. t.* [L. *definire*, from *de* and *finire*, to limit, to end, from *finis*, a boundary, end.] To bring to a termination;—to determine clearly exhibit the boundaries of;—to mark out with distinctness;—to state the precise meaning of; to expound or interpret.

Definition, (dē-fī-nish'un) *n.* [F. *défini-tion*, from *definire*, to determine, to define.] Act of determining, explaining, or establishing the signification of.

Defoliation, (de-fō-le-ā'shun) *n.* [*L. de* and *folium*, leaf.] The fall of the leaf, or shedding of leaves;—the time or season of shedding leaves in autumn.

Deform, (dē-form') *v. t.* [*L. deformare*, from *de* and *forma*, form, shape.] To mar or alter in form; to disfigure;—to render displeasing or ugly; to dishonour.

Defraud, (dē-frawd') *v. t.* [*L. defraudare*, from *de* and *fraus*, fraudis, fraud.] To deprive of right by fraud, deception, or artifice; to withhold wrongfully from another what is due to him; to injure by embezzlement.

Defray, (dē-frā') *v. t.* [*F. defrayer*, from *dé* and *frais*, fraie, expense.] To meet the cost of; to bear or pay the expense of; to discharge.

Defunct, (dē-fungkt') *a.* [*L. defungi*, *defunctus*, to depart, die, from *de* and *fungi*, to perform, discharge.] Having finished the course of life; having done duty; dead; deceased.

Defy, (dē-fī') *v. t.* [*F. défier*, from *L. de fide*, i. e., to fall from faith, obligation, or allegiance.] To provoke to combat or strife; to act in hostility to; to challenge; to dare; to brave.

Degenerate, (dē-jen'gr-āt) *v. i.* [*L. degenerare*, to degenerate, from *de* and *genus*, *generis*, birth, race.] To be or grow worse than one's kind;—to decay in good or valuable qualities; to deteriorate.

Declutinate, (dē-klō'tin-āt) *v. t.* [*L.*

Deify, (dē'e-fī) *v. t.* [*F. deifier*, fr *L. deificare*, from *deus*, God, : *facere*, to make.] To make a god to apotheosize;—to treat as an obj of supreme regard.

Deign, (dān) *v. i.* [*F. daigner*, fr *L. dignari*, to deem worthy, fr *dignus*, worthy.] To think wortl to vouchsafe; to condescend.

Deity, (dē'it-e) *n.* [*L. deitas*, fr *deus*, God, *G. theos*, *Skr. deva*, fr *div*, heaven.] Godhead; divinity the infinite, self-existing, omnipotent, and omniscient Spirit;—nature and essence of God;—the qualities or attributes of God;—a heathen god or goddess.

Deject, (dē-jekt') *v. t.* [*L. dejicere*, *dejectum*, from *de* and *jacere*, to throw.] To cast down, as the countenance;—to cast down the spirits of.

Delay, (dē-lā') *n.* [*F. délai*, *L. delatio*, from *differre*, *dilatatum*, to carry apart, to defer.] A putting off or deferring; procrastination;—a lingering; stay; stop; detention; hindrance.

Dele, (dē'lē) *v. t.* [Imperative form of *L. delere*, to destroy.] Erase; remove;—a direction to cancel something which has been put in type—usually expressed thus: *ð*

Delectable, (dē-lekt'a-bl) *a.* [*L. delectabilis*, from *delectari*, to delight,

from *delicia*, delight, *de* and *lacere*, to entice, *laqueus*, a snare.] State or condition of being pleasing or agreeable to the senses;—that which is delicate or refined;—fineness of texture; softness; smoothness;—fineness of form or make; niceness; minute accuracy;—weakness of constitution;—susceptibility or tenderness of feeling; and hence, effeminacy;—nice and refined perception and discrimination.

Delicious, (dē-līsh'ē-us) *a.* [L. *deliciosus*, from *delicia*, delight.] Affording exquisite pleasure; most sweet or grateful to the senses, especially to the taste.

Delight, (dē-līt') *v. t.* [F. *delecter*, It. *dilettare*, from L. *delectare*, to delight, *de* and *lacere*, to entice, allure, from *laqueus*, a snare.] To please highly; to afford joy, great satisfaction, or supreme content;—*v. i.* To have or take great pleasure.

Delineate, (dē-līn'ē-āt) *v. t.* [L. *de* and *lineare*, to draw a line, from *linea*, a line.] To draw lines in the form of; to designate by linear drawing; to sketch; to make a draught of, as a plan or map; to picture or portray, as the face or features;—to express by verbal description.

Delinquent, (dē-līn'kwent) *n.* [L. *delinquens*, *ppr.* of *delinquere*, to be wanting in one's duty, from *de* and *linquere*, to leave.] One who fails to perform his duty; an offender or transgressor; one who commits a fault or crime.

Deliquesce, (dē-lē-kwes') *v. i.* [L. *de* and *liquescere*, to melt, from *liquere*, to be fluid.] To dissolve gradually and become liquid by absorbing

evil or fear;—to give with;—to give forth;—to transfer; to make over; to—*to relieve in child-birth* woman.

Dell, (dēl) *n.* [A.-S. *dehle*, slit or cleft, Ger. *delle*, a low.] A small retired between two hills;—a hollow or a narrow cavity.

Delphic, (dēl'fīk) *a.* [L. *Delphicus*, from *Delphi*, a town in Greece *Aastri*.] Relating to *Delphi* the oracle of Apollo at that place.

Delta, (dēl'ta) *n.* The Greek letter *Δ*—a tract of land of a similar figure, especially the space between two mouths of a river, primarily applied to the space at the mouth of the Nile.

Delude, (dē-lūd') *v. t.* [L. *deludere*, from *de* and *ludere*, to play.] To lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment of; to impose on.

Deluge, (dēl'ūj) *n.* [F. *déluge*, L. *diluvium*, from *diluvare*, to wash away.] An overflowing of the land by water; an inundation; a flood; especially the great flood in the days of Noah.

Delve, (dēlv) *v. t.* [A.-S. *delfan*.] To dig; to open with a spade;—to fathom; to penetrate;—*v. i.* To labour with the spade.

Demagogue, (dēm'a-gog) *n.* [G. *dēmos*, the common people, and *agōgos*, leading, from *agein*, to lead.] A leader of the people; a political orator who sways or influences the commonalty, usually by specious arts and to bad ends.

Demand, (dē-mānd') *v. t.* [F. *de-*

from *de* and *menere*, to lead.] To manage;—to behave or conduct one's self; to comport. [From *de* and *mean*.] To debase; to lower.

Demerit, (dē-mēr'it) *n.* [F. *démérite*, from *dé* and *merite*, merit, L. *meritum*, from *merere*, to deserve.] That which deserves blame; that which detracts from merit; misconduct; fault; crime.

Demi, (dem'e) [F., from L. *dimidium*, half.] A prefix signifying half, used in composition.

Demise, (dē-mīz') *n.* [F. *démise*, *pp.* of *démettre*, from L. *dimittere*, to put away, lay down.] Transmission by formal act or will to an heir or successor;—the conveyance or transfer of an estate in fee for life, or for a term of years;—transfer of the crown or royal authority to an heir or successor; death of a sovereign or royal personage.

Democracy, (dē-mok'ra-se) *n.* [G. *dēmokratia*, from *dēmos*, the people, and *kratein*, to rule, from *kratos*, strength.] Republican government; government by the people.

Demolish, (dē-mol'ish) *v. t.* [L. *demoliri*, from *de* and *moliri*, to construct, from *moles*, a huge mass or structure.] To throw or pull down; to pull to pieces; to ruin.

Demon, (dē'mon) *n.* [L. *dæmon*, G. *daimōn*.] A spirit holding a middle place between men and the gods.

Demur, (dē-mur') *v. i.* [F. *démurer*, L. *de* and *morari*, to tarry, *ss* from *mora*, delay.] To delay; pause; to suspend proceedings; view of doubt or difficulty;—to raise an objection at any point in pleadings, and rest or abide upon for a decision by the court.

Demure, (dē-mūr') *a.* [F. *de mœurs*, *i. e.*, *de bonnes mœurs*, of good manners, from L. *mores*, manners.] sober or serious mien; of modest appearance; grave; downcast;—modest in outward seeming.

Den, (den) *n.* [A.-S. *den*.] A cave or hollow place in the earth used for concealment, shelter, or security;—the cave of a wild beast.

Dendrology, (den-drol'o-je) *n.* [G. *dendron*, a tree, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

Denial, (dē-nī'al) *n.* [F. *dénier*, from L. *denegare*, to say no.] Negation; affirmation to the contrary;—contradiction;—refusal to grant; rejection of a request or petition;—disowning of claims or interests;—rejection of the truth or faith;—disavowal; disclaimer.

Denizen, (den'e-zn) *n.* [Norm. F. *deinszein*, *donaison*, from L. *donatio*, because he was made a subject, *ex donatione regis*, by the king's letters patent, or W. *dinasur*, from *dinas*, *dia*, a city.] A naturalized citizen.

repairs, or fills natural teeth, and inserts artificial ones.

Denude, (dē-nūd') *v. t.* [L. *denudare*, from *de* and *nudus*, naked, bare.] To divest of all covering; to make bare or naked; to strip.

Deny, (dē-nī') *v. t.* [O. Eng. *denay*, F. *dénier*, L. *de* and *negare*, to deny, from *ne*, not, and *aio*, Skr. *ah*, to say.] To contradict; to declare not to be true;—to refuse; to reject;—to refuse to grant.

Deodorize, (dē-ō'dēr-iz) *v. t.* [L. *de*, from, and *odor*, smell, G. *ozein*, to smell.] To deprive of odour resulting from impurities.

Deontology, (dē-on-tol'ō-jē) *n.* [G. *deon*, genitive *deontos*, necessary, an obligation, from *dei*, it is necessary, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of positive duty or moral obligation.

Depart, (dē-pārt') *v. i.* [F. *departer*, from L. *de* and *partiri*, to divide, from *pars*, a part.] To go forth or away; to separate from a place or person;—to quit this world; to die.

Department, (dē-pārt'ment) *n.* [F. *département*, from *départir*.] A separation or division;—one of the principal divisions of executive government;—territorial division.

Depend, (dē-pend') *v. i.* [L. *de* and *pendere*, to hang.] To hang; to be sustained by something above;—to be in suspense; to rely for support;—to rest with confidence; to trust;—to be in a condition of service.

Depict, (dē-pikt') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *pingere*, *pictum*, to paint.] To form a painting or picture of; to portray;—to represent in words; to describe.

Depilatory, (dē-pil'ā-tor-ē) *a.* [L. *depilare*, to strip off hair, from *de*, off, and *pilus*, hair.] Having the quality

to fold.] To open; to extend in a narrow line formed in columns;—*v. t.* or draw out in line, as *to*

Depone, (dē-pōn') *v. t.* *ponere*, to put.] To assert to depose;—to lay down, —*v. i.* To make an assert testimony.

Depopulate, (dē-pōp'ū-lāt) *v. t.* *depopulari*, to ravage, to fill with (hostile) people, *populus*, a people.] To de habitants, whether by d expulsion; to lay waste becomes dispeopled.

Deport, (dē-pōrt') *v. t.* [from L. *de* and *portare*, to carry away; to exile;—to conduct; to behave.

Depose, (dē-pōz') *v. t.* [from L. *de* and *ponere*, to lay down; to lodge; from a throne or other hi to divest of office;—*v. i.* testimony to; to aver up

Depot, (dē-pō') *n.* [F. *dépositus*, *pp.* of *deponere*, lay down.] A place of storehouse;—a military at stores and provisions at where recruits are asse drilled.

Deprave, (dē-prāv') *v. t.* [L. to corrupt, from *de* and *crooked*, wicked.] To n worse.

Deprecate, (dep'rē-kāt) *v. t.* *precari*, to pray.] To pra to seek to avert by pray

Depreciate, (dē-prē-shē-āt) *v. t.* and *pretium*, price, F disparage.] To put at; to under value; to deac

less claim, merit, or interest than is due;—*v. i.* To fall in value.

Depredate, (dep'rē-dāt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *predari*, to plunder, from *præda*, prey.] To subject to plunder and pillage; to despoil; to lay waste;—to prey upon; to devour.

Depress, (dē-pres') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *primere*, to press, to press.] To press down; to cause to sink;—to bring down or humble;—to cast a gloom upon;—to lessen the price or value of.

Deprive, (dē-priv') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *privare*, to deprive, bereave, from *privus*, private, one's own.] To take away;—to dispossess of something owned or enjoyed; to divest.

Depth, (depth) *n.* [From *deep*, *Go. diupitha*, *diupan*, to be deep.] Deepness; the distance or measure from the surface downwards.

Depute, (dē-pūt) *v. t.* [*F. deputer*, from *L. de* and *putare*, to ponder, prune, think.] To send with a special commission;—to appoint as substitute or agent; to delegate.

Derange, (dē-rānj') *v. t.* [*F. déranger*, from *de* and *ranger*, to range, from *rang*, rank.] To put out of place, order, or rank; to throw into confusion, embarrassment, or disorder; to disorder the intellect.

Dereliction, (der-ē-lik'-shun) *n.* [*L. derelictio*, from *de* and *relinquere*, to leave.] Act of leaving with an inten-

Derogate, (dēr'ō-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. derog* from *de* and *rogare*, to ask.] To an in part;—to disparage; to de-
ciate;—*v. i.* To take away; to tract; to lessen.

Descant, (des'kant) *n.* [*F. deschu* from *L. dis* and *cantus*, singi melody, from *canere*, to sing.] tune composed in parts; a variat of an air;—a discourse formed o theme;—a comment or series comments.

Descend, (dēs'send) *v. i.* [*L. descend* from *de* and *scandere*, to climb mount.] To pass from a higher to a lower place; to come or go down in any way, &c.;—to lower or abase one's self; to condescend;—to be derived; to proceed by generation or by transmission;—*v. t.* To pass from the top to the bottom of.

Descent, (dē-sent') *n.* [*F. descente*, *L. descensus*, from *descendere*, *de* and *scandere*, to climb.] Act of descend- ing or coming down; inclination; declivity;—incursion; sudden attack;—progress downward, as in station, virtue, or the like;—derivation from an ancestor; lineage.

Describe, (dē-skrib') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *scribere*, to write.] To form or repre- sent by lines;—to mark out any thing by mentioning its character or properties; to define;—to set forth or sketch in oral or written language.

Description, (dē-skrip'shun) *n.* [*L.*

- violation of duty;—*v. i.* To run away; to leave the service of.
- Desert**, (dē-zert') *n.* [F. *deserte*, merit, from *deservir*, to merit.] That which is deserved; the reward or punishment to which one is entitled—usually in a good sense.
- Deserve**, (dē-zerv') *v. t.* [F. *deservir*, to merit, from L. *de* and *servire*, to serve.] To earn by service; to merit;—to be worthy of—in a bad sense.
- Deshabille**, (des-a-bil') *n.* [F. *déshabiller*, to undress, from *des* and *habiller*, to dress, L. *habitus*, dress, from *habeo*, to have, to be in a state or condition.] An undress; a loose morning dress; a careless toilet.
- Desiccate**, (dē-sik'at) *v. t.* [L. *de* and *siccare*, to dry, from *siccus*, dry.] To exhaust of moisture; to dry;—*v. i.* To become dry.
- Desiderate**, (dē-sid'er-āt) *v. t.* [L. *desiderare*, *desideratum*, to desire, to miss.] To desire earnestly; to feel the want of; to miss greatly.
- Design**, (dē-sin') *v. t.* [F. *dessiner*, from L. *de* and *signare*, to mark out, from *signum*, mark, sign.] To draw the outline or main features of; to sketch a pattern or model;—to appoint to a particular end or use;—to contrive;—*v. i.* To intend or purpose.
- Designate**, (desig-nāt) *v. t.* [L. *designare*, from *de* and *signum*, a mark.] To mark out and make known; to call by a distinctive title;—to set apart for a particular use, purpose, or duty.
- Desire**, (dē-zir') *v. t.* [F. *désirer*, from L. *desiderare*.] To long for the enjoyment or possession of; to wish for;—to express a wish for; to entreat; to request.
- Despair**, (dē-spār') *v.* L. *desperare*, from *de* and *spero*, to hope.] To be without all hope or expectation.
- Despatch**, (dē-spach') *v.* It. *disacciare*, from *gere*, to drive, thrust; away in haste or on;—to kill;—to perfect business.
- Desperate**, (des'per-āt) *n.* *pp.* of *desperare*. Beyond hope; desperate;—proceeding without regard to danger or violent.
- Despicable**, (des'pik-ə-picabilis, from *despicere*, from *de* and *spicere*, to look down upon, to despise.) Deserving to be despised.
- Despise**, (dē-spiz') *v.* from *despicere*.] To look down upon; to despise;—to treat with contempt; to scorn.
- Despite**, (dē-spit') *n.* *spite*, L. *despectus*, to look down upon. Extreme malice; hatred;—an act proceeding from hatred; act of desecration.
- Despoil**, (dē-spoil') *v. t.* from L. *de* and *spoliare*, to rob, akin to G. *spolia*, to flay.] To strip of clothing or arms;—force.
- Despond**, (dē-spond') *v.* *spondere*, from *de* and *spondere*, to promise solemnly.] To fail by loss of heart;—to be down by failure; to be dispirited.
- Despot**, (des'pot) *n.*

of; to set apart;—to fix, as by an authoritative decree; to establish irrevocably.

Destitute, (des'te-tūt) *a.* [L. *destitutus*, from *de* and *statuere*, to set.] In want; deficient; lacking;—not possessing the necessities of life; needy; indigent.

Destroy, (dē-stroy) *v. t.* [O. F. *destruire*, L. *destruere*, from *de* and *struere*, to pile up, build.] To pull down;—to bring to naught; to put an end to;—to kill; to lay waste;—to mar or spoil the beauty or form of.

Destructive, (dē-strukt'iv) *a.* [L. *destructivus*.] Causing destruction; tending to bring about ruin, devastation, or death; ruinous; mischievous.

Desultory, (des'ul-tor-e) *a.* [L. *desultorius*, from *de* and *salire*, to leap.] Leaping from one thing or subject to another; without order or connection; without logical sequence; disconnected.

Detach, (dē-tach') *v. t.* [F. *détacher*, L. *dis* and the root of Eng. *tack*, to fasten.] To part; to separate or disunite;—to separate for a special object or use.

Detail, (dē-tāl') *v. t.* [F. *détailler*, to cut up in pieces, from *de* and *tailler*, to cut, from L. *talea*, a cutting, a graft, *talcare*, *talare*, to prune, cut.] To relate minutely; to particularize;—to appoint for a particular service, naval or military.

Detain, (dē-tān') *v. t.* [L. *detinere*, from *de* and *tenere*, to hold.] To

hold;—to detain;—to be detained in quality, value, &c.

Determinate, (dē-term'in-āt) *a.* *determinatus*, pp. of *determinare* limit.] Having defined limits; fixed; established;—conclusive; decisive.

Determine, (dē-term'in) *v. t.* [L. and *terminare*, to limit, from *minus*, G. *terma*, a limit, from the *tar*, to cross.] To fix the bounds of; to mark off and separate; bring to an end;—to fix the form or character of;—to ascertain definitely to assign to its true place in a system.—to settle by authoritative or judicial sentence;—to ascertain the quantity or amount of;—*v. i.* To come to a decision; to resolve.

Detest, (dē-test') *v. t.* [L. *detestari*, to curse while calling a deity to witness, from *de* and *testari*, to witness, to testify, from *testis*, a witness.] To hate or dislike extremely; to abhor.

Dethrone, (dē-thrōn') *v. t.* [F. *détronner*, from *de* and L. *thronus*, a throne.] To remove or drive from a throne; to depose.

Detonate, (det'ō-nāt) *v. i.* [L. *detonare*, to thunder down, from *de* and *tonare*, to thunder.] To explode with a sudden report like thunder;—*v. t.* To cause to explode.

Detract, (dē-trakt') *v. t.* [L. *detrahere*, from *de* and *trahere*, to draw.] To take away;—to remove apart;—to take credit or reputation from.

Detriment, (det're-ment) *n.* [L. *detrimentum*, from *deterere*, to rub or wear away.] That which injures or causes

To go out of the common way; to diverge; to stray from the path of duty.

Device, (dē-vīz') *n.* [F. *devis*, from L. *divisus*, *pp.* of *dividere*, to separate, distinguish.] That which is devised or formed by design; an invention; a stratagem;—an emblem formerly borne on shields or embroidered upon banners as a cognizance; a motto.

Devil, (dev'il) *n.* [A.-S. *diafol*, Ger. *teufel*, D. *diefel*, L. *diabolus*, G. *diabolos*, from *diaballein*, to accuse, to traduce.] An evil spirit; a fallen angel; Satan the tempter and accuser of men; the father of lies; the spirit or principle of evil;—a demon.

Devise, (dē-vīz') *v. t.* [F. *deviser*, from *dividere*, *divisum*, to divide.] To invent or contrive; to form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to strike out by thought;—to give by will—used of real estate;—*v. i.* To form a scheme; to lay a plan.

Devolve, (dē-volv') *v. t.* [L. *de*, down, and *volvere*, to roll.] To roll onward or downward;—to transfer from one person to another; to deliver over.

Devote, (dē-vōt') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *overe*, *rotum*, to vow, to promise solemnly, F. *devoier*.] To give or assign by vow; to set apart by solemn act; to dedicate;—to give, as time or attention to a subject;—in a bad sense, to consign to destruction.

opposed to *left*;—*n.* side of a shield in a

Di, (dī). [L., from G. prefix to many a difference, diversity, fold or manifold stat

Dia, (dī'a). [G., through words taken from thing thoroughness, in or diversity.

Diabolical, (dī-a-bol'ik) *bolikos*, from *diabol* taining to the devil appropriate to the d

Diacoustics, (dī-a-koi [G. *diakouein*, from and *akouein*, to hear of natural philosoph

the properties of son passing through diffi

Diadem, (dī'a-dem) *n.* *dia*, through, and *de* ornamental fillet wo royalty; hence, als royalty; sovereignty

Diacresis, (dī-ē're-si through, asunder, i take, to seize, L. separation of one syll a mark ['] placed ov two adjacent vowels they are to be pronou letters, as *aërial* (ā-ē **Diagnosis**, (dī-ag-nō'si *dia*, through, and know.] Discriminat —the art of distingui from another by d toms;—the investi

Dialect, (dī'a-lect) *n.* [G. *dialektos*, from *dia*, through, and *legein*, to speak.] Means or mode of expressing thoughts; language;—variety or subdivision of a language;—local form; provincialism; patois.

Dialectics, (dī-a-lek'tiks) *n. sing.* [G. *dialektike*, *sc. techne*, reasoning art.] Science of reasoning; that which teaches the forms and rules of argument; application of logical principles to the processes of thought, and the statement or discussion of a question.

Dialogue, (dī'a-log) *n.* [G. *dialogos*, from *dia* and *logos*, speech.] A conversation between two or more; particularly, a formal conversation in theatrical performances, or in scholastic exercises.

Diameter, (dī-am'et-er) *n.* [G. *diametros*, from *dia*, through, and *metron*, measure.] A right line through the centre of a figure or body, as a circle, sphere, cube, &c., and terminated by the opposite boundaries.

Diamond, (dī'a-mond) *n.* [L., G. *adamas*, the hardest iron, steel.] A mineral and gem remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals; crystallized carbon.

Diaphanous, (dī-af'an-us) *a.* [G. *diaphanēs*, from *dia*, through, and *phainein*, to show, to shine.] Having power to transmit rays of light, as

tion;—to prescribe to an amanuensis or to a scholar.

Dictionary, (dik'shun-ar-e) *n.* [*dictionnaire*, from L. *dictio*, speaking, speech.] A book in which words are alphabetically arranged and explained; a lexicon; a vocabulary;—hence, a work containing information in any department of knowledge arranged alphabetically under different heads.

Didactic, (de-dak'tik) *a.* [G. *didaktikos*, from *didaskain*, to teach.] Fitting or intended to teach; suitable for instruction; preceptive.

Die, (dī) *v. i.* [Icel. *deya*, *deyja*, Sax. *doan*, *dojan*, Go. *divan*, A. S. *dydan*, to kill.] To cease to live; to expire; to leave this world;—to come to an end; to become extinct; to languish; to decay;—to wither, as a plant;—to become indifferent to;—to perish eternally.

Die, (dī) *n.* [F. *dé*, It. *dado*, from L. *datum*, from *dare*, to give, to throw.] A small cube, marked on its faces with spots, from one to six, used in gaming by being thrown from a box; hence, hazard; chance;—any small cubical body;—the cubical part of the pedestal between its base and cornice;—the piece of metal on which is cut a device to be impressed by stamping, as on a coin, medal, paper, card, &c.

Diet, (dī-et) *n.* [L. *dieta*, G. *diaita*,

please; not easily managed; not yielding readily.

Diffident, (dife-dent) *a.* [L. *diffidens*, *ppr.* of *diffidere*, to distrust, from *dis* and *fidere*, to trust, *fides*, faith.] Wanting confidence in others;—wanting confidence in one's self; not self-reliant.

Diffuse, (dif-fūz') *v. t.* [L. *diffundere*, *diffusum*, from *dis* and *fundere*, to pour, to spread.] To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to send out or extend in all directions.

Dig, (dig) *v. t.* [A.-S. *dician*, D. *diken*, to dike, ditch, trench, Go. *digan*, *deigan*, to form.] To turn and throw up, as the earth; to loosen or remove with a spade or other instrument; to hollow out, as a well; to form, as a ditch; to excavate.

Digest, (de-jest') *v. t.* [L. *digerere*, *digestum*, arrange, dissolve, from *dis* and *gerere*, to bear, carry.] To arrange methodically;—to reflect upon;—to dissolve in the stomach, as food; to convert into chyme;—to soften and prepare by heat for chemical change;—to bear with patience, as an affront.

Dight, (dit) *v. t.* [A.-S. *dihtan*, to dispose, arrange, L. *dictare*, to say often, to order, from the root *dik*, to point.] To put in order; hence, to dress; to array; to adorn.

Digit, (dij'it) *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger, an inch, the 16th part of a Roman foot, from the root *dik*, to point.] A finger;—a finger's breadth, or three fourths of an inch;—integer under ten;—a 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon.

Digitigrade, (dij'it-e-grād) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger, toe, and *gradi*, to step, walk.] Walking on the toes, as some

Digress, (de-gres') *v. i.* [L. *digressus*, from *dis* and *gradi*, to walk.] To turn from the main course of writing or speaking; to digress from the main or principal course of argument.

Dike, (dik) *n.* [A.-S. *diga*, to dig.] A ditch; a trench made by digging;—a wall-like mass of earth or stones up to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river.

Dilacerate, (de-las'ere) *v. t.* [L. *dilacerare*, to tear in pieces.] To tear in pieces; to rend by force.

Dilapidate, (de-lap'id-ate) *v. t.* [L. *dilapidare*, to waste, from *lapis*, a stone.] To waste or squander;—to decay;—to get out of order;—to come decayed; to grow old.

Dilate, (de-lāt') *v. t.* [L. *dilatare*, to enlarge, from *dis* and *latus*, wide.] To enlarge or extend;—to delay;—to put off;—to defer.

Dilatory, (dil'a-tor-e) *a.* [L. *dilatorius*, from *dilare*, to delay.] Tending to delay;—to put off what ought to be done;—to defer decision or action.

Dilemma, (de-lem'a) *n.* [L. *dilemma*, from *di*, twice, and *lemma*, an assumption, from *legere*, to take.] An argument or a choice between two antagonists with which one must choose, but is equally convinced that whichever he chooses will be a disadvantage.

Dilettante, (de-le-tan-te) *a.* [L. *dilectus*, beloved, and *tante*, to do, to make.] A person who is interested in the fine arts, but who does not pursue them as a profession.

mixing the strength, flavour, colour, &c., of; to reduce, especially by the addition of water.

Diluvial, (de-lū've-al) *a.* [*L. diluvialis*, from *diluvium*, a deluge.] Pertaining to or produced by a deluge, more especially by the deluge in Noah's days.

Dim, (dim) *v. t.* [*A.-S. dim*, *Icel. dimma*, to grow dark, *Skr. tama*, black.] To cloud; to render obscure; to darken the senses or understanding of; to sully; to tarnish.

Dimension, (de-men'shun) *n.* [*L. dimensio*, from *dimetiri*, to measure out, from *dis* and *metiri*, to measure.] The extent of a body;—measurement in a single direction, as length, breadth, height, or thickness—usually *pl.*, length, breadth, and thickness; definite extent or bulk.

Diminish, (de-min'ish) *v. t.* [*L. diminuire*, to lessen, from *minor*, *minus*, less.] To make smaller; to lessen the extent, strength, value, or authority of; to weaken; to take away;—*v. i.* To become or appear less or smaller.

Dimple, (dim'pl) *n.* [*Allied to the obsolete word dimble*, a cavity, *Ger. dümpel*, a pool, and *Eng. dingle*, a narrow dell.] A slight natural depression or cavity on the cheek or chin;—a slight indentation on any surface.

Din, (din) *n.* [*A.-S. dyme*, *Icel. dym*,

ferent media, and especially through different lenses.

Diorama, (dī-ō-rā'ma) *n.* [*G. diore* to see through, from *dia*, through and *orain*, to see.] A mode of scenic representation, in which a scene is seen from a distance through a large opening, with direct and reflected lights and coloured blinds to produce light and shade.

Dip, (dip) *v. t.* [*A.-S. dippan*, (*tupfen*, *Sw. doppa*, *G. duppein*, bathe.) To plunge or immerse in liquid;—to take out by putting the hand, a spoon, ladle, &c., then withdrawing it with its contents;—to baptize by immersion *v. i.* To bathe;—to look into, as a book;—to incline downwards.

Diphtheria, (dif-thē're-a) *n.* [*G. diphthera*, a membrane, a piece of leather.] An epidemic disease in which the air passages and the throat become coated with a leathery-like membrane.

Diphthong, (dif'thong, dip'thong) *n.* [*L. diphthongus*, from *G. dis*, twice, double, and *phthoggos*, voice, sound.] A union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable, as *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *noise*—called a *proper diphthong*;—a union of two vowels in the same syllable, only one of them being sounded, as *eo* in *people*—called an *improper diphthong*.

Diploma, (de-plō'ma) *n.* [*G. diplōma*,

straight.] To point or aim at;—to show the right road; to guide;—to prescribe a course;—to indicate the line of procedure;—to regulate; to govern;—to order; to instruct;—to put a direction or address upon;—to superscribe.

Directory, (de-rek'tor-e) *n.* [*L. directorius*, guiding, from *dirigere*, *dis* and *regere*, to keep straight, lead, rule.] A guide or rule;—a collection of rules or ordinances; especially, a book of directions for the conduct of worship;—a book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of any place, or of classes of them;—a board of directors.

Directrix, (de-rek'triks) *n.* [*F. directrice*.] A woman who governs or directs;—in geometry, the line or plane along which another line or plane is supposed to move in the generation of a plane or solid figure.

Direful, (dir'fool) *a.* [*L. dirus* and termination *ful*.] Dreadful; terrible; calamitous.

Dirge, (derj) *n.* [Contracted from the first word of a hymn beginning "*Dirige gressus meos*," formerly sung at funerals.] A piece of music of a mournful character; a funeral chant.

Dirk, (derk) *n.* [*Scot. durk*, from *Ir. & Gael. duirc*, or *dure*, a dagger.] A kind of dagger or poniard.

Dis, (dis). Prefix from the Latin, signifying apart, asunder, and hence, privation, negation, &c.

Disable, (dis-á'bl) *v. t.* [From *dis* and *able*.] To render unable or incapable; to deprive of competent physical or intellectual power; to deprive of efficient means or resources;—to make unfit for service;—to deprive of legal right or qualification;—to

Disaffirm, (dis-af-ferm') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *affirm*.] To affirm the reverse of; to contradict; to deny as a judicial decision.

Disagree, (dis-a-gré) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *agere*.] To fail to agree;—to be at variance;—to differ in opinion.

Disallow, (dis-al-low') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. allow*, to grant.] To refuse to allow, permit, authorize, or sanction.

Disannex, (dis-an-neks') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *annectere*, to unite.] To disunite; to separate; to sunder.

Disappear, (dis-ap-pér) *v. i.* [*L. dis* and *apparere*, to come in sight.] To vanish from the sight; to become invisible; to withdraw from observation;—to cease to be or exist; to become merged in something else.

Disappoint, (dis-ap-point') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *appoint*.] To defeat of expectation or hope;—to hinder of result.

Disapprobation, (dis-ap-prō-bā'shun) *n.* [*L. dis* and *approbation*.] Act of disapproving; condemnation of what is wrong, unsuitable, or inexpedient; expression of blame or censure.

Disarm, (dis-árm') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *arma*, *F. armer*.] To deprive of arms or of the means of attack or defence;—to deprive of the means or the disposition to harm.

Disarrange, (dis-a-rānj') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. arranger*, to put in order.] To unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of.

Disarray, (dis-a-rū') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *Nor. araise*, order.] To throw into disorder; to break the array of;—to undress.

Disaster, (diz-as'ter) *n.* [*F. désastre*, *L. dis* and *astrum*, *G. astron*, *aster*,

Sax. *geleaf*, *geleafan*, to believe.] Act of disbelieving; refusal of credit; denial of belief;—system of error.

Disburden, (dis-bur'dn) *v. t.* [L. *dis*, and Sax. *byden*, a burden.] To remove a burden from; to discharge of a weight or encumbrance;—to relieve, as the mind;—*v. i.* To be relieved.

Disburse, (dis-burs') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *burse*, purse.] To pay out; to expend.

Discard, (dis-kård') *v. t.* [Sp. *decartar*, from *dis* and *carta*, L. *charta*, card, paper.] To throw out of the hand as useless—said of cards;—to cast off or dismiss as useless or as no longer of service;—to refuse to entertain.

Discern, (dis-sern') *v. t.* [L. *discernere*, from *dis* and *cernere*, to distinguish by the senses, especially by the eyes, to perceive.] To behold as separate; to note the distinctive character of;—to make out and distinguish by the eye;—to perceive with the mind;—*v. i.* To see or understand the difference.

Discerption, (dis-serp'shun) *n.* [L. *discriptio*, *dis* and *carpere*, to pluck.] Act of pulling to pieces or of separating the parts by violence.

Discharge, (dis-chärj') *v. t.* [F. *decharger*, Sp. *descargar*, from *dis* and *carro*, cart.] To free from a load or weight;—to exonerate;—to unload, as a ship;—to fire off, as a gun;—to

knowledge;—to renounce or reas authority.

Disclose, (dis-klöz') *v. t.* [L. *dis* close, F. *clos*, L. *clausus*, pp *claudere*, to shut.] To unclosethe open;—to bring to light; to lay to the view;—to make known that which has been kept secret reveal in words; to impart.

Discolour, (dis-kul'er) *v. t.* [L. *colorare*, from *dis* and *color*, color.] To alter the hue or colour of; stain; to tinge;—to alter the complexion or appearance of.

Discomfit, (dis-kum'fit) *v. t.* [L. and *conficere*, to prepare, to be about.] To scatter in fight;—to break up and frustrate the plans of.

Discomfort, (dis-kum'fert) *n.* [L. *dis* and *comfort*, F. *desconfort*.] Want of comfort; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; inquietude.

Discommend, (dis-kom-mend') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *commendare*, to commend.] To mention with disapprobation; to blame; to censure.

Discommode, (dis-kom-möd') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *commodare*, to make suitable, from *commodus*, fit.] To put to inconvenience.

Discompose, (dis-kom-pōz') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and F. *composer*, L. *componere*, from *con* and *ponere*, to place, set.] To disarrange;—to throw into disorder; to destroy the composure or equanimity of.

intermit, as a practice or habit ; to put an end to ;—to break the continuity of ;—*v. i.* To lose continuity or cohesion of parts.

Discord, (dis'kord) *n.* [*L. discordia*, from *dis* and *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] Want of concord or agreement ;—a union of musical sounds which is inharmonious.

Discount, (dis'kount) *n.* [*Prefix dis* and *count*, *It. disconto*.] A sum returned on payment of an account, or deducted for prompt payment ; a trade allowance on settlement of accounts ;—a deduction made for interest in advancing money upon a bill or note not due ;—act of discounting.

Discoutenance, (dis-koun'ten-ans) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *countenance*, *F. decontenancer*, to abash.] To put out of countenance ;—to refuse to countenance or give support or approval to ; to discourage.

Discourage, (dis-kur'āj) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. courage*, courage.] To weaken the courage of ; to deprive of confidence ;—to deter from ; to dishearten with respect to.

Discourse, (dis-kōrs) *n.* [*L. discursus*, from *discurrere*, to run to and fro.] Mental power of reasoning from premises ;—oral treatment or exposition of a subject ; talk ; conversation ;—a formal dissertation or treatise ; a sermon.

Discourtesy, (dis-kurt'e-se) *n.* [*L. dis* and *F. courtoisie*, courtesy.] Want of courtesy ; rudeness of behaviour or language ; incivility.

Discover, (dis-kuv'er) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. couvrir*, to cover.] To remove the covering or envelope from ;—to make known ;—to have the first sight of ;—to obtain the first knowledge of ; to find out ; to detect.

Discredit, (dis-kred'it) *v. t.* [*F. decrediter*, to distrust. *It. decreditare*.]

discordantly.] Disagreeing ; differing. **Discretion**, (dis-kresh'etio, separation, *discernere*.) Prudent management ;—liberty to one's judgment in freedom of action.

Discriminate, (dis-kri'discriminare, *discrimen*, division, separate ; to distinguish note or sign ;—*v. t.* to make a difference or distinction accurately between.

Discursive, (dis-kurs'cursif, *It. discursivo* and *currere*, *cursum* tional ; proceeding by ment, or from pre sions ;—passing from other ; desultory ; r sive.

Discuss, (dis-kus) *v. t.* from *dis* and *quater* break up ; to dispen and debate a subje reason and dispute ; as viands, &c.

Disdain, (dis-dān') *v. nare*, from *L. dis* : deem worthy, *dignu* look upon as worthle to consider unworth regard, &c. ; to loo temptuous indifferen

Disease, (diz-ēz') *n. ease*.] Lack of ease unhealthy condition ness—applied figur mind.

Disembark, (dis-em-bā'embarquer, to land, en, in, and *barque*, sh shore ; to land ; to d go on land.

Disembarrass, (dis-em-dis and *F. embarrasser*

free from enchantment or spells;—to undeceive.

Disengage, (dis-en-gāj') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and F. *engager*, to engage.] To release from some previous connection or engagement;—to separate a substance from any thing with which it is connected; to liberate;—to withdraw, as the mind or affections from;—to release from a promise or obligation.

Disentangle, (dis-en-tā'gl) *v. t.* [L. *dis*, asunder, and Go. *tagl*, hair.] To unravel; to unfold;—to separate or disconnect things interwoven or commingled;—to extricate from impediments or difficulties.

Disfigure, (dis-fig'ūr) *v. t.* [It. *disfigurare*, to deform, *dis* and L. *figura*, form.] To mar the figure or appearance of; to render less complete or beautiful.

Disfranchise, (dis-fran'chīz) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and F. *franchise*, privilege.] To deprive of a franchise or chartered right; to dispossess of the rights of a citizen.

Disgorge, (dis-gorj') *v. t.* [F. *degorgier*, from *gorge*, the throat.] To eject from the stomach, throat, or mouth;—to pour forth or throw out with violence, as from the mouth of a stream or volcano;—to make restitution of.

Disgrace, (dis-grās') *n.* [L. *dis* and *gratia*, favour.] Lack or loss of

and A.-S. *hiertan*.] To deprive heart, courage, or hope.

Dishevel, (de-shev'el) *v. t.* [F. *cheveler*, L. *discapillare*, from *calus*, the hair.] To suffer to hang, a loose or negligent manner, as hair; to ravel—used chiefly in past participle.

Dishonest, (dis-on'est) *a.* [L. and *honestus*, from *honor*, honor.] Wanting in honesty; fraudulent disposed to deceive or cheat;—characterized by fraud;—unchaste.

Dishonour, (dis-on'er) *v. t.* [L. *dis*; *honor*, honour.] To deprive honour; to bring reproach or shame on;—to violate the chastity of;—refuse to accept or pay—said of draft or acceptance which is due and presented.

Disinherit, (dis-in-her'it) *v. t.* [*Dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

Disintegrate, (dis-in'tē-grāt) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *integrare*, to renew, repair from *integer*, entire, whole.] To separate into integrant parts;—to destroy the entirety or unity of.

Disjoin, (dis-join') *v. t.* [F. *déjoindre* from L. *disjungere*, to disunite.] To disunite; to separate; to sunder; *v. i.* To become separated; to part.

Disjunct, (dis-jungkt') *a.* [L. *disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*, to disjoin.] Disjoined; separated.

Disk, (disk) *n.* [G. *diskos*, L. *discus*.

Dismal, (diz'mal) *a.* [*L. dies malus*, evil day.] Gloomy to the eye or ear; sorrowful and depressing to the feelings.

Dismantle, (dis-man'tl) *v. t.* [*Dis* and *mantle*, *F. demanteler*.] To deprive of dress; to strip;—to throw off, as a cloak;—to deprive of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defences, fortifications, rigging, &c.

Dismay, (dis-mā') *v. t.* [*Sp. desmayar*, *Pg. esmaiar*, *It. smagare*, from *des*, *es*, *L. dis*, *ex*, and *Go. magan*, to be strong or able.] To deprive of strength or courage; to dishearten; to depress the spirit or resolution;—to fill with fear or apprehension; to affright; to appal.

Dismember, (dis-mem'ber) *v. t.* [*Dis* and *member*, *L. membrum*, limb, part.] To divide limb from limb;—to strip of its essential parts; to cut in pieces; to mutilate.

Dismiss, (dis-mis') *v. t.* [*L. dimittere*, from *dis* and *mittere*, to send.] To send away; to cause or permit to go;—to remove from office; to discharge; to discard;—to set aside or reject, as a petition or motion in court.

Dismount, (dis-mount') *v. i.* [*Dis* and *mount*, *F. demonter*.] To come down;—to alight from a horse;—*v. t.* To bring down from an elevation, place of honour and authority, or the like;—to unhorse;—to remove cannon or other artillery from carriages.

Disobedience, (dis-ô-bê-de-ens) *n.* [*L. dis* and *obedientia*, obedience.] Neglect or refusal to obey.

Disoblige, (dis-ô-blij') *v. t.* [*Dis* and *oblige*, *L. obligare*, from *ob* and *ligare*, to bind.] To offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to be unaccommodating to.

Disorder, (dis-or'der) *n.* [*L. dis* and *ordo*, order, *F. desordre*.] Want of order; irregularity; confusion; breach of order or system;—disturb-

Disparity, (dis-par'itaras, from *dis* equal, *dis* and equality in form, gree;—difference of condition, or excellence.

Dispart, (dis-pârt') *F. partir*, *L. pars*, part.] To divide; to separate; to split.

Dispel, (dis-pel') *v.* from *dis* and *pelle*. To drive away; to disappear;—*v. i.* to disappear, as darkness.

Dispensation, (dis-pensatio, *Sp. dispensación*, *Sp. dispensación*, act of out;—the dealing of God's dealings, rites, and promises; dispensation, the sation;—a licence bidden, or omit without exemption.

Dispense, (dis-pensare, intensive form from *dis* and *pend* deal or divide) to make up a medicine from; to gra- as from duty, or obligation or vow.

Disperse, (dis-pers'perser, from *L. dis* and *spargere*, to s here and there; spread; to diffuse; ish or separate.

Displace, (dis-plās') from *de* and *place* way, area, street, place of; to remove place;—to discharge

plodere, from *dis* and *plodere*, *plaudere*, to clap, strike, beat.] To discharge; to explode; to burst with a loud sound.

Disport, (dis-pōrt') *v. i.* [F. *desporter*, from L. *disportare*, to carry to and fro, from *portare*, to carry.] To play; to sport; to move lightly and gayly;—*v. t.* To divert or amuse.

Dispose, (dis-pōr') *v. t.* [F. *disposer*, from *dis* and *poser*, L. *ponere*, to lay, put, set.] To distribute and put in place; to set in order; to arrange; to adjust;—to adapt; to incline the mind of;—to give or bestow;—to use or employ, with *of*.

Disprove, (dis - prōv') *v. t.* [Dis and *prove*, L. *probare*.] To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to refute.

Dispute, (dis-pūt') *v. i.* [F. *disputer*, L. *disputare*, from *dis* and *putare*, to trim, set in order, think.] To think differently; to contend in argument; to argue a question for and against;—to strive in opposition to a competitor;—*v. t.* To struggle for the possession of.

Disqualify, (dis-kwōl'e-fī) *v. t.* [Dis and It. *qualificare*, to distinguish, from L. *qualis*, such like, and *facere*, to make.] To render unfit; to incapacitate;—to divest or deprive of legal capacity, power, or right.

Disquiet, (dis-kwī'et) *v. t.* [Dis and *quiet*, from L. *quies*.] To render unquiet; to make uneasy or restless;

robe, or of that which cloth dresses, or decorates.

Disruption, (dis-rup'shun) *n.* [L. *ruptio*, from *dis*, asunder, and *ruptum*, to break.] The act of rending asunder, or the state of being rent asunder; disruption; name applied to a large secession from the Established Church of Scotland in 1843.

Dissatisfy, (dis-sat'is-fi) *v. t.* [L. *dissatisfacere*, to afford gratification.] To render unsatisfied or discontented.

Dissect, (dis-sekt') *v. t.* [L. *dissecare*, *dissectum*, from *dis* and *secare*, cut.] To separate the parts of organized bodies in such a manner to display their structure; to analyze;—to analyze into its constituent parts for the purpose of examination, as in science or criticism.

Dissemble, (dis-sem'bl) *v. t.* [F. *dissembler*, L. *dis* and *simulare*, to make like another, from *similis*, like.] To hide under a false semblance; to put an untrue appearance upon; to disguise;—to make pretence of; to feign.

Disseminate, (dis-sem'in-āt) *v. t.* [L. *disseminare*, from *dis*, asunder, and *seminare*, to sow, from *semen*, seed.] To sow, as seed; to scatter for growth and propagation, like seed;—to spread or extend by dispersion.

Dissension, (dis-sen'shun) *n.* [L. *dissensio*, from *dissentire*, to disagree, from *dis* and *sentire*, to think.] Vio-

heterogeneous; having no resemblance.

Dissimulation, (dis-sim-ū-lā'shun) *n.* [L. *dissimulatio*.] Act of dissembling or feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.

Dissipate, (dis'se-pāt) *v. t.* [L. *dissipare*, from *dis* and an obsolete verb *sipare*, *supare*, to throw.] To drive asunder; to scatter every way; to spend in extravagance; to squander; to waste the mental powers in desultory pursuits;—*v. i.* To separate into parts and disappear.

Dissociate, (dis-sō'she-āt) *v. t.* [L. *dissociare*, from *dis*, asunder, and *sociare*, to unite, *socius*, a companion.] To separate; to disunite; to part.

Dissolute, (dis'ol-ūt) *a.* [L. *dissolutus*, *pp.* of *dissolvere*, to loose.] Loose in morals or conduct;—abandoned to vicious pleasures.

Dissolve, (diz-zolv') *v. t.* [L. *dissolvere*, from *dis* and *solvere*, to loose, free.] To separate into component parts;—to break the continuity of;—to convert into a liquid; to waste away; to consume; to cause to disappear;—to annul;—*v. i.* To become fluid; to vanish;—to be decomposed.

Dissonant, (dis'sō-nant) *a.* [L. *dissonare*, to be discordant, from *dis* and *sonare*, to sound.] Discordant; unharmonious; harsh;—disagreeing; incongruous.

Dissuade, (dis-swād') *v. t.* [L. *dissuadere*, from *dis* and *suadere*, to persuade.] To advise or exhort against.

Dissyllable, (dis-sil'la-bl) *n.* [G. *dis*, twice, double, and *syllabē*, syllable.] A word consisting of two syllables.

Distaff, (dis'taf) *n.* [A.-S. *distaf*, D. *tonestaff*.] The staff for holding the flax, tow, or wool from which the

in all directions;—to a
—*v. i.* To become ex-
flated; to swell.

Distich, (dis'tik) *n.* [L. *distichon*, from *di*, twice, and *stichon*, verse.] A couplet; an
two lines or verses.

Distil, (dis-til') *v. i.* [L. *distillare*, from *de* and *stillare*, to drop.] To fall in drops; gently;—to use a still; to
distillation;—*v. t.* To

heat, evaporation, and condense to extract spirit from; to extract pure part of a fluid; to rectify

Distinct, (dis-tingkt') *a.* [L. *distinctus*, *pp.* of *distinguere*.] Having difference marked; distinguishing

visible signs; separate in place united by growth;—different number, kind, &c.; individual

Distinguish, (dis-ting'gwish) *v.* [L. *distinguere*, from *dis* and *stare*, to quench, *stigare*, Eng. *steele*] note the difference between

separate by mark or visible signs to separate by character or quality

—to discern critically; to make trious; to exalt;—*v. i.* To distinctions; to find or show difference between.

Distort, (dis-tort') *v. t.* [L. *distortum*, from *dis* and *torgere*, twist.] To twist out of natural regular shape;—to force out true posture or direction;—to

from the true meaning.

Distract, (dis-trakt') *v. t.* [L. *distractus*, from *dis* and *trahere*, to draw.] To draw apart;—to

from;—to perplex; to confuse agitate by conflicting passion render insane.

Distrain, (dis-trān') *v. t.* [F. *de-*

several;—to dispense; to administer, as justice;—to divide or separate, as into classes, orders, &c.;—to give in charity.

District, (dis'trikt) *n.* [L. *districtus*, from *distingere*, to press hard, to bind.] A limited extent of country; circuit; province;—a division or quarter of a city.

Distrust, (dis-trust') *v. t.* [Dis and *trust*, Dan. *trost*, O.-S. *getrost*, Icel. *traust*.] To doubt or suspect; not to confide in or rely upon; to disbelieve.

Disturb, (dis-turb') *v. t.* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *turbare*, to disturb, trouble, from *turba*, disorder, crowd.] To stir; to discompose;—to move from regular course or action;—to throw into confusion; to disorder;—to affect the mind; to excite uneasiness; to disquiet.

Disunite, (dis-ū-nit') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and It. *unire*, to join, from L. *unus*, one.] To destroy the continuity or union of;—to break the concord of;—*v. i.* To part; to become separate; to fall asunder.

Disuse, (dis-ūz') *v. t.* [L. *dis*, privative, and F. *user*, to employ, L. *uti*, *usus*.] To cease to use or practise; to desist from employing;—to disaccustom.

Ditch, (dich) *n.* [A.-S. *dlic*, from the root of *dig*.] A trench in the earth, particularly for draining wet land, for

spread or shoot, as rays;—to de from a given course or line.

Divers, (dī'verz) *a.* [F., from *diversus*, turned in different directions, different, *pp.* of *dive*.] Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number; various.

Diverse, (dī'vers) *a.* [L. *divers*.] Different in kind; unlike; dissimilar.

Diversify, (de-veřs'e-fī) *v. t.* [L. *versificare*, from *diversus*, different, and *facere*, to make.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities;—to give variety to.

Divert, (de-vert') *v. t.* [L. *dive*, from *dis* and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn off from any course, direct or intended application;—to turn from business or study; to turn to pleasure or amusement;—*v. i.* To turn aside.

Divest, (de-vest') *v. t.* [It. *divestire*, from L. *dis* and *vestire*, to clothe from *vestis*, a garment.] To strip, to deprive of clothes, arms, or equipage;—to deprive.

Divide, (de-vid') *v. t.* [L. *dividere*, from *dis* and *videre*, to part, from the root *vid*, to see.] To part, to separate;—to cut or sever into parts or pieces; to separate, as by conflicting opinions or interests;—to apportion in parts or shares; to distribute as profits, &c.;—*v. i.* To vote separating a legislative house into two parts.

flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not yet baked.

Doughty, (dow'te) *a.* [A.-S. *dohtig*, from A.-S. and Go. *dugan*, to be able or strong.] Characterized by bravery; valiant; redoubtable.

Dove, (duv) *n.* [A.-S. *duva*, D. *duif*, Scot. *doe*.] A bird of the pigeon family, some species of which are domesticated.

Dowager, (dow'a-jer) *n.* [F. *douairière*, from *douaire*, dower.] A widow endowed or having a jointure—chiefly applied to the widows of personages of rank.

Dower, (dow'jer) *n.* [F. *douaire*, from *douer*, L. *dotare*, to endow, to portion, from *dos*, *dotis*, a gift.] Endowment; gift;—that which a woman brings to her husband in marriage;—that portion of the real estate of a man to which a woman is entitled after the death of her husband.

Down, (down) *n.* [Ice. *dún*, Ger. *düni*.] The fine soft feathers of birds;—the fine hair growing on the chin at puberty. [A.-S. *dūn*, Ir. *dūn*, hill, fortified hill.] A bank or rounded hillock of sand thrown up by the sea;—a large open plain primarily on elevated land;—*pl.* A road for shipping in the English channel.

Down, (down) *prep.* [A.-S. *adūn*, from *dūn*, mountain, hill.] Along a descent; towards a lower place, station, or position.

Downward, (down'wərd) *a.* [A.-S. *duneward*, from *adun*, down, and *weard*, direction.] Declivous;—moving or extending from a higher to a lower place;—descending from a source.

Doxology, (doks-ol'o-je) *n.* [G. *doxologia*, from *doxa*, opinion, glory,

Drab, (drab) *n.* [F. *dra drappo*, akin to L. *trabs* kind of thick, woollen cloth or dull brownish-yellow colour.

Draff, (draf) *n.* [A.-S. *drōf*, *draga*, *draga*.] Refuse; lees; dregs of malt from the brewery.

Draft, (draft) *n.* [Original spelling of draught, A.-S. *draht*, drawing, from *dragan*, to draw.] Act of drawing, especially of loads; beasts of burden;—a selection of men from an army &c.;—order from one man to another, directing the payment of money;—sketch; outline.

Drag, (drag) *v. t.* [A.-S. *dragan*, Go. *dragan*, L. *trahere*, to draw.] To draw along by main force;—to pass through with a drag or net;—to carry on or pass, as a weary or miserable life.

Dragoman, (drag'ō-man) *n.* [It. *dragomanno*, from A. *tardjama*, formerly *targama*, to interpret, C. *targēm*, to explain, *targām*, explanation.] An interpreter attached to the European consulates and embassies in the Levant.

Dragon, (drag'un) *n.* [L. *draco*, G. *drakōn*, probably from *drakesthai*, *drakein*, to look, so called from its terrible eyes.] A fabulous winged serpent or lizard—it is used in Scripture for Satan;—a northern constellation.

Dragoon, (dra-goon') *n.* [L. *draco*, dragon; *draconarius*, standard-bearer, bearing a banner on which was the figure of a dragon.] A soldier trained and armed to serve on horseback or on foot as occasion may require.

Drain, (drān) *v. t.* [A.-S. *drehnigean*,

Draught, (draft) *n.* [A.-S. *dráht*, a drawing, course, from *dragan*, to draw.] Act of moving loads by drawing;—act of drawing a net;—act of drinking;—a sketch, whether written or drawn;—an order for payment of money;—a current of air.

Draw, (draw) *v. t.* [A.-S. & O.-S. *dragan*, Ger. *tragen*, L. *trahere*, to draw.] To cause to move toward or after one by the exertion of force; to raise from any depth;—to attract, as a magnet; to allure, as beauty;—to delineate; to describe.

Drawl, (drawl) *v. t.* [D. *draelen*, to linger, tarry.] To utter in a slow, lengthened tone.

Draw, (drā) *n.* [A.-S. *dræge*, from *dragan*, to draw.] A low cart on wheels drawn by a horse, and used for heavy burdens.

Dread, (dred) *v. t.* [A.-S. *drædan*, to fear.] To fear in a great degree; to look forward to with apprehension of danger or trouble.

Dream, (drēm) *n.* [O. Sax. *drōm*, A.-S. *dream*, Gael. *drem*, an appearance.] A thought, or series of thoughts, of a person in sleep; a sleeping vision;—an idle fancy; a reverie.

Dreary, (drēr'e) *a.* [A.-S. *dreorig*, bloody, sorrowful, from *drædr*, blood, Ger. *trauern*, to mourn.] Exciting cheerless sensations, feelings, or associations; comfortless; dismal.

Dredge, (drej) *n.* [A.-S. *dræge*, from *dragan*, to drag.] Any instrument to gather or take by dragging; especially, a machine for taking up mud,

—to put in good order;—to or finish work;—to put clothes to attire; deck; adorn.

Dribble, (dribl) *v. i.* [For *dris*, diminutive of *drip*.] To fall drops, or in a quick succession drops;—to slaver, as a child or idiot.

Drift, (drift) *n.* [From *drive*, *drift*, snow-drift.] That which driven along; a mass of matter driven together by the wind, snow; heap;—a storm, as of rain snow;—tendency of an act, a ment, conduct, or the like.

Drill, (dril) *v. t.* [D. & Ger. *dril*, to shake, A.-S. *thyrlian*, from *th* bored or pierced through.] To pierce or bore with a pointed instrument;—to sow, as seeds, in rows;—to train in the military art.

Drink, (dringk) *v. i.* [A.-S. *drin*, Go. *drigkan*, Ger. *trinken*, It. *bere*.] To swallow, as a liquid; partake of wine or other stimulus;—to be intemperate.

Drip, (drip) *v. t. or i.* [A.-S. *dripan*, to drop, Ger. *triefen*, to trickle.] To fall in drops; to let fall drops of moisture or liquid.

Drive, (driv) *v. t.* [A.-S. *drifan*, Icel. *drifa*, Ger. *treiben* to push, allied to G. *reiben*, to rub.] To move by hindward pressure; to force along;—to force down, as a nail;—to urge forward, as cattle on the road;—to direct or guide, as a vehicle.

Drivel, (drivl) *v. i.* [From *drip*, modification of *dribble*.] To slaver to let spittle flow from the mouth

—a lazy, idle fellow; a sluggard;—a humming or low sound.

Droop, (dróop) *v. i.* [A.-S. *drepan*, Icel. *driúpa*, to lower the head, allied to *drop*.] To sink or hang down, as an animal, plant, &c., from weakness;—to be dispirited or depressed.

Drop, (drop) *n.* [A.-S. *dropa*, *drypa*, Ger. *tropfen*, to drop, trickle.] The quantity of fluid which falls in one small spherical mass; a globule about to fall; hence, also, the smallest measurable quantity; any thing hanging like a drop.

Drop, (drop) *v. t.* [A.-S. *tropian*, *dreopan*, Ger. *traufen*, *tropfen*, Icel. *driupa*.] To pour or let fall in drops;—to cause to descend suddenly, like a drop;—to let go;—to lower, as a curtain.

Dropsy, (drop'se) *n.* [Abbreviated from *hydropsy*, from G. *hudrōps*, dropsy, from *hudōr*, water, and *ōps*, face, from root *op*, to see.] An unnatural collection of serous fluid in any part of the body.

Dross, (dros) *n.* [A.-S. *dros*, from *dreosan*, to fall, Ger. *drusen*, dregs, Icel. *tros*, rubbish.] The scum or extraneous matter of metals thrown off in the process of smelting;—rust; crust of metals;—refuse.

Drought, (drou't) *n.* [A.-S. *drugádh*, from *dryge*, Eng. *dry*.] Dryness of the weather;—want of rain or moisture.

Drove, (drōv) *n.* [A.-S. *dráf*, from *drifan*, Eng. *drive*.] A herd or flock driven to or from market;—a moving crowd.

Drown, (drown) *v. t.* [Dan. *drugner*, A.-S. *adrencean*, to drown, from *drincan*, to drink.] To overwhelm

Drug, (drug) *n.* [F. *dro*, A.-S. *dry*, originally herbs, plants, or warlike substance used in the medicine or chemical any commodity that is able.

Druid, (dróo'id) *n.* [W. *derwyd*, *dâr*, oak, and *gwydd*, knowledge, *drus*, oak, Skr. *drus*, a priest or minister of religion among the ancient Celtic nations in Britain, and Germany—so called because their religious rites were performed under the oak.

Drum, (drum) *n.* [Ger. *trumba*, trumpet, O. Sax. *drom*, noise, A. *dryme*, instrument of music.] A instrument of military music;—a thing resembling a drum in form;—the tympanum of the ear;—an evening assembly; a rout.

Drunk, (drungk) *a.* [From *drunken*, pp. of *drink*.] Overcome by drinking; intoxicated.

Dry, (dri) *a.* [A.-S. *dryg*, *dryge*, *dry*, from *drigan*, G. *trugien*, to dry.] Free from moisture of any kind; arid;—thirsty;—free from rain or mist, as a day, season, or weather;—free from juices or sap, as vegetable products;—without tears, as the eyes.

Dryad, (drí'ad) *n.* [L. *dryas*, pl. *dryades*, G. *druas*, from *drus*, oak, tree.] A female deity or nymph of the woods.

Dualism, (dū'al-izm) *n.* [F. *dualisme*, L. *dualis*, from *duo*, two.] The dividing into two; two-fold state; a belief in the existence of two dissimilar primitive principles or gods in nature.

Dub, (dub) *v. t.* [A.-S. *dubban*, Icel. *dubba til riddara*, to create a knight, G. *tuptein*, to strike.] To strike with

An impossible operation is not

plunge in water; to immerse;—to nod, as the head.

Duct, (dukt) *n.* [L. *ductus*, a leading conduit, from *ducere*, to lead.] A tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed.

Ductile, (duk'til) *a.* [L. *ductilis*, from *ducere*, to lead.] Easily led or drawn out; pliable;—capable of being drawn out into wire.

Due, (dū) *a.* [F. *dû*, *pp.* of *devoir*, to owe, L. *debere*.] Owed; proper to be paid or done to another.

Duel, (dū'el) *n.* [It. *duello*, from L. *duellum*, originally a contest between two, which passed into the common form *bellum*, war.] A combat between two persons; a single combat to decide a quarrel.

Duenna, (dū-en'a) *n.* [Sp. *duenna*, *duena*, from L. *domina*, a lady.] An elderly lady appointed to guard a younger.

Duet, (dū'et) *n.* [It. *duetto*, from L. *duo*, two.] A musical composition for two performers, vocal or instrumental.

Duke, (dūk) *n.* [F. *duc*, from L. *dux*, leader, commander, *ducere*, to lead.] A leader; a chief;—one of the highest order of nobility in England.

Dulcet, (dul'set) *a.* [F. *dulcet*, L. *dulcis*, sweet.] Sweet to the taste; luscious;—sweet to the ear; melodious;—harmonious.

Dull, (dul) *a.* [A.-S. *dol*, erring, foolish, from *dvelan*, to be dull, Icel. *dul*, foolishness.] Stupid; slow in

Dung, (dung) *n.* [A.-S. *dun*, excrement of an animal.]

Dungeon, (dun'jun) *n.* [Fr. *donjon*, stronghold, F. *donjon*, tower, close or secure prison; *especia* dark, subterranean place of confinement.]

Duodecimo, (dū-5-des'e-mō) *n.* [Duodecimo, from *duodecim*, twelve.] A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves;—usually called thus: 12mo or 12°.

Dupe, (dūp) *n.* [F. *dupe*, a hoopoe, a foolish bird, which is caught.] One who is easily deceived or misled; a gull.

Duplicate, (dū'ple-kāt) *a.* [L. *dupl.*, *pp.* of *uplicare*, to do from *duo*, two, and *plicare*, G. *kein*, to fold.] Double; twofold.

Duplicity, (dū-plis'e-te) *n.* [L. *dupl.*, *pp.* of *uplicare*, to do from *duo*, two, and *plicare*, G. *kein*, to fold.] Double; twofold. state of being double;—the art of concealing one's real opinions; view to mislead; dissimulation.

Durable, (dūr'a-bl) *a.* [L. *durabilis*, from *durare*, to last.] Able to endure or continue in a particular condition; not perishable or changeable.

Durance, (dūr'aus) *n.* [L. *durans*, *pp.* of *durare*, to endure, last.] Continuance; duration; endurance; imprisonment.

Dusk, (dusk) *a.* [A.-S. *thystre*, Ge. *duster*, D. *duister*, Russ. *tusk*, tannish, Sw. *dusk*, dull weather.] Tending to darkness or blackness; darkish.

Dust, (dust) *n.* [A.-S., Icel., & Ge.

Dwindle, (dwin'dl) *v. i.* [O. Eng. *dwine*, A.-S. *drinan*.] To diminish; to waste away.

Dye, (di) *v. t.* [A.-S. *deagan*, from *deag*, colour, allied to L. *tingere*, to stain.] To stain; to colour; to give a new and permanent colour to.

Dynamic, (di-nam'ik) *a.* [G. *dunamis*, power, from *dunathai*, to be able.] Pertaining to strength or power, or to the science which treats of the action of forces and powers in motion.

Dynamometer, (di-na-mom'et-er) *n.* [G. *dunamis*, power, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the relative force or power, as of men, animals, or machines, &c.

Dynasty, (di'nas-te) *n.* [G. lordship, from *dunastes*, *thai*, to be able.] A government; — a race of rulers or kings in a certain epoch or period of their reign.

Dysentery, (dis'en-ter-e) *n.* *teria*, from *dus*, ill, and *entails*, from *entos*, within, of the rectum attended with griping discharge of mucus and blood.

Dyspepsy, (dis-pep'se) *n.* [G. *dyspepsia*, from *dus*, ill, and *pepsin*, to cook, digest.] Indigestion; a state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed.

E.

E (ē). A prefix from the Latin, same as *ex*, G. *ek* or *ex*, signifying from, out of, separation, privation, &c.

Each, (ēch) *a.* [A.-S. *alc*, each, Scot. *ilk*, *ilka*, each, from *el*, the other.] Every one of the two or more individuals composing a whole, considered separately from the rest.

Eager, (ē'ger) *a.* [F. *aigre*, It. *agro*, from L. *acer*, sharp, from the root *ak* or *ach*, to go quick.] Ardent; vehement; impetuous; — earnestly longing; strongly solicitous to pursue, obtain, or perform; — sharp; keen.

Eagle, (ē'gl) *n.* [F. *aigle*, L. *aquila*, from root *ak*, to go quick.] A rapacious bird of the falcon family, remarkable for its strength, size, graceful figure, and extraordinary flight.

Earn, (ern) *v. t.* [A.-S. *earnian*, to earn, Ger. *arnen*, to earn, to merit, from the root *ar*, to plough.] To merit or deserve by labour; — to acquire by labour.

Earnest, (ern'est) *a.* [A.-S. *earnest*, Go. *arneis*, Ger. *ernst*, zeal, ardour.] Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; zealous; — serious.

Earth, (erth) *n.* [A.-S. *eordhe*, *eard*, Ger. *erde*, G. *era*, earth, Skr. *ira*, from root *ar*, to plough.] The globe we inhabit; — the solid materials which make up the globe; the dry land; — soil of all kinds.

Earthly, (erth'le) *a.* [From *earth* and *ly*, A.-S. *lic*, like.] Pertaining to the earth; — pertaining to the present world; not spiritual or heavenly.

Ease, (ēz) *n.* [F. *aize*, A.-S. *eadh*, easy, Go. *azeti*, ease, root *azi*.] Rest;

a festival was celebrated in April.] A festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, occurring on Sunday, the second day after Good Friday.

Eat, (ēt) v. t. [A.-S. *etan*, L. *edere*, G. *edein*, Skr. *ad*.] To chew and swallow, as food;—to corrode, as metal, by rust; to consume gradually.

Eau-de-Cologne, (ō-de-kō-lōn') n. [F. *eau*, water, *de*, of, and *Cologne*.] A perfumed spirit used in the toilet, originally prepared at Cologne.

Ebb, (eb) n. [A.-S. *ebba*, *ebbe*, Ger. and D. *ebbe*, reflux of the tide, A.-S. *ebban*, W. *eb*, to go from, L. *abeo*.] The reflux of the tide;—a falling from a better to a worse state.

Ebony, (eb'on-e) n. [G. *ebenos*, H. *hobnī*, for *obnī*, of stone, from *ōben*, *ēben*, stone.] A species of hard, heavy, and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish—the most frequent colour is black.

Ebriety, (ē-brī'e-te) n. [L. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, intoxicated.] Intoxication; drunkenness.

Ebullient, (ē-bul'yent) a. [L. *ebullire*, to boil up, from *bullā*, bubble.] Boiling over, as a liquor; hence, exuberant.

Eccentric, (ek-sen'trik) a. [G. *ekkentros*, from *ex* and *kentron*, centre, from *kentein*, to prick.] Departing from the centre;—not having the same centre, said of circles;—deviating from stated or established forms, methods, or customs.

Ecclesiastical, (ek-klē-ze-as'tik-al) a. [G. *ekklesiastikos*, from *ekklēsia*, an

assembly.] An interception or obstruction of the light of the sun or of other luminous body;—temperament, or partial loss of brilliancy.

Eclogue, (ek'lōg) n. [L. *ecloga*, f. G. *eklogē*, a picking out, select from *ek* and *legein*, to choose.] pastoral composition in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other; a bucolic.

Economy, (ē-kon'o-me) n. [L. *œconomia*, from G. *oikos*, house, *nomos*, law, rule, from *nemein*, distribute, manage.] Management of the house; prudence and frugality in the use of money and means; Jewish or Christian dispensation.

Ecstasy, (ek'sta-se) n. [L. *ecstasis*, from *existanai*, to put out of place, derange.] A trance; a condition in which the functions are suspended;—excessive joy; rapture.

Ecumenical, (ek-ū-men'ik-al) a. [L. *œcumenicus*, G. *oikoumenē* (sc. *gē*), inhabited world, *oikein*, to inhabit from *oikos*, house, dwelling.] Relating to the whole world;—general, universal.

Eddy, (ed'e) n. [A.-S. *ed*, again, backward, and *ea*, running water, Ice.] A whirlpool, from *yda*, to rush. A current of air or water running contrary to the main current;—a current of water or air moving in a circular direction; a whirlpool.

Eden, (ē'den) n. [H. *ēden*, delight.] The garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; hence, a delightful region or residence; a paradise.

facere, to make.] To build;—to instruct and improve in knowledge, particularly in moral and religious knowledge.

Edit, (ed'it) *v. t.* [L. *edere*, *editum*, put forth, publish, from *e* and *dare*, to give.] To superintend the publication of; to revise and correct.

Educate, (ed'ū-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *educare*, from *e*, out, and *ducere*, to lead.] To bring up, as a child; to cultivate and discipline the various powers of the mind.

Educe, (ē-dūs) *v. t.* [L. *educere*, from *e*, out, and *ducere*, to lead.] To draw forth; to extract.

Edulcorate, (ē-dul'kor-āt) *v. t.* [L. *e*, out, and *dulcorare*, to sweeten, from *dulcis*, sweet.] To render sweet; to sweeten;—to purify.

Efface, (ef-fās') *v. t.* [F. *effacer*, properly to destroy the face or form, from *ef* and *face*, L. *facies*, face, form.] To erase; to render illegible;—to remove from the mind, as an impression.

Effect, (ef-fekt') *n.* [L. *effectus*, from *efficere*, to produce.] That which is produced by an agent or cause.

Effect, (ef-fekt') *v. t.* [L. *efficere*, *effectum*, from *ex*, out, and *facere*, to make.] To produce, as a cause or agent;—to cause to be;—to bring to pass.

Effeminate, (ef-fem'in-āt) *a.* [L. *effeminatus*, *pp.* of *effeminare*, to make womanish, from *ex* and *femina*, a woman.] Soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; weak;—woman-like; tender.

Effervesce, (ef-fēr-ves') *v. i.* [L. *effervesce*, from *ex*, out of, and *fervere*, to begin boiling.] To escape, as air or gas, from a boiling liquid, &c.,

Image or representation of a person or thing;—the inscription on a coin.

Effloresce, (ef-flō-rea') *v. i.* [L. *efflorescere*, to begin to blossom, from *florere*, to blossom, *flor*, a flower.] To flourish;—chemistry, to change from a crystalline state to form a mealy powder on the surface.

Effluent, (ef-flū-ent) *a.* [L. *effluere*, to flow out, from *ex* and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing out, as a stream from a lake.

Effort, (eff'ort) *n.* [F., from *e* and *forte*, L. *fortis*, strong.] An exertion of strength or power, whether physical or mental.

Effrontery, (ef-frunt'er-e) *n.* [F. *effronterie*, from L. *effrons*, shameless, from *ex* and *frons*, frontis, the forehead.] Excessive assurance; shamelessness; audacity; impudence.

Effulgent, (ef-ful'jent) *a.* [L. *effulgere*, *ppr.* of *effulgere*, to flash forth.] Diffusing a flood of light; shining; splendid; luminous.

Effuse, (ef-fūz') *v. t.* [L. *effundere*, *effusum*, to pour out, from *ex* and *fundere*, to pour.] To pour out, as a fluid; to spill; to shed.

Egg, (eg) *n.* [A.-S. *æg*, Icel. *egg*, Ger. *ei*, Gael. *ubh*, L. *ovum*, G. *öon*.] A spheroidal body formed in the ovary, containing the germ of a new individual of the species, and covered with a shell, as in birds, or with a viscous membrane, as in fishes and other oviparous animals.

Egotism, (ēgot-izm) *n.* [F. *egotisme*, from L. *ego*, I.] The practice of too frequently using the word *I*; hence, self-praise; self-commendation.

Egregious, (ē-grē'je-us) *a.* [L. *egregi-*

Ejaculate, (ē-jak'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *ejaculari*, from *e*, out, and *jaculari*, to throw the javelin, from *jaculum*, dart, *jacere*, to throw.] To throw out, as an exclamation.

Eject, (ē'jekt) *v. t.* [L. *ejicere*, from *e*, out, and *jacere*, to throw.] To throw out; to cast forth;—to evacuate;—to turn out by force;—to dispossess of.

Elaborate, (ē-lab'or-āt) *v. t.* [L. *elaborare*, from *e*, out, and *laborare*, to labour, from *labor*, labour.] To produce with labour;—to perfect with painstaking; to improve and heighten by successive touches.

Elapse, (ē-laps') *v. i.* [L. *elabi*, *elapsus*, from *e*, out, and *labi*, to fall, slide.] To slide, slip, or glide by; to pass away silently.

Elastic, (ē-last'ik) *a.* [L. *elasticus*, from G. *elaunein*, to drive.] Springing back; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure.

Elate, (ē-lāt') *v. t.* [L. *efferre*, *elatum*, from *ex*, out, and *ferre*, to bear.] To raise;—to exalt the spirit of; to elevate or flush with success.

Elbow, (el'bō) *n.* [A.-S. *elboga*, from *eln*, an ell, L. *ulna*, fore-arm, and *boga*, bow, from *bugan*, to bend.] The joint connecting the arm and fore-arm; any flexure or angle.

Elder, (eld'er) *a.* [A.-S. *eahtor*, the comparative of *ald*, *eald*, old.] Older; more advanced in age; senior; prior, as in origin.

Elect, (ē-lekt') *v. t.* [L. *eligere*, elec-

don shock, as of surprise, d
&c.

Electrolysis, (ē-lek-trol'e-sis) *n.* *elektron*, amber (for electricity), *lysis*, a loosing, dissolving, *luere*, to loose, dissolve.] The or process of chemical decomposition by the action of electricity or galvanism.

Electrometer, (ē-lek-trom'e-ter) *n.* *elektron*, amber (for electricity), *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity.

Electroscope, (ē-lek'trō-skōp) *n.* *elektron*, amber (for electricity), *skopein*, to look.] An instrument detecting changes in the electric state of bodies, or the species of electric present.

Electrotypy, (ē-lek'trō-tīp-e) *n.* *electron* and *typos*, an impression. The process of copying medals, gravings, &c., and of making stereotype plates by means of electric position.

Eleemosynary, (el-ē-mos'in-ar-e) *a.* *eleēmosunē*, pity, mercy, alms, from *eleēmon*, compassionate, from *elepity*.] Relating to charity;—giving in charity or alms;—supported charity.

Elegant, (el'ē-gant) *a.* [L. *elegere*, from *eligere*, to pick out, *e* and *legere*, to choose.] Polished; refined; graceful, as manners;—correct; pure as style;—uttered with propriety and grace, as speech;—beautiful; handsome.

tus, G. *elephas*, Skr. *ibhas*.] A quadruped of the tribe of pachyderms of two living species, characterized by a proboscis and two large ivory tusks.

Elevate, (el'ē-vāt) *v. i.* [L. *elevare*, *elevatum*, from *e*, out, and *levare*, to lift up, raise, *levis*, light.] To lift up;—to raise to a higher rank or station;—to animate or cheer, as the spirits;—to raise the pitch of, as the voice.

Eleven, (ē-lev'n) *n.* [A.-S. *endleofen*, Go. *ainlif*, from *ain*, one, and *lif*, ten.] A symbol representing ten and one units, as 11 or xi.

Elf, (elf) *n.* [A.-S. *elf*, *elfen*, Ger. *elfe*, spirit of the mountains, from Celt. *alp*, *ailp*, mountain.] A wandering spirit; a diminutive fairy supposed to delight in mischievous tricks.

Elicit, (ē-lis'it) *v. t.* [L. *elicere*, from *e*, out, and *lacere*, to entice, from *laqueus*, snare.] To draw out; to bring to light; to deduce.

Eligible, (el'e-je-bl) *a.* [It. *eligibile*, from L. *eligere*, to choose, elect.] Legally qualified to be chosen;—worthy to be selected.

Eliminate, (ē-lim'in-āt) *v. t.* [L. *eliminare*, from *e*, out, and *limen*, threshold.] To put out of doors; to leave out of consideration;—to obtain by separating, as from foreign matters.

Elision, (ē-lizh'un) *n.* [L. *elisis*, from *elidere*, to dash against or out.] The cutting off, for the sake of metre or euphony, of a vowel or syllable.

Elite, (ē-lēt') *n.* [F., from L. *electus*, *pp.* of *eligere*, to choose.] A choice or select body, as the best in society.

Elixir, (ē-lik's'er) *n.* [A. *al-ik'sir*, the

ing it obliquely, or in a line not parallel to the base;—the path of a planet round the sun.

Ellipsis, (el-lips'is) *n.* [G. *elleipsis*, a defect, from *en* and *leiptein*, to leave.] Omission; a figure of syntax by which one or more words are omitted.

Elm, (elm) *n.* [A.-S. *elm*, L. *ulmus*.] A forest tree of which there are nineteen species, six being native, prized for its umbrageousness and its timber.

Elocution, (el-ō-kū'shun) *n.* [L. *elocutio*, from *e* and *loqui*, to speak.] Pronunciation;—proper or elegant utterance or delivery.

Elongate, (ē-long'gāt) *v. t.* [L. *elongare*, *elongatum*, from *longus*, long.] To lengthen; to extend; to stretch out.

Elope, (ē-lōp') *v. i.* [Go. *hlaupan*, A.-S. *hledpan*, to run, leap.] To run away or escape privately—said especially of a woman with a lover.

Eloquent, (el'ō-kwent) *a.* [L. *eloquens*, *pp.* of *eloqui*, to speak out, from *e*, out, and *loqui*, to speak.] Having the power of expressing thoughts and emotions in an impassioned and effective manner.

Else, (els) *a. & pron.* [A.-S. *elles*, genitive of *ele*, other.] Other; one or something besides.

Elucidate, (ē-lū'sid-āt) *v. t.* [L. *elucidare*, from *lucidus*, clear, from *lux*, light.] To make clear or manifest; to illustrate.

Elude, (ē-lūd') *v. t.* [L. *eludere*, from *e*, out, and *ludere*, to play.] To evade or avoid by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity; to escape discovery.

Elysium, (ē-lizh'e-um) *n.* [L. *Elysium*, G. *Elusion*.] In ancient mythology, a dwelling place assigned to happy souls after death; hence, any delight-

emancipare, from *e*, out, and *mancipium*, slave, from *manus*, hand, and *capere*, to take.] To set free from servitude or slavery;—to free from anything which exerts undue or evil influence.

Emasculate, (ē-mas'kū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *e* and *masculus*, male, masculine, diminutive of *mas*, male.] To castrate;—to take the vigour, life, or spirit from.

Embalm, (em-bām') *v. t.* [F. *embaumer*, from *baume*, balm.] To preserve a dead body by aromatic oils or spices;—to perpetuate in grateful remembrance.

Embargo, (em-bār'gō) *n.* [Sp., from *embargar*, to arrest, restrain, from *em* and *barra*, bar.] A prohibition by public authority, and for a limited time, of departure from a port, or into port; hence, any hindrance or restraint.

Embark, (em-bārk') *v. t.* [F. *embarquer*, from *em* and *barque*, bark.] To put or cause to go on board a vessel or boat;—to engage or enlist a person in any affair.

Embarrass, (em-bār'as) *v. t.* [F. *embarrasser*, Pr. *barras*, bar, L. *barra*, a bar of metal or wood.] To hinder through perplexity; to render intricate;—to encumber with debt;—to perplex; to confuse.

Embassy, (em'bas-e) *n.* [F. *ambassade*, Go. *andbahti*, charge, office, service.] The public function of an ambassador;—the person or persons sent as ambassadors.

Embellish, (em-bel'ish) *v. t.* [F. *embellir*, from prefix *en* and *bel*, beauti-

Embody, (em-bod'e) *v. t.* [Fr. and A.-S. *bodig*, trunk, To form into a body;—to col- a whole; to incorporate.

Embolden, (em-bōld'n) *v. t.* [A.-S. *bold*.] To give bold courage to; to encourage.

Emboss, (em-bos') *v. t.* [Em *bosse*, a stud or knob.] To with bosses or protuberant ornament in relief.

Embrace, (em-brās') *v. t.* [F. *ser*, from prefix *em* and *br* from L. *brachium*.] To clas close in the arms; to pres bosom;—to cherish with aff to surround or inclose.

Embrasure, (em-brā'zhūr) *n.* *embraser*, equivalent to *ébrasser*, er, to widen an opening.] An ing in a wall or parapet th which cannon are pointed an charged.

Embroider, (em-broid'er) *v. t.* [em and F. *broder*.] To bord cover with ornamental needle or figures.

Embroil, (em-broil') *v. t.* [F. *embêler*.] To throw into perplexity tention, or trouble.

Embryo, (em'bre-ō) *n.* [G. *emb* from *em* and *bruein*, to be fi to swell with.] The first rudi of an organized being or thin incipient or undeveloped state.

Emendation, (ē-mend-ā'shun) *v. emendatio*, from *e* and *n mendum*, a fault.] Act of a for the better; correction;—alte of a text so as to give a better re

Eminent, (em'e-nent) *a.* [*L. eminens*, *ppr.* of *eminere*, to stand out, be prominent, from *minere*, to project.] High; lofty; towering;—exalted in rank; high in office or public estimation.

Emissary, (em'is-sâr-e) *n.* [*F. emissaire*, from *L. e* and *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] A secret agent employed to advance, in a covert manner, the interests of his employers; a spy.

Emit, (ê-mit') *v. t.* [*L. mittere*, from *e* and *mittere*, to send.] To send forth; to cause to issue;—to give out, as an order or decree; to utter.

Emoliate, (ê-mol'ê-ât) *v. t.* [*L. emollire*, to soften, from *mollis*, soft.] To soften; to render effeminate.

Emolument, (ê-mol'u-ment) *n.* [*L. emolumentum*, literally, a working out, from *ex* and *molere*, to grind, from the root *mar*, to rub.] Profit arising from office or employment;—gain in general.

Emotion, (ê-mû'shun) *n.* [*L. emotio*, from *emovere*, to excite, from *e* and *movere*, to move.] A moving of the mind or soul; a state of excited feeling of any kind.

Empale, (em-pâl') *v. t.* [*F. empaler*, from *em* and *pâl*, *L. palus*, stake.] To fence or fortify with stakes; to inclose;—to put to death by fixing on a stake.

Emperor, (em'pêr-er) *n.* [*F. empereur*, *L. imperator*, from *imperare*, to command.] The sovereign of an empire; the highest title given to a monarch.

Emphasis, (em'fa-sis) *n.* [*G. emphasis*, significance, from *emphaînlein*, to indicate, *en* and *phainlein*, to show.] Stress of utterance given to parts of a discourse intended to be impressed

Employ, (em-ploy') *v. t.* [*F. employer* from *L. implicare*, to infold, engage from *plicare*, to fold.] To keep in service; to use as an instrument or means for accomplishing some purpose;—to use as an agent or representative; to engage.

Emporium, (em-pô're-um) *n.* [*G. emporion*, from *emporos*, traveller, trader, from *poros*, way through and over, path, from the root *par*, to pass.] A place of extensive commerce or trade; a commercial city or town; a mart.

Empower, (em-pow'er) *v. t.* (From *em* and *power*, *F. pouvoir*.) To give legal or moral power or authority to;—to give physical power or force to.

Empty, (em'te) *a.* [*A.-S. emtig*, from *emta*, quiet, rest, *ættian*, to be idle.] Containing nothing; void;—unfurnished;—wanting force or meaning, as words;—unsubstantial; unreal;—hollow.

Empyrean, (em-pe-rê'an) *n.* [*L. empyreum*, from *G. empuros*, in fire, from *en* and *pur*, fire.] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist.

Emulate, (em'û-lât) *v. t.* [*L. æmulari*, from *æmulus*, striving with.] To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; to vie with.

En, (en). [*A.-S. ymb*, *ymbe*, *emb*, *embe*, *Ger. um*, allied to *G. amphi*.] A prefix, before a labial written *em*, signifying about, around, causation, or formation, or simply intensity;—[*G. en*.] A prefix signifying in, on, at, or simply intensity.

Enable, (en-â'bl) *v. t.* [*Norm. F. enhabler*, from *en* and *hable*, *Eng. able*.] To give strength or ability

flame with love ; to charm ; to captivate.

Encamp, (en-kamp') *v. i.* [From *en* and A.-S. *camp*, L. *campus*, plain, field.] To pitch tents, as an army; to occupy as a temporary resting-place ; —to pitch tents for a siege.

Encaustic, (en-kaws'tik) *a.* [L. *encausticus*, G. *egkautikos*, from *en* and *kaiain*, to burn.] Pertaining to the art of burning in colours—applied to a species of painting in wax liquefied by heat.

Enceinte, (äng-sänt') *a.* [F., *pp.* of *enceindre*.] Pregnant ; with child.

Enchant, (en-chant') *v. t.* [F. *enchanter*, from L. *incantare*, to utter a magic formula over or against one, from *en* and *cantare*, *canere*, to sing.] To charm by sorcery ; to hold, as by a spell ; —to fascinate ; to bewitch.

Enchase, (en-chäs') *v. t.* [F. *enchâsser*, from *en*, in, and *châsse*, frame.] To incase in a border or rim ; —to adorn with embossed or engraved work.

Encircle, (en-ser'kl) *v. t.* [From *en* and *circle*, L. *circus*.] To form a circle about ; hence, to embrace ; to go or come round.

Encomium, (en-kö'me-um) *n.* [G. *egkōmion* (sc. *kelos*, song), chanted in a Bacchic festival, from *en* and *kōmos*, a jovial festivity, revel.] Formal praise ; high commendation.

Encore, (äng-kör') *adv.* [F., from L. *in hanc horam*, till this hour, It. *ancora*.] Once more ; again—a call for a repetition of a song, &c.

Encounter, (en-koun'ter) *n.* [F. *en-*

learning or knowledge ; the sciences ; especially, a work in the various branches of science are discussed separately, and u in alphabetical order.

End, (end) *n.* [A.-S. *ende*, Icel. *Go. andeis*.] The extremity of or other body extended length —remnant ; fragment ; —termin of an action ; conclusion ; —ult state ; death ; — purpose ; desig point aimed at.

Endanger, (en-dän'jer) *v. t.* [From and F. *danger*, obstacle, difficult To put to hazard ; to expose to l or injury ; to peril.

Endeavour, (en-dév'er) *n.* [F. *devoir*, in duty, in the phrase *mettre en devoir de faire quelq chose*, to endeavour to do a thin A putting forth of one's power i some specific end ; an attempt trial.

Endemic, (en-dēm'ik) *a.* [G. *en, e mos*, the people.] Peculiar to a pe ple or nation ; limited to or preva ing in a particular country or place

Endless, (end'les) *a.* [From *end* as termination *less*.] Without ene having no end or conclusion ; —pe petually recurring ; —incessant.

Endogenous, (en-doj'en-us) *a.* [F. *endon*, within, and *gignesthai*, to produced.] Increasing by intern growth and elongation at the sui mit, as palms, grasses, &c.

Endow, (en-dow') *v. t.* [Norm. F. *e douer*, from L. *dotare*, to endow from *dos*, marriage portion.]

Enervate, (ē-nēr'vāt) *v. t.* [*L. enervare*, to weaken, from *e* and *nervus*, nerve.] To deprive of force, strength, or courage.

Enfeeble, (en-fē'bl) *v. t.* [*En* and *F. faible*, weak.] To render feeble; to weaken; to reduce the force or strength of.

Enforce, (en-fōrs') *v. t.* [*F. enforcer*, *en* and *force*.] To give strength to; to invigorate;—to compel;—to put in force; to give effect to, as laws.

Enfranchise, (en-fran'chiz) *v. t.* [*En* and *franchise*, from *F. franc*, *franche*, free.] To set free; to liberate;—to make free of a city, corporation, or state; to naturalize.

Engage, (en-gāj') *v. t.* [*F. engager*, from *en* and *gage*, pledge.] To make liable for a debt;—to fix, as the attention;—to employ;—to embark in an affair;—to bind by contract or promise;—to meet in contest.

Engender, (en-jen'der) *v. t.* [*F. engendrer*, from *L. in* and *generare*, to beget, from *genus*, birth, descent.] To form in embryo; to procreate;—to cause to exist; to produce; to sow the seeds of.

Engine, (en'jin) *n.* [*F. engin*, machine, from *L. ingenium*, natural capacity, invention.] An instrument or tool in general;—specifically, a complex mechanism of wheels, shafts, and cranks, to which motion is communicated by steam.

English, (ing'lish) *a.* [From *Engle*, *Angle*, *Engles*, *Angles*, a tribe of Germans who settled in Britain, and gave it the name of *England*.] Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants, or to the language spoken by them.

Engrave, (en-grāv') *v. t.* [*En*, in, and

question or saying the meaning which is to be discovered or give a riddle;—hence, any act or action hard to understand or account for.

Enjoin, (en-join') *v. t.* [*F. enjoindre*, *en* and *joindre*, *L. jungere*, to join.] To put an injunction on; to do with authority; to order;—to prohibit or restrain by a judicial order.

Enjoy, (en-joy') *v. t.* [*F. enjoie*, receive with joy, from *en* and *joy*.] To feel or perceive with pleasure;—to have, possess, and use with satisfaction.

Enkindle, (en-kin'dl) *v. t.* [*En*, kindle.] To set on fire; to inflame; to excite.

Enlarge, (en-lārj') *v. t.* [*F. enlar*, from *en* and *L. largus*, broad.] To extend in breadth or dimensions; to increase the capacity of;—to expand;—to amplify;—to set free.

Enlighten, (en-līt'n) *v. t.* [*A.-S. līhtan*, to make light.] To supply with light; to illuminate;—to make clear to the intellect; to instruct.

Enlist, (en-list') *v. t.* [*En*, *A.-S. list*, *F. liste*, edge of cloth, *licium*, a thread, string, rope.] To enter on a list; to register;—to engage in public service, as soldier.

Enliven, (en-liv'n) *v. t.* [*En* and *live*.] To give life, motion, or action to; to cheer; to animate.

Enmity, (en-me-te) *n.* [*F. in*, from *in* and *L. amicus*, friend.] A quality of being an enemy; hostility; unfriendly disposition;—malice.

Ennoble, (en-nō'bl) *v. t.* [*F. ennobler*, from *en* and *noble*, *L. nobilis*, known, distinguished, from *no*, to know, root *jna*.] To make noble; to dignify;—to give titular rank.

Enrage, (en-rāj') *v. t.* [*En*, in, and

To fill with rage; to provoke to frenzy or madness.

Enrapture, (en-rap'tūr) *v. t.* [*En* and *rapture*, from *L. rapere, raptum*, to carry off by force.] To transport with pleasure; to delight excessively.

Enrich, (en-rich') *v. t.* [*En* and *rich*, *F. riche*, wealthy.] To make rich with any kind of wealth; to adorn; to make fruitful;—to store with knowledge.

Enrol, (en-rōl') *v. t.* [*F. enrôler*, from *en* and *rôle*, *L. rotulus*, register.] To write in a roll or register; to record.

Ensign, (en'sin) *n.* [*F. enseigne*, from *L. insigne*, badge, flag, from *in* and *signum*, mark, sign.] The flag or banner which distinguishes a company of soldiers, or army, or vessel;—a commissioned officer who carries the flag of a regiment.

Enslave, (en-slāv') *v. t.* [*En* and *slave*.] To reduce to slavery or bondage;—to reduce to servitude, as to habits or evil passions.

Ensue, (en-sū') *v. t.* [*Norm. F. ensuer*, from *L. insequi*, to follow.] To follow; to pursue.

Entail, (en-tāl') *n.* [*F. entaille*, from *entailer*, to cut away, from prefix *en* and *tailler*, to cut, from *L. talea*, a cutting.] An estate entailed or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs.

Entangle, (en-tang'gl) *v. t.* [*En* and *Go. tagl*, hair, *Ger. tang*, sea-weed.] To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated;—to involve in complications;

place on a throne; to invest with sovereign authority.

Enthusiasm, (en-thū'ze-azm) *n.* [*enthousiasmos*, from *enthousia* be inspired or possessed by, from *en* and *theos*, a god.] In a special personal revelation of God;—heated imagination;—sionate excitement in pursuing an object.

Entice, (en-tis') *v. t.* [*Norm. F. ticer*, to excite, provoke, *A.-S. steo* *Ger. stechan*, to prick, goad.] To draw on by exciting hope or desire, especially, in a bad sense, to astray; to tempt.

Entire, (en-tir') *a.* [*F. entier*, from *integer*, from *in* and *tangere*, tag, to touch.] Complete; undivided; not participated with others; comprising all requisites in itself.

Entitle, (en-ti'tl) *v. t.* [*Norm. F. titler*, *L. intitulare*, from *in* and *titulus*, title.] To give a title to; to denominate;—to give a claim to qualify.

Entomology, (en-tom-ol'o-je) *n.* [*entomon*, insect, from *tennein*, to divide, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the structure, habits, and distribution of insects.

Entrails, (en'trälz) *n. pl.* [*F. traillies*, from *L. intralia*, *G. ente*, The bowels; viscera;—the internal parts, as of the earth.

Entrance, (en'trans) *n.* [*F. entre* from *L. intrans*, *ppr.* of *intrare* enter, from *inter*, between.] Act of going into; the act of taking pos-

Enunciate, (ē-nun'sh-ōt) v. t. [L. *enunciare*, from *e* and *nuncius*, messenger.] To proclaim; to declare.

Envelop, (en-vel'up) v. t. [F. *envelopper*, It. *involuppare*, from *viluppo*, bundle, from L. *velare*, to conceal.] To cover by folding or wrapping;—to cover on all sides; to conceal.

Envious, (en've-us) a. [F. *envieux*, L. *invidiosus*, from *invidia*, envy.] Feeling, harbouring, or exhibiting envy; pained by the excellence, prosperity, or happiness of another.

Environ, (en-vi'run) v. t. [F. *environ*, about, from *virer*, to turn round, G. *gyrus*, a circle.] To surround; to encompass;—to invest.

Envoy, (en'voy) n. [F. *envoyé*, from *envoyer*, to send, from *en* and *voie*, L. *via*, way.] One despatched upon an errand or mission; a person deputed to transact special business with a foreign prince or government.

Envy, (en've) v. t. [F. *envier*, L. *invidere*, to see against, to look with enmity, from *in* and *videre*, to see.] To feel uneasiness, mortification, or discontent by the sight of another's superiority.

Ep, **epi**, (ep, ep'e) [G. *epi*.] A prefix which signifies addition; something applied to; on; upon; to; over; near.

Epaulet, (ep'awl-et) n. [F. *épaulette*, from *épaule*, shoulder.] A badge worn on the shoulder by military and naval officers.

Epergne, (ē-pern') n. [F. *epargne*, saving, from *épargner*, to save, Ger. *sparen*, to spare.] An ornamental stand with branches for the centre of a table.

Ephemera, (ef-em'er-a) n. [L., from G. *ephēmeros*, daily, lasting but a day,

summed pleasure to be the last of good; hence, one addicted to such enjoyments.

Epidemic, (ep-e-dem'ik) a. [G. *epi dēmos*, among the people, from *epi* upon, and *dēmos*, the people.] Common to or affecting a whole people or community;—generally prevailing.

Epigram, (ep'e-gram) n. [G. *epigramma*, from *epi* and *gramma*, a writing, from *graphein*, to write.] A short poem on one person or subject, ending with an ingenious point or witty sting.

Epilepsy, (ep'e-lep-se) n. [G. *epilēpsia*, from *epilambanein*, to seize, Skr. *labh*, to get.] The falling sickness—characterized by clonic spasms, loss of sensation, and consciousness.

Epilogue, (ep'e-log) n. [G. *epilogos*, conclusion, from *epilegein*, to say in addition, from *epi*, upon, and *legein*, to speak.] A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, at the conclusion of a play.

Epiphany, (ē-pīfa-ne) n. [G. *epiphaneia*, from *epiphainein*, to show forth, from *phainein*, *phaein*, to shine.] An appearance; a manifestation;—a church festival celebrated on the sixth day of January, in commemoration of the appearance of our Saviour to the wise men.

Episcopacy, (ē-pis'kō-pas-e) n. [G. *episkopos*, overseer, from *epi* and *skopein*, to look.] Government of the church by bishops;—established religion in England.

Episode, (ep'e-sōd) n. [G. *epi* and *eisodos*, entrance, from *eis*, into, and *hodos*, a way.] An incidental narrative or digression from the main

added, from *epi*, upon, and *tithenai*, to place.] A title; designation;—an adjective expressing a quality or attribute appropriate to the person or thing described.

Epitome, (ē-pit'ō-me) *n.* [G. *epitomē*, from *epi* and *temnein*, to cut.] A brief summary.

Epoch, (ē'pōk) *n.* [G. *epochē*, a check, stop, from *epi* and *echein*, to have, hold.] A fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; an era.

Equable, (ē'kwa-bl) *a.* [L. *æqualis*, from *æquus*, even, equal.] Equal and uniform; not variable or changing;—unruffled.

Equal, (ē'kwāl) *a.* [L. *æqualis*, from *æquus*, even, G. *eikos*, like, Skr. *ēka*, one.] Having the same magnitude, dimensions, value, degree, or the like;—not variable;—not unduly inclining to either side; even; just.

Equanimity, (ē-kwa-nim'e-te) *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *animus*, mind.] Evenness of mind; composure; calmness.

Equator, (ē-kwā'ter) *n.* [It. *equatore*, F. *équateur*, from L. *æquare*, *æquatū*, to equal.] A great circle on the earth's surface every where equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth's surface into two hemispheres; the *line*:—a great circle of the celestial sphere coincident with the plane of the earth's equator.

Equestrian, (ē-kwes'tre-an) *a.* [L. *equestris*, from *equus*, horseman, *equus*, horse, from the root *ak*, to go swift.] Pertaining to horses or their management, and the art of riding.

ness;—equal adjustment; given to each his due according to the order of natural right.

Equivalent, (ē-kwiv'a-lent) *a.* [L. *æquivalens*, from *æquus*, equal, *valere*, to be worth.] Equal value, worth, force, power, import, and the like.

Equivocal, (ē-kwiv'ō-kal) *a.* [L. *æquivocus*, from *æquus*, equal, *vox*, *vocis*, word.] Having different significations equally plausible and ambiguous.

Er, (er). The termination of English words, and the Teutonic form of the Latin *or*—it is indiscriminately applied to men and things.

Era, (ē'ra) *n.* [L. *æra*, F. *ère*, probably of Iberian origin, for in Basque *era* signifies *time*.] A fixed point of time from which a series of years is reckoned.

Eradicate, (ē-rad'e-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *dicare*, from *e* and *radix*, root.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate; to destroy thoroughly.

Erase, (ē-rās') *v. t.* [L. *eradere*, *erum*, from *e* and *radere*, to scrape, shave.] To rub or scrape out; efface.

Erect, (ē-rekt') *v. t.* [L. *erigere*, *erectum*, from *e* and *regere*, to lead straight.] To set upright;—to raise as a building;—to set up or establish.

Ermine, (er'min) *n.* [F. *hermine*, Pg. *arminho*, Ger. & Sw. *hermel*.] An animal of the genus *Must.* valued for its fur.

Erode, (ē-rōd') *v. t.* [L. *erodere*, from *e*, out, and *rodere*, to gnaw.] To eat or gnaw away;—to corrode.

Erratum, (er-ā'tum) *n.* [L., from *errare*, to wander.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.

Erroneous, (er-rō'ne-us) *a.* [L. *erroneus*, from *errare*, to err.] Deviating from a right course; not conformed to truth or justice; — containing error.

Error, (er'er) *n.* [L. *error*, from *errare*, to wander from the truth.] A wandering or deviation from the right course, as truth, right, &c.

Erubescant, (er-ū-be's-ent) *a.* [L. *erubescens*, *ppr.* of *erubescere*, to grow red, from *ruber*, red.] Red or reddish; blushing.

Erudite, (er-ū-dit) *a.* [L. *eruditus*, *pp.* of *erudire*, to polish, to instruct, from *e* and *rudis*, rude.] Characterized by extensive reading or knowledge; learned.

Eruption, (ē-rup'shun) *n.* [L. *eruptio*, from *e* and *rumpere*, to break, burst.] Act of bursting forth in a sudden or violent manner; — a breaking out of pustules on the skin.

Erysipelas, (er-e-sip'el-as) *n.* [G. *erysipelas*, from *eruthros*, red, and *pella*, hide, skin.] A febrile disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin, especially that on the face.

Escalade, (es-ka-lād') *n.* [F., It. *scalata*, from L. *scala*, ladder.] An attack by troops on a fortified place in which ladders are used to mount a rampart.

Escape, (es-kāp') *v. t.* [F. *échapper*, from L. *e* and *capere*, to take, or from prefix *e* and Ger. *kanpf*, combat; hence, to escape from battle.] To flee from and become safe from danger; to evade.

Eschew, (es-chōv') *v. t.* [F. *eschever*,

Esoteric, (es-ō-ter'ik) *a.* [G. *esōterikos*, from *esōteros*, inner, from *eis*, into.] Secret; private—said of the instruction and doctrines of certain ancient philosophers—opposed to *exoteric*.

Especial, (es-pesh'e-al) *a.* [F. *specia*, L. *specialis*, from *species*, sort, kind, from *specere*, to look, from the root *pas*, to see.] Distinguished among others of the same class or kind.

Espionage, (es'pe-on-āj) *n.* [F., from *espionner*, *espier*, from L. *e* and *specere*, to look.] Practice or employment of spies; secret watching.

Esplanade, (es-pla-nād') *n.* [F., from *esplaner*, to lay flat, from L. *ex* and *planus*, even, flat.] The clear space between a citadel and the first houses of the town; — any clear space for walking or driving.

Espouse, (es-pouz') *v. t.* [F. *epouser*, from L. *sponsare*, to betroth, from *spondere*, to promise.] To give as spouse; to unite by a promise of marriage or by marriage ceremony; — to take as spouse; — to take up the cause of.

Espy, (es-pī') *v. t.* [F. *epier*, Sp. *espia*, It. *spiare*, L. *spicere*, G. *spekein*.] To catch sight of; to see at a distance; to keep watch upon.

Esquire, (es-kwir') *n.* [F. *escuyer*, *esquier*, from *escu*, *écu*, L. *scutum*, shield.] A shield-bearer or armour-bearer; an attendant on a knight; hence, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight.

Essay, (es'sā) *n.* [Norm. F. *essai*, from L. *ezagium*, weight, balance, from *exigere*, to examine, to weigh.] A trial; attempt; — a literary composition shorter and less methodical than a formal treatise.

Essence, (es'sens) *n.* [L. *essentia*, from

Esteem, (es-tēm') *v. t.* [F. *estimer*, L. *estimare*, from *as*, brass, copper, money, and obsolete *tumare*.] To set a high value on; to regard with respect or affection.

Estimate, (es'tim-āt) *v. t.* [L. *estimare*, *estimatum*, to value.] To rate; to value;—to judge and form an opinion of the value of; to compute.

Estrange, (es-trānj') *v. t.* [F. *etranger*, from L. *extraneus*, from *extra*, without.] To make strange;—to divert from its original use or possessor; to alienate.

Estuary, (es'tū-ā-r-o) *n.* [L. *æstuarium*, from *æstuarē*, to boil up, from *æstus*, a burning.] A narrow passage, as the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current; an arm of the sea; a frith.

Etc., or **et cetera**, (et-set'er-a) *n.* [L.] The rest; others of the same kind; and so on; so forth.

Etch, (ech) *v. t.* [Ger. *ätzen*, to feed, corrode, etch, Go. *itan*, Skr. *ad*, to eat.] To produce, as figures or designs, by drawing lines with a needle through a coat of varnish spread on the surface of a steel or copper plate, and deepening them with aquafortis.

Eternal, (ē-tern'al) *a.* [F. *eternel*, L. *æternus*, *æviternus*, from *ævum*, G. *aiōn*, an age, from the root *as*, to be.] Without beginning or end of existence; always existing;—everlasting.

Eternity, (ē-tern'e-te) *n.* [F. *éternité*, from L. *æternitas*, from *æternus*.] Condition or quality of being eternal; duration without beginning or end;—future state.

Ether, (ē'ther) *n.* [L. *æther*, G.

treats of the division of manna, their origin, relations, affections.

Etiquette, (et-e-ke't) *n.* [F., ticket, from Ger. *stikke*, peg, tack.] System of artificial rules, observances for behaviour in conventional decorum.

Etymology, (et-e-mol'o-je) *n.* [F. *etymologia*, from *etymos*, true, and *discourse*, description.] That philology which explains the origin and derivation of words;—that of grammar which relates to etymology.

Eu. A prefix from the Greek, signifying well; easy; advantageous; ent and the like.

Eucharist, (ū'kār-ist) *n.* [G. *euchaitia*, thanksgiving, from *eu* and *chaia*, favour, grace, thanks.] The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the communion.

Eulogy, (ū'lo-je) *n.* [G. *eulogia*, from *eu* and *logos*, discourse, from *legein*, to speak.] A speech or writing of commendation of the character or services of a person.

Eunuch, (ū'nuk) *n.* [G. *eunouch*, properly guarding the couch, from *eunē*, couch, bed, and *echēin*, to have, keep, L. *eunuchus*.] A male of the human species castrated, often employed as a chamberlain.

Euphony, (ū'fō-ne) *n.* [G. *euphōnē*, from *eu*, well, and *phōnē*, sound, voice.] An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds.

Euroclydon, (ū-rok'le-don) *n.* [G. *eurokludōn*, from *euros*, the east wind, and *kludōn*, wave, billow.]

evangelicus, G. *euangelikos*, from *eu*, well, and *aggellō*, to bring news.] Contained in or relating to the four Gospels;—consonant with or contained in the gospel;—sound; orthodox.

Evaporate, (ē-vap'ēr-āt) v. i. [L. *evaporare*, from *e* and *vaporare*, to emit steam or vapour, from *vapor*, vapour.] To pass off in vapour, as a fluid;—to be dissipated.

Eve, (ēv) n. [A.-S. *ēfen*, Ger. *abend*.] Latter part or close of the day; evening;—the evening preceding some particular day, as *Christmas eve* is the evening before Christmas.

Even, (ē'vn) a. [A.-S. *even*, *ēfen*, D. *even*, Ger. *eben*, from *ebenen*, to make smooth; akin to L. *æquus*, equal.] Level; smooth; equal in surface; not easily disturbed;—equally balanced;—not odd; capable of division by 2 without a remainder.

Event, (ē-vent') n. [L. *eventus*, from *e* and *venire*, to come.] That which happens; occurrence; any incident, good or bad.

Ever, (ev'ēr) adv. [A.-S. *āfer*, L. *ævum*, G. *aiōn*, Skr. *av*, age, from the root *as*, to be.] At any time; at any period, past or future;—at all times; always; continually.

Everlasting, (ev-ēr-last'ing) a. [A.-S. *āfer*, always, and *læstan*, to continue.] Lasting or enduring for ever; immortal; eternal.

Every, (ev'ēr-e) a. [O. Eng. *everyche*, *everich*, A.-S. *āfre*, *ālc*, each.] Each one; the separate individuals which constitute a whole regarded one by one.

Evict, (ē-vikt') v. t. [L. *evincere*, *evictum*, from *e* and *vincere*, to conquer.] To dispossess by a judicial process.

from *evitare*, to shun, It. *evitare*.] Capable of being shunned; avoidal
Evoke, (ē-vok') v. t. [L. *evocare*, fr
e and *vocare*, to call, from the r
vak, to speak.] To call out; to su
mon forth.

Evolution, (ev-ō-lū'shun) n. [L. *evolutio*, from *evolvere*, *evolutum*, from
and *volvere*, to roll.] Act of unfo
ling or unrolling; hence, the proc
of development;—the extraction
arithmetical or algebraic roots.

Evolue, (ē-volv') v. t. [L. *evolvere*, fr
e and *volvere*, to roll.] To unfold
unroll; to develop;—to emit.

Ewer, (ū'ēr) n. [A.-S. *āwer*, *āwer*, *ēvère*.] A pitcher with a wide spout;—a stoneware jug used in the bed-room.

Ex, (eks). A Latin preposition or prefix, Greek *ex* or *ek*, signifying out of, out, proceeding from.

Exact, (egz-akt') a. [L. *exactus*, pp. of *exigere*, to drive out, demand, from *ex* and *agere*, to drive.] Precisely agreeing with a standard, a fact, or the truth;—punctual.

Exaggerate, (egz-aj'ēr-āt) v. t. [L. *exaggerare*, from *ex* and *aggerare*, to heap up, from *agger*, a heap.] To increase or amplify; to represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

Exalt, (egz-awit') v. t. [L. *exaltare*, from *ex* and *altus*, high, *alere*, *altum*, G. *althin*, to cause to grow.] To raise high;—to elevate in rank, dignity, power, or the like;—to magnify; to extol.

Examine, (egz-am'in) v. t. [L. *examinare*, from *examen*, tongue or beam of a balance.] To try and assay by the appropriate methods or tests;—to test the attainments of, as a scholar;

hollow.] To scoop or hollow out; to form a cavity or hole in.

Exceed, (ek-séd') *v. t.* [L. *excedere*, from *ex* and *cedere*, to go.] To pass or go beyond;—to surpass; to excel; to transcend.

Excel, (ek-sel') *v. t.* [L. *excellere*, from *ex*, out, and obsolete *cellere*, G. *kellein*, to drive, to urge on.] To exceed; to surpass, especially in good qualities or laudable deeds.

Except, (ek-sept') *v. t.* [L. *excipere*, *exceptum*, from *ex* and *capere*, to take.] To leave out of any number specified; to exclude.

Excerpt, (ek-serpt') *v. t.* [L. *excerpere*, *excerptum*, from *ex* and *carpere*, to pick, gather.] To make extracts from, or to make an extract of.

Excess, (ek-acs') *n.* [L. *excessus*, from *excedere*, to exceed.] State of surpassing or going beyond;—transgression of due limits by indulgence of passion or appetite.

Exchange, (eks-chānj') *v. t.* [F. *échanger*, from *ex* and *changer*, to change.] To give or take in return for something else; to barter;—to give and receive reciprocally.

Exchequer, (eks-chek'ér) *n.* [Norm. F. *eschiquier*, *eschakier*, chess-board.] One of the superior courts of law—so called from a checkered cloth which formerly covered the table;—the public treasury.

Excise, (ek-siz') *n.* [L. *excisus*, cut off, *pp.* of *excidere*, from *ex* and *cadere*, to cut.] An inland duty or impost on articles produced and consumed in a country:—a tax on licenses to

munis, common.] To expel from communion of the church ecclesiastical sentence; to deprive of spiritual privileges.

Excoriate, (eks-kó're-át) *v. t.* *coriare*, from *ex* and *corium* leather, G. *chorion*.] To strip off the skin of; to abrade; to

Excrement, (eks'krē-ment) *n.* *crementum*, from *ex* and *cernere*, to separate.] Matter ejected and ejected; especially, alvi charges.

Excrecent, (eks-kres'ent) *a.* *crecent*, from *ex* and *creare* grow.] Growing out in a natural or morbid manner.

Excruciate, (eks-kró'she-át) *v.* *ex* and *cruciare*, to slay on the cross, *crucis*, a cross.] To most severe pain upon; to torment.

Exculpate, (eks-kul'pāt) *v. t.* and *culpare*, *culpatus*, to fix with, from *culpa*, fault.] To free from the charge or imputed fault or guilt.

Excursion, (eks-kur'shun) *n.* *cursio*, from *ex* and *currere*, to run.] A setting out from some place for pleasure or health.

Excuse, (eks-küz') *v. t.* [L. *excusare*, from *ex* and *causari*, to blamify, make a defence, from *causa*, an accusation.] To free from blame;—to pardon, as a fault; from obligation or duty.

Execrate, (eks'ē-krāt) *v. t.* *crari*, from *ex* and *sacer*, holy,

Exempt, (egz-empt') *v. t.* [L. *eximere*, *exemptum*, to take out, remove, free, from *ex*, out, and *enere*, to take, buy.] To take out or from; to release; to grant immunity from.

Exercise, (eks'er-siz) *n.* [L. *exercitium*, from *exercere*, to drive on, keep busy, from *ex*, out, and *acere*, to drive.] Act of exercising;—bodily exertion for the sake of health;—preparatory practice; discipline;—task; lesson.

Exert, (egz-ert') *v. t.* [L. *exerere*, *exertum*, from *ex* and *serere*, to join or bind together.] To put forth, as strength, force, or ability; to bring into active operation;—to strive.

Exfoliate, (eks-fō'le-āt) *v. i.* [L. *exfoliare*, to strip of leaves, from *ex* and *folium*, leaf.] To separate and come off in scales.

Exhale, (eks-hāl') *v. t.* [L. *exhalare*, from *ex* and *halare*, to breathe.] To emit, as vapour; to send out, as an odour;—to cause to be emitted in vapour; to evaporate.

Exhaust, (egz-haust') *v. t.* [L. *exhaurire*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *haurire*, to draw, especially water.] To draw out or drain off completely;—to expend entirely; to consume; to wear out.

Exhibit, (egz-hib'it) *v. t.* [L. *exhibere*, *exhibitum*, from *ex* and *habere*, to have or hold.] To hold forth or present to view;—to present in a public or official manner.

Exhilarate, (egz-hil'ar-āt) *v. t.* [L. *exhilarare*, from *ex* and *hilarare*, to make merry, from *hilaris*, merry, cheerful, G. *hilaros*.] To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to gladden.

Exhort, (egz-hort') *v. t.* [L. *exhortari*, from *ex* and *hortari*, to urge, encourage.] To incite by words or

Exist, (egz-ist') *v. i.* [L. *existere*, from *ex* and *sistere*, to cause to stand.] To have an actual or real being, whether material or spiritual;—live;—to continue in being.

Exit, (eks'it) *n.* [L., he goes out, 3^d pers. sing. of *exire*, from *ex* and *ire*, to go.] A going out; departure; way of departure; outlet;—death.

Exo, (eks'ō) *n.* A Greek preposition signifying without; outward; on the outside of—used as a prefix to scientific words.

Exodus, (eks'ō-dus) *n.* [L., G. *exodos*, from *ex* and *hodos*, way.] Departure from a place; particularly the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses;—second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of this departure.

Exonerate, (egz-on'er-āt) *v. t.* [L. *exonerare*, from *ex* and *onerare*, to load, from *onus*, *oneris*, load.] To disburden;—to relieve of, as a charge, obligation, or blame resting on one.

Exorable, (egz'or-a-bl) *a.* [L. *exorabilis*, from *exorare*, to obtain by request, from *ex* and *orare*, to pray.] Capable of being moved by entreaty.

Exorbitant, (egz-or'bit-ant) *a.* [L. *exorbitans*, from *ex* and *orbita*, track or rut made by a wheel, from *orbis*, circle, wheel.] Departing from an orbit or track; deviating from the usual course; excessive; extravagant.

Exorcise, (eks'or-siz) *v. t.* [L. *exorcizare*, G. *ex* and *horkizein*, to bind by an oath, from *horkos*, oath.] To adjure by some holy name; to drive away, as an evil spirit.

Exordium, (egz-or'de-um) *n.* [L., from *ex* and *ordiri*, to begin to weave, to begin.] Beginning of any thing; the

expatiari, from *ex* and *spatiari*, to walk about, from *spatium*, space.] To move at large; to wander;—to enlarge in discourse or writing.

Expatriate, (eks-pā'tre-āt) *v. t.* [L. *expatriare*, from *ex* and *patria* (see *terro*), one's fatherland, from *pater*, father.] To banish; to remove from one's native country.

Expect, (eks-pekt') *v. t.* [L. *expectare*, from *ex* and *spectare*, intensive of *specere*, to look, from the root *pas*, to see.] To wait for;—to look forward to; to anticipate.

Expectorate, (eks-pek'tō-rāt) *v. t.* [L. *expectorare*, from *ex* and *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast.] To eject mucus or phlegm from the throat or lungs; to cough up and spit out.

Expedient, (eks-pē-de-ent) *a.* [L. *expediens*, *ppr.* of *expedire*, to hasten.] Hastening forward; tending to further a proposed object; fit; suitable.

Expedite, (eks-pē-dit) *v. t.* [L. *expedire*, to free one caught in a snare by the feet, from *ex* and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] To free from hindrance or obstacle; to hasten;—to send forth with haste.

Expel, (eks-pel') *v. t.* [L. *expellere*, from *ex* and *pellere*, to drive, G. *bal-*

ex and *spirare*, to breathe, emit the last breath; to die, come to an end; to terminate.

Explain, (eks-plān') *v. t.* [L. *exare*, *ex* and *planare*, to make from *planus*, even, level.] To plain, manifest, or intelligible.

Expletive, (eks-plēt-iv) *a.* [L. *exvius*, from *explere*, *ex* and *plere*, to fill.] Filling up; additional; by way of ornament.

Explicate, (eks-ple-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *explicare*, from *ex* and *plicare*, to G. *plekein*.] To open; to expose leaves;—to unfold the meaning.

Explicit, (eks-plis'it) *a.* [L. *explicitus*, *pp.* of *explicare*, to unfold *ex* and *plicare*, to fold.] Undistinctly stated;—having no conclusion.

Explode, (eks-plōd') *v. t.* [L. *explodere*, from *ex* and *plaudere*, to strike the hands.] To drive a nail from the stage by striking hands;—to drive out with no burst.

Exploit, (eks-ploit') *n.* [F. *exploit*, L. *explicitum*, from B. *explere*, to unfold, display.] A heroic great achievement; a feat.

Explore, (eks-plōr') *v. t.* [L. *explorare*, from *ex* and *plorare*, to

kindly manner with a person in opposition to his conduct.

Expound, (eks-pound') *v. t.* [Norm F. *espondre*, L. *exponere*.] To lay open the meaning of; to explain.

Express, (eks-pres') *v. t.* [L. *exprimere*, *expressum*, from *ex* and *primere*, to press.] To press or squeeze out; —to represent by pictorial art; —to exhibit by a look, gesture, or by language.

Expulsion, (eks-pul'shun) *n.* [L. *expulsio*, from *expellere*, from *ex*, out, and *pellere*, to drive.] Act of driving out or away; ejection; banishment; —state of being expelled.

Expunge, (eks-punj') *v. t.* [L. *expungere*, from *ex* and *pungere*, to prick, to drive.] To blot out, as with a pen; —to strike out; to wipe out.

Expurgate, (eks-pur'gāt) *v. t.* [L. *expurgare*, from *ex* and *purgare*, to cleanse, purify, from *purus*, pure.] To purify from any thing noxious, offensive, or erroneous.

Exquisite, (eks'kwe-zit) *a.* [L. *exquisitus*, *pp.* of *exquirere*, from *ex* and *querere*, to seek, search.] Carefully selected; hence, of surpassing excellence.

Exsiccate, (ek-sik'āt) *v. t.* [L. *exsiccare*, from *ex* and *siccare*, to make dry, *siccus*, dry.] To exhaust or evaporate moisture from; to dry.

Extant, (eks'tant) *a.* [L. *extans*, from *ex* and *stare*, to stand.] Standing out or above the surface; —continuing to exist; now subsisting.

Extempore, (eks-tem'pō-rē) *adv.* [L. from *ex* and *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Without previous study or meditation; without preparation.

Extend, (eks-tend') *v. t.* [L. *extendere*,

the outside, from *ex*, out.] ward; outside of; —external.

Exterminate, (eks-ter'min-āt)

[L. *exterminare*, from *ex* and *minus*, boundary, limit.] To drive from within the limits or borders; —to put an end to the power of extirpate.

External, (eks-tern'al) *a.* [L. *exterius*, from *exter*, *exterius*, on the outside from *ex*, out.] Outer; outward; visible; apparent; not inherent; foreign.

Extinct, (eks-tingkt') *a.* [L. *extinctus*, *pp.* of *extinguere*, to quench.] Extinguished; put out; quenched.

Extinguish, (eks-ting'gwish) *v. t.* [L. *extinguere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *stinguere*, to quench.] To put out; to quench; —to put an end to; to destroy; —to obscure by superior splendour.

Extirpate, (eks-terp'āt) *v. t.* [L. *extirpare*, from *ex*, out, and *stirps*, stem, root.] To pull or pluck up by the roots; to destroy totally.

Extol, (eks-tōl') *v. t.* [L. *extollere*, from *ex* and *tollere*, to lift up.] To elevate by praise; to magnify.

Extort, (eks-tort') *v. t.* [L. *extorquere*, *extortum*, from *ex* and *torquere*, to turn about, twist.] To wrest or wring from by force or other means.

Extra, (eks'tra). A Latin preposition signifying beyond; on the other or outside of; —a prefix to many words denoting beyond, without, more than, further than; or generally, excess.

Extract, (eks-trakt') *v. t.* [L. *extrahere*, *extractum*, from *ex* and *trahere*, to draw.] To draw out; —to express by distillation; —to select.

Extradition, (eks-tra-dish'un) *n.* [L.

or out of the common order or method ;—exceeding the common degree or measure ; remarkable.

Extravagant, (eks-trav'a-gant) *a.* [L. *extra* and *vagans*, *ppr.* of *vagari*, to wander.] Wandering beyond bounds ; unreasonable ;—profuse in expense ; prodigal.

Extreme, (eks-trēm') *a.* [F. *extrême*, from L. *extremus*, superlative of *exter*, *exterus*, on the outside, outward.] At the utmost point, edge, or border ; outermost ;—last ; the worst or best ; most urgent.

Extricate, (eks-tre-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *extricare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *trica*, trifles, hindrances.] To disentangle ; to free from difficulties or perplexities.

Extrinsic, (eks-trins'ik) *a.* [L. *extrinsecus*, from *extra*, out of, in, within, and *secus*, otherwise.] Not contained in or belonging to a body ; external.

Extrude, (eks-trōd') *v. t.* [L. *extru-*

dere, from *ex* and *trudere*, to thrust, force, or press out.] To thrust, force, or press out.

Exuberant, (eks-ū'ber-ant) *a.* *exuberans*, *ppr.* of *exuberare*, fi and *uber*, rich, abundant.] Characterized by abundance ; overflowing-abundant.

Exude, (eks-ūd') *v. t.* [L. *exude*, discharge by sweating, from *e* and *sudor*, sweat.] To discharge through the pores, as moisture ; to discharge its sap by incision, as a tree.

Exult, (egz-ult') *v. i.* [L. *exultare*, intensive form of *exsultare*, to spring or up, from *ex* and *salire*, to leap for joy ; to rejoice in triumph.]

Eye, (ī) *n.* [A.-S. *ēage*, Ger. *ai* and *oculus*, G. *okos*, Skr. *akshi*.] organ of sight or vision ;—perceive observation ;—the hole of a block, &c.

Eyre, (ār) *n.* [Norm. F. *erre*, from L. *iter*, from *eo*, itum, to go journey or circuit ;—a circuitous itinerant justices.]

F.

where factors reside to transact business for their employers;—[Contracted from *manufactory*.] A building, or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; a manufactory.

Faculty, (fak'ul-te) *n.* [L. *facultas*, from *facilis*, easy, from *facere*, to make.] Ability to act or perform, whether inborn or cultivated; especially, an original mental power or capacity;—a body of men to whom any specific right or privilege is granted.

Fade, (fād) *v. i.* [O. Eng. *vade*, D. *vadden*, to fade, L. *vadere*, to go; or from F. *fade*, foolish, L. *fatuus*.] To perish gradually; to wither, as a plant;—to lose freshness, colour, or brightness;—to vanish.

Fag, (fag) *v. t.* [Ger. *fukk*, wearied, weary, A.-S. *fege*, dying, weak, timid.] To cause to labour diligently or like a drudge; to tire.

Fagot, (fag'ut) *n.* [F. *fagot*, It. *fagotto*, L. *fax*, torch, originally, a bundle of sticks, G. *phakelos*.] A bundle of sticks used for fuel; a stick.

Fail, (fal) *v. i.* [F. *faillir*, from L. *fallere*, G. *sphallein*, to deceive.] To be wanting;—to fall off in respect to vigour, resources, or the like;—to be baffled or frustrated; to become bankrupt or insolvent.

Fain, (fān) *a.* [A.-S. *fagen*, glad, *fea*, *feaha*, gladness, joy.] Well-pleased; disposed; inclined; content to accept.

Faint, (fānt) *a.* [F. *faint*, sluggish, lazy, *pp.* of *se feindre de quelque chose*, to feign, to sham, from L. *pingere*, to contrive, devise, feign.] Lacking strength; weak; languid;—wanting in courage;—lacking distinctness; hardly perceptible.

Faith, (fath) *n.* [O. F. *feid*, *foi*, *fiel*, from *fidere*, to trust, allied G. *peithō*, to persuade.] The assent of the mind to a fact or established by evidence;—confidence;—trust in God;—reliance on God for salvation;—system of religious belief;—fidelity to promise or principle;—honesty.

Falchion, (fawl'shun) *n.* [F. *fau*, It. *falcione*, from L. *falx*, a sickle.] A short broad sword, a slightly curved point; a scimitar.

Falcon, (faw'kn) *n.* [L. *faleo*, *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle or scythe named from its curving talons.] of a family of raptorial birds.

Fall, (fawl) *v. i.* [A.-S. *feallan*, *fullan*, allied to L. *fallere*, to deceive, G. *sphallein*, to cause to fall, *sphal*, to tremble.] To descend to a higher position to a lower;—to cline in power, glory, wealth, influence, value, or the like;—to fall into vice, error, or sin.

Fallacy, (fal'ia-se) *n.* [L. *fall*, from *fallax*, deceitful, from *fa* to deceive.] Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness;—an argument, or apparent argument, which is really unsound or illogical.

Fallible, (fal'e-bl) *a.* [L. *falli*, from *fallere*, to deceive.] Liable to fail or mistake; liable to be deceived.

Fallow, (fal'lō) *a.* [A.-S. *fealu*, *falb*, G. *polios*, L. *faluus*, *ye* Skr. *palita*, gray.] Left with yellow or red earth exposed; untilled or unsown after having been ploughed.

False, (fawls) *a.* [A.-S. *false*, *falsch*, L. *falsus*, *pp.* of *fallere* deceive.] Untrue; not conforming to fact or truth.

to bring to light, Skr. *bhā*, to shine.] Public report or rumour;—favourable report;—renown; celebrity.

Familiar, (fa-mil'e-er) *a.* [L. *familiaris*, from *familia*, family.] Pertaining to a family; domestic;—closely acquainted or intimate; well versed in.

Family, (fam'e-le) *n.* [F. *famille*, from L. *familia*, from *famulus*, servant.] The collective body of persons who live in one house, and under one head; a household;—a tribe;—genealogy;—honourable descent.

Famine, (fam'in) *n.* [F., from *faim*, L. *fames*, hunger, akin to G. *phagein*, to eat.] Scarcity of food; dearth; destitution; hunger.

Fan, (fan) *n.* [A.-S. *fann*, H. Ger. *wanna*, a fan, an awning, L. *vannus*, a fan, a seed-hopper, from the root *va*, to blow, or *pangh*, to spread.] An instrument used for producing currents of air, as a lady's fan;—a farmer's implement to winnow grain.

Fanatical, (fa-nat'ik-al) *a.* [L. *fanaticus*, seeing visions, from G. *phainesthai*, to appear.] Seeing visions; excessively enthusiastic; bigoted.

Fancy, (fan'se) *n.* [Contracted from *fantasy*, L. *phantasia*, G. *phantasia*, from *phainein*, to appear. Skr. *bha*.

low style of comedy;—ridiculous empty show.

Fare, (fär) *v. i.* [A.-S. and Go. Ger. *fahren*.] To go;—to be in state, good or bad;—to be tres entertained at table;—to be well or ill—used impersonally of it.

Farewell, (fär'wel) *interj.* [pounded of *fare*, in the imperative and *well*.] Go well; good-by; of happiness or welfare at parting.

Farm, (färm) *n.* [A.-S. *feorae*, tainment, food, farm, Sp. *hacienda*, bargain, contract, signature, fr. *firmus*, firm, fast.] A tract of land inclosed or set apart for cultivation by a tenant.

Farrier, (fär're-er) *n.* [It. *ferraro*, fr. *ferrier*, from L. *ferrum*, iron, smith who shoes horses; a veterinary surgeon.

Farthing, (fär'thing) *n.* [Sc. *feordha*, the fourth, from *feor*, the fourth of a penny.

Fascinate, (fas'se-nät) *v. t.* [L. *fascinare*, G. *baskainein*, to enchant, to Skr. *bhāsh*, to speak.] To be to enchant;—to excite and irresistibly or powerfully.

Abounding with fat;—fleshy; plump; corpulent; — yielding a rich or abundant supply.

Fatal, (făt'al) *a.* [*L. fatalis*, from *fatum*.] Proceeding from, or appointed by, fate; inevitable;—causing death or destruction; calamitous.

Fate, (făt) *n.* [*L. fatum*, thing spoken, oracle, from *fari*, to speak.] A decree or word pronounced by the deity or oracle; hence, inevitable necessity;—appointed lot.

Father, (făt'thər) *n.* [*A.-S. fäder*, Icel. *fadir*, Ger. *vater*, *L. pater*, G. *patēr*, Skr. *pitri*.] Male parent;—a progenitor; especially, a first ancestor;—he who is to be venerated for age, kindness, wisdom, &c.;—in theology, the first person in the Trinity.

Fathom, (făt'həm) *n.* [*A.-S. fæthm*, Ger. *faden*, a thread, a line, *A.-S. fædhn*, to embrace, Ger. *fahen*, to seize.] A measure of length containing six feet—used chiefly by mariners for sounding the depth of the sea.

Fatigue, (fa-tēg') *v. t.* [*F. fatiguer*, from *L. fatigare*, from *fatim*, very much, and *agere*, to do.] To weary with labour or any bodily or mental exertion; to exhaust the strength of; to tire.

Fatuous, (fat'ū-us) *a.* [*L. fatuus*, foolish.] Feeble in mind; weak; silly;—impotent; without reality.

Fault, (fawlt) *n.* [*F. faute*, *faulte*, It. *falla*, from *L. fallere*, to deceive.] A failing; an error;—a moral failing; imperfection.

Favour, (fă'vər) *n.* [*L. favor*, from *favere*, to be favourable.] Kind regard;—friendly disposition;—a kind act or office; grace; good will;—a lady's token of regard.

from *faire*, to make or do, *L. facit* from the root *facere*, to do.] Capable of being done, executed, or effect practicable.

Feast, (fēt) *n.* [*L. festum*, a holiday, Ger. *fest*, F. *fete*.] A festival; a day; a solemn, or more common, a joyous anniversary;—a rich repast.

Feat, (fēt) *n.* [*F. fait*, *L. factum*, I. *facere*, to make or do.] An act; exploit;—a striking act of strength, skill, or cunning.

Feather, (fēr'h'ər) *n.* [*A.-S. fed*, Ger. *feder*, G. *petalos*, *pteron*, *penna*, Skr. *patatra*, from the *pat*, to fly.] One of the growths which make up the covering of a bird; a plume;—an ornament.

Feature, (fēt'ūr) *n.* [*F. feature*, *face*, make, *L. factura*, from *facere*, make.] Make, form, or appearance;—the cast or appearance of the human face, and especially of any single part of the face; a lineament—often used in the plural for the countenance.

February, (feb'rōo-ar-e) *n.* [*L. Februarius*,* from *februum*, originally the Sabine language, a purgation, hence, *februa*, plural, the Roman festival of purification, and *februarius*, purify, expiate.] The second month in the year.

Feculent, (fek'ū-lent) *a.* [*L. feculen* from *fec*, *facis*, dregs.] Foul; extraneous or impure substance; muddy; thick; turbid.

Fecundity, (fē-kund'e-te) *n.* [*L. cunditas*, from *fecundus*, fruitful from obsolete *feo*, G. *phuein*, to bring forth, Skr. *bhu*, to be.] Qualitative power of producing fruit or young; great numbers; fruitfulness.

Federal, (fed'ər-al) *a.* [*L. fo* league, treaty, compact, allied to

Feed, (féd) v. t. [A.-S. *fēdan*, Go. *fōdian*.] To give food to; to supply with nourishment or with materials; —to graze; —to fatten.

Feel, (fēl) v. t. [A.-S. *fēlan*, *gefēlan*, Icel. *fælla*, Ger. *fühlen*.] To perceive by the touch; —to examine by touching; hence, to make trial of; to be affected by.

Feign, (fān) v. t. [F. *feindre*, L. *fin-gere*, to form.] To imagine; to invent; —to pretend; to assume a false appearance.

Felicitate, (fē-lis'it-āt) v. t. [L. *felicitare*, from *felix*, happy.] To express joy or pleasure to; to congratulate.

Fell, (fel) a. [Celt. *fall*, *fat*, bad, evil, A.-S. *fell*, D. *fel*.] Cruel; fierce; savage; bloody.

Fell, (fel) v. t. [A.-S. *fellan*, *fyllan*, causative form of *feallan*, to fall.] To cause to fall; to prostrate; to knock down; —to cut or hew down.

Fellow, (fel'lō) n. [A.-S. *felaw*, from *feligean*, to follow.] One who follows; a companion; —a man without good breeding or worth; —an equal in power, &c.; a mate; —a member of a literary or scientific society.

Felon, (fel'un) n. [F. *felon*, It. *fellone*, L. *felo*, from root of *fail*.] A person

causes boiling or fermentation; heat; tumult; agitation.

Fern, (fern) n. [A.-S. *fearn*, *faran*, to go.] An order of c. gamous plants, of the family *F*. There are about 1700 known sp.

Ferocious, (fē-rō'she-us) a. [It. from L. *ferox*, fierce, allied to, wild.] Indicating cruelty; f. —ravenous; rapacious; —savage.

Ferret, (fēr'et) n. [F. *feret*, It. *fu* from L. *fur*, thief.] An animal the weasel kind, about 14 inch length.

Ferruginous, (fēr-rū'jin-us) a. *ferrugineus*, from *ferrugo*, rust, iron, from *ferrum*, iron.] Part of iron; containing particles of

Ferrule, (fēr'rōöl) n. [L. *fer* iron.] A ring of metal put round cane or tool-handle to strengthen

Ferry, (fēr'e) n. [Ger. *ferren*, *ferjan*, Go. *farjan*, to carry, *farjan*, *fahren*, to go.] A where persons or things are carried across a river or other water.

Fertile, (fēr'til) a. [L. *fertilis*, *ferre*, to bear, produce, G. *ph* Skr. *bhri*.] Producing in abundance; prolific; having abundant sources; inventive.

Feud, (fūd) *n.* [A.-S. *fēdh*, from *fīgan*, to hate, Ger. *fehde*.] Quarrel; contention;—an inveterate strife between families, clans, or parties in a state.

Feud, (fūd) *n.* [Norm. *F. feude*, It. *feudo*, from the root of *fee*.] A stipendiary estate in land held of a superior by service; a fief; a fee.

Fever, (fē'vər) *n.* [A.-S. *fefer*, F. *fièvre*, L. *febris*, from *fervere*, to be hot, to boil.] A diseased state of the system, marked by increased heat, acceleration of the pulse, and a general derangement of the functions.

Few, (fū) a. [A.-S. *feð*, Go. *fars*, F. *peu*, L. *paucus*.] Not many; indicating a small portion of individuals constituting a whole.

Fibre, (fibre) n. [*F. fibre*, from *L. fibra*, a thread, connected with *filum*.] A thread; one of the delicate, thread-like portions of which the tissues of plants and animals are in part constituted.

Fickle, (fik'l) *a.* [A.-S. *ficol*, fickle, crafty, from *fican*, to touch lightly, to flutter, Ger. *ficken*, L. *vacillare*.] Wavering; changeful in opinion or purpose; capricious.

Fiction, (fik'shun) *n.* [*L. fictio*, from *fingere*, *fictum*, to form.] Act of feigning or imagining;—that which is feigned or invented; especially, a fictitious story;—falsehood.

Fiddle, (fid'l) *n.* [A.-S. *fithle*, Ger. *fiedel*, It. *viola*, L. *vidula*, from *vides*, a stringed instrument, G. *sphidē*, catgut, string.] A stringed instrument of music: a violin.

Fidelity, (fe-del'e-te) n. [*L. fidelitas*, from *fidelis*, faithful, from *fides*, faith.] Faithfulness; adherence to

Fife, (fif) *n.* [*F. fife*, *O. Ger. L. pipa*, pipe.] A small pipe as a wind-instrument.

Fifteen, (fif'tēn) n. [A.-S.
Five and ten.

Fig, (fig) n. [A.-S. *fic*, F. *figura*.] The fruit of the fig-tree. A thing of little value.

Fight, (fī't) v. i. [A.-S. *feohta* *fechten*.] To strive or contend for victory in battle or in single combat; to strive against.

Figment, (fig'ment) n. [L. *figmentum*, from *figere*, to form, to fashion.]
An invention; a fiction; something imagined: fabrication.

Figure, (fig'ūr) *n.* [*L. figura* *figere*, to form, shape.] **I** any thing; shape;—distinct appearance;—the representation of any form by drawing, painting, or sculpture:—a statue:—a digit, as 1. 2. 3.

Filament, (fil'a-ment) *n.* [*F.*, *filum*, thread.] A thread; a thread-like object or appendage.

Filch, (filsh) *v. t.* [A.-S. *filhan*, to hide, to bury, F. *filer*, to pick the pocket.] To steal; to take privily: to pilfer.

File, (fil) *n.* [*F. file*, row, *L.* thread, a line.] An orderly sion; a row, as of soldiers behind one another; — papers ranged for preservation and reference.

File, (fil) n. [A.-S. *feol*, German perhaps connected with *L. po* smooth.] A steel instrument for smoothing other substances.

Filial, (fil'e-al) *a.* [F., Sp., *filial*, It. *filiale*, from L. *filii*, *filia*, daughter.] Pertaining to or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents.

men, membrane, *Go. film*, *W. pila*, thin skin, allied to *L. pellis*, *velamen*, covering.] A thin skin; a membranous covering causing opacity, as on the eye.

Filter, (*fil'ter*) *n.* [*F. Altre*, *It. filtrare*, *feltro*, full of wool, this being used for straining liquors.] A strainer; —a piece of woollen cloth, or other substance, through which liquors are strained.

Filth, (*filth*) *n.* [*A.-S. fyldh*, from *fîl*, foul.] Foul matter; dirt; nastiness.

Fin, (*fin*) *n.* [*A.-S. fin*, *finn*, *L. pinna*, *fin*, *penna*, feather, *G. petimai*, *Skr. pat*, to fly.] An organ of a fish serving to balance and propel it in the water.

Final, (*fin'al*) *a.* [*L. finalis*, from *finis*, boundary, limit, end.] Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; —decisive; —respecting the purpose or end in view.

Finance, (*fe-nans'*) *n.* [*F.*, *Armor. finanz*, fine, subsidy, from *L. finis*, end.] The income of a ruler or of a state; revenue.

Find, (*find*) *v. t.* [*A.-S. findan*, *finde*, *Ger. finden*.] To come to; to discover by accident; —to obtain by

evolution of light and heat combustion of bodies; burn.

Firkin, (*ferk'in*) *n.* [*A.-S. four*, and the diminutive termination *kin*.] A measure of equal to the fourth part of four or nine ale gallons, or seven half imperial gallons.

Firm, (*ferm*) *a.* [*F. ferme*, *f. firmus*, fixed, akin to *Skr. bear*.] Resolute; stable; secure.

Firm, (*ferm*) *n.* [*It. firma*, the or confirming) signature or action, from *L. firmus*.] The under which a company is business; a mercantile partnership.

Firmament, (*ferm'a-ment*) *n.* *f. firmamentum*, from *f. firmare*, to firm, from *f. firmus*, firm.] The of the air; the heavens.

First, (*ferst*) *a.* [*A.-S. firs fyrstr*, *Ger. fürst*.] Preceded others; —placed in advance of most.

Fiscal, (*fis'kal*) *n.* [*L. fisci fiscus*, a basket, the treasury chequer; revenue; —a treasurer in Scotland, the public prosecutor in criminal cases.

Fish, (*fish*) *n.* [*A.-S. fisc*, *G. Ger. fisch*, *L. piscis*.] An animal that lives in water.

four and one;—a symbol representing this number, as 5 or V.

Fix, (fiks) *v. t.* [F. *fixer*, Sp. and Pg. *fixar*, L. *figere*, *fixum*, G. *pegnumen*, Skr. *pac*, to bind.] To make firm, stable, or fast;—to establish.

Flaccid, (flak'sid) *a.* [L. *flaccidus*, from *flaccus*, flabby.] Yielding to pressure for want of firmness; soft and weak; flabby.

Flag, (flag) *v. i.* [Icel. *flaka*, to droop, hang loosely, D. *flaggheren*, to be loose, W. *llag*, slack, L. *flaccus*, flabby.] To hang loose;—to grow spiritless or dejected.

Flag, (flag) *n.* [W. *lleec*, Ir. *liag*, a broad flat stone, Ger. *flach*, flat.] A flat stone used for paving.

Flag, (flag) *n.* [Ger. *flagge*, Icel. *flagg*, D. *flag*.] An ensign or colours.

Flagellate, (flaj'el-lat) *v. t.* [L. *flagellare*, from *flagellum*, diminutive of *flagrum*, whip, from *figere*, G. *plegein*, to strike, flog.] To whip; to scourge.

Flagitious, (flaj'ish'e-us) *a.* [L. *flagitiosus*, from *flagitium*, a shameful or disgraceful act, from *flagitare*, to demand hotly.] Disgracefully or shamefully criminal.

Flagon, (flag'un) *n.* [F. *flacon*, from L. *lagena*, G. *lagenos*.] A vessel with a narrow mouth for holding and conveying liquors.

Flagrant, (flaj'grant) *a.* [L. *flagrans*, *ppr.* of *flagrare*, to flame, burn.] Flaming; glowing; burning; raging;—flaming into notice.

Flake, (flāk) *n.* [A.-S. *flace*, Ger. *flocke*, *fluge*, from *flogan*, *fliegen*, to fly.] A small part that flies off; a scale; a small layer.

Flame, (flām) *n.* [F. *flamme*, L. *flamma*, G. *phlegma*, from *phlegein*, to

flabby.] Any thing broad and firm that hangs loose, or attached by one side or end and easily moved;—the motion of any thing broad and loose or a stroke with it.

Flare, (flār) *v. i.* [Dan. *flægge*, G. *flackern*, to flutter, Norm. F. *fla*, L. *flagrare*, to burn.] To burn with a glaring and waving flame;—to shoot out with a sudden and unsteady light.

Flash, (flash) *n.* [F. *flèche*, arrow, *flèche ardente*, a burning arrow thrown to set on fire the enemy's works.] sudden burst of light;—a momentary brightness.

Flat, (flat) *a.* [Icel. *flatr*, Ger. *plat*, G. *platus*, broad.] Having an even and horizontal surface, or nearly so;—lying at full length;—without point or spirit.

Flatter, (flat'er) *v. t.* [F. *flatter*, Icel. *flaotra*, from *flatr*, Sw. & Eng. *flat*, to stroke, to make flat.] To coax; to wheedle;—to gratify the self-love, vanity, and pride of.

Flatulent, (flat'ü-lent) *a.* [L. *flatulentus*, from *flare*, to blow.] Affected with or generating wind in the stomach.

Flavour, (flā'ver) *n.* [F. *flairer*, to scent, to smell, from L. *fragrare*.] Odour; fragrance;—relish; savour.

Flaw, (flaw) *n.* [A.-S. *flāh*, fragment, piece, from *fleam*, to flay, W. *flaw*, G. *phlaein*, to break.] A bursting or cracking; a gap or fissure;—a fault.

Flax, (flaks) *n.* [A.-S. *flæx*, Ger. *flachs*, allied to *flechten*, to plait, and G. *plekein*, to weave.] A plant having a single, slender stalk—the fibre is used for making thread and cloth.

Fleam, (flēm) *n.* [W. *flaim*, D. *vlieme*,

is shorn from a sheep at one time;—any soft woolly covering.

Fleet, (flēt) *n.* [A.-S. *flet*, *floa*, ship, from *fledan*, to float, swim, L. *fluere*, to flow.] A navy or squadron of ships, especially, ships of war.

Fleet, (flēt) *a.* [Icel. *flótr*, quick, *flyta*, to hasten.] Swift in motion; moving with velocity.

Flesh, (flesh) *n.* [A.-S. *flesc*, Ger. *fleisch*.] The muscles, fat, &c., covering the framework of bones in animals;—animal food.

Fleshly, (flesh'le) *a.* [A.-S. *flesc*, flesh, and *lic*, like.] Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal;—animal; carnal.

Flexible, (fleks'e-bl) *a.* [L. *flexibilis*, from *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend.] Capable of being bent; pliable.

Flicker, (flik'er) *v. i.* [A.-S. *flyccerian*, to move the wings, to flutter, Ger. *flichern*.] To waver or fluctuate like a flame in a current of air.

Flight, (flit) *n.* [A.-S. *fliht*, *flyht*, a flying, from *fledgan*, to fly.] Act of fleeing; hasty departure; escape.

Flimsy, (flim'ze) *a.* [W. *flymoi*, fickle, or from *filn*.] Filmy; slight; of unsubstantial structure; of thin or light texture; superficial.

Fling, (fling) *v. t.* [Icel. *fleygia*, A.-S.

Flock, (flok) *n.* [A.-S. *floc*, company, Ger. *flocke*, L. *fl*, lock or flock of wool.] A c or collection of living cre especially applied to sheep ar —a Christian congregation.

Flog, (flog) *v. t.* [Scot. *fleg* stroke, L. *flagrum*, whi; *figere*, to strike, G. *phlege* beat or strike with a rod or v lash.

Flood, (flud) *n.* [A.-S. *flōd*, I Go. *flodus*, L. *fluctus*.] A moving water; a deluge; fically, the Noachian delu flowing in of the tide.

Floor, (flōr) *n.* [A.-S. *flōr*, I allied to W. *llor*, floor, grou *flur*, level land.] The leve on which one walks in any l —any platform.

Floriculture, (flor'e-kul-tūr) *flor*, a flower, and *cultura*, The cultivation of flowering

Florid, (flor'id) *a.* [L. *florid* *flor*, *floris*, flower.] Cover flowers;—of a lively red col

Florin, (flor'in) *n.* [Origi Florentine coin, with a lil from It. *fiore*, L. *flor*, flower. of gold or silver, of differ

floris.] A circle of leaves on a plant, usually of some other colour than green; a bloom or blossom;—the choicest part of any thing.

Fluctuate, (fluk'tû-ât) *v. i.* [*L. fluctuare*, from *fluctus*, wave, from *fluere*, to flow.] To move, as a wave; to roll;—to be unsettled in state or condition.

Flue, (flû) *n.* [*F. flue*, a flowing, from *fluer*, to flow, *L. fluere*.] An air-passage for conveying smoke from a fire.

Fluent, (flû'ent) *a.* [*L. fluens*, *ppr.* of *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing or capable of flowing;—ready in the use of words.

Fluid, (flû'id) *a.* [*L. fluidus*, from *fluere*, to flow.] Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous.

Fluke, (flûk) *n.* [*Ger. flunk*, *flunka*.] The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.

Flummery, (flum'er-e) *n.* [*W. llymry*, *llymru*, oatmeal steeped in water until sour, and then strained and boiled to a proper thickness.] A light kind of food, made of flour or meal;—empty compliment.

Flunky, (flung'k'e) *n.* [*F. flangquier*, from *flanguer*, to flank.] A livery servant;—one who is obsequious or cringing.

Flush, (flush) *v. i.* [*Ger. flussen*, *fluzan*, *A.-S. fleotan*, to flow, *F.* and *Sp. flux*, flow, from *L. fluere*, to flow.] To flow and spread suddenly;—to blush; to glow.

Flute, (flût) *n.* [*F. flûte*, *O. F. flaute*, *It. flauto*, from *L. flare*, *flatum*, to blow.] A cylindrical wind instrument, with holes along its length stopped by the fingers, or by keys opened by the fingers.

flowing, from *fluere*, to flow.] *Ac* flowing;—fusion of metals;—*pl.* method of analysis of small various quantities, based on the concept of all magnitudes as generated motion—*differential calculus*.

Fly, (flî) *v. i.* [*A.-S. fleogan*, *G. fliegen*, *Skr. plu*, to fly.] To move in the air with wings;—to float the air, as the clouds, &c.;—to hasten away;—to pass swiftly by;—to run away.

Foam, (fôm) *n.* [*A.-S. fûm*, *Ger. faum*, *L. spuma*, *Skr. phena*, froth.] Bubbles on the surface of liquors; froth; spume.

Focus, (fô'kus) *n.* [*L. focus*, hearth, fire-place, from *facere*, to heat, *G. phodsein*, to cook on the hearth, from *phôs*, light, *phôs*, *Skr. bha*, to shine.] A point in which the rays of light meet after being reflected or refracted;—a central point.

Fodder, (fod'er) *n.* [*A.-S. fôder*, *fôder*, food, from *fêdan*, to nourish.] That which is laid out to cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, &c.

Foe, (fô) *n.* [*A.-S. fl, fûh*, from *flogan*, to hate.] An enemy; a hostile army;—one who opposes any thing.

Fog, (fog) *n.* [*Icel. fok*, *flûk*, *fug*.] Thick mist; watery vapour precipitated in the lower part of the atmosphere or rising from the earth.

Foible, (foi'bl) *n.* [*F. foible*, *foible*, weak, from *L. febilis*.] A weak point in one's character;—a particular moral weakness.

Foil, (foil) *v. t.* [*F. fouler*, to tread under one's feet, *Norm. F. affoler*, to make foolish, from *fol*, foolish.] To render vain or nugatory; to frustrate; to baffle.

Foil, (foil) *n.* [*L. folium*, *G. phyllon*,

Foliage, (fō'le-āj) *n.* [F. *feuillage*, from *feuille*, L. *folium*, leaf.] Leaves in general; a cluster of leaves or flowers.

Folio, (fō'le-ō) *n.* [Ablative of L. *folium*, G. *phyllon*, a leaf.] A sheet of paper once folded;—a book made of sheets of paper each folded once;—a page in a ledger.

Folk, (fōk) *n.* [A.-S. *folc*, Icel. *folk*, Ger. *volk*, akin to L. *vulgus* and G. *polloi*.] People in general, or a certain class of people—generally used in the plural.

Follow, (fōl'ō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *folgian*, Ger. *folgen*.] To go after; to walk behind;—to pursue;—to come after in time; to succeed;—to result from;—to practise, as a trade.

Folly, (fō'le) *n.* [F. *folie*, from *fol*, *fou*, foolish.] State of being a fool;—a foolish act; weak or light-minded conduct.

Foment, (fō-ment') *v. t.* [L. *fomentare*, from *fomentum*, a warm application, from *fovere*, to warm or keep warm.] To affect by heat; to apply warm lotions to.

Fond, (fond) *a.* [For *fanned*, *pp.* of O. Eng. *fonne*, to be foolish, to dote.] Foolish;—foolishly tender; indulgent;

pra, before.] In the place stead of; because of; by reason with respect to; concerning direction of; toward; duri &c.

Forage, (for'āj) *n.* [F. *fourr*, *foragium*, Ger. *fotar*, A.-S. nourishment, Eng. *fodder*.] any kind for horses and search for provisions; act of r or pillaging.

Forbear, (for-bār') *v. i.* [A.-S. *an*.] To refrain from proceeding;—to abstain.

Forbid, (for-bid') *v. t.* [A.-S. *an*.] To command against; libit; to prevent by authority.

Force, (fōrs) *n.* [F. *force*, L. *fortis*, strong.] Strength; power; energy;—mental influence;—compulsion;—troops.

Ford, (fōrd) *n.* [A.-S. *ford*, *fō furt*, G. *poros*.] A place in or other water where it may be on foot by wading.

Fore, (fōr) *adv.* [A.-S. *fora*, *fō faran*, to go.] In advance front;—of frequent use as with the sense of priority order, or importance.

Forerun, (fōr'ūn) *n.* [F. *forerun*, to go before.]

from *for* and *getan*, to get.] To lose the remembrance of;—to treat with inattention.

Forgive, (for-giv') v. t. [A.-S. *forgifan*, from *for* and *gifan*, to give.] To cease to impute; to pardon; to cease to feel resentment against on account of wrong committed; to remit or relinquish, as a debt or claim.

Fork, (fork) n. [A.-S. *fore*, W. *fore*, L. *furca*.] An instrument with two or more prongs; an arm or branch of a river, &c.

Forlorn, (for-lorn') a. [A.-S. *forloren*, pp. of *forleðsan*, to lose, from *for* and *leðsan*, to go.] Deserted; lost;—solitary;—hopeless.

Form, (form) n. [F. *forme*, from L. *forma*.] The shape and structure of any thing; external appearance;—established method or practice;—show without substance; ceremony.

Formal, (form'al) a. [L. *formalis*, from *forma*, make, shape, manner.] Belonging to the form, external appearance, or organization of a thing;—done in due form or with solemnity.

Former, (form'er) a. comp. [A.-S. *forma*, Go. *fruma*.] Preceding in time; hence, ancient; long past;—first mentioned.

Formidable, (for'mid-a-bl) a. [L. *formidabilis*, from *formidare*, to fear, dread.] Exciting fear or apprehension; adapted to excite fear.

Formula, (form'ū-la) n. [L., diminutive of *forma*, form, model.] A prescribed form; an established rule.

Fornicate, (for'ne-kāt) v. i. [L. *fornicari*, *fornicatum*.] To have unlawful sexual intercourse.

Forsake, (for-sāk') v. t. [A.-S. *for-sacan*, from *for* and *sacan*, to con-

of concealment, confinement, or like.

Fortify, (for'te-fi) v. t. [L. *fortifia* from *fortis*, strong, and *facere* make.] To add strength to;—strengthen and secure by forts; establish in resolution; to confirm.

Fortitude, (for'te-tūd) n. [L. *fortitudo* from *fortis*, strong.] Strength of mind; courage;—resolution.

Fortress, (fortres) n. [F. *forteresse* from L. *fortis*, strong.] A fortified place; a stronghold;—place of safety.

Fortuitous, (for-tū'it-us) a. [L. *fortuitus*, from *forte*, by chance, ablative of *fortis*, chance, hazard.] Happening by chance; coming or occurring without known cause.

Fortune, (for'tūn) n. [L. *fortuna*, a protracted form of *fortis*, chance, lot, from *ferre*, to bring.] Chance;—appointed lot in life;—good or ill success.

Forward, (for'werd) adv. [A.-S. *for-weard*, from *for* and *weard*, direction.] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward.

Fossil, (fos'sil) a. [L. *fossilis*, from *fodere*, *fossun*, to dig.] Dug out of the earth;—n. The petrified remains of an animal, vegetable, &c., found in the lower strata of the earth.

Foster, (fos'ter) v. t. [A.-S. *fōstrian*, from *fōster*, food, *fōstre*, nurse, from *fēdan*, to feed.] To feed; to nourish; to rear up;—to promote the growth of.

Foul, (foul) a. [A.-S. *fūl*, sordid, Go. *fals*, rotten, fetid, Icel. *full*, fetid, Skr. *pāy*, to be putrid.] Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious, or

jet or stream of water;—origin; first cause.

Fourteen, (fōr'tēn) *n.* [A.-S. *feowertýn*, from *feower*, four, and *tyne*, equivalent to *tyne*, ten.] The sum of ten and four;—a symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv.

Fowl, (fowl) *n.* [A.-S. *fugol*, from *fledgan*, to fly, Ger. *vogel*, L. *volare*, G. *pheugen*, so that it signifies the flying animal.] A bird;—a barn-door bird;—birds collectively.

Fox, (foks) *n.* [A.-S. *fox*, Icel. *fox*, hair, mane, so that it originally signifies the hairy animal.] An animal of the genus *Canis*, remarkable for its cunning;—a sly, cunning fellow.

Fraction, (frak'shun) *n.* [L. *fractio*, from *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] A portion; a fragment;—in arithmetic, a division or aliquot part of a unit or whole number.

Fracture, (frak'tūr) *n.* [L. *fractura*, from *frangere*, to break.] Act of breaking or snapping asunder; rupture; breach.

Fragile, (frāj'il) *a.* [L. *fragilis*, from *frangere*, to break.] Brittle; easily broken or destroyed.

Fragment, (frag'ment) *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, from *frangere*, to break.] A part broken off; a bit.

L. *fraternus*, from *frater*, brother. Pertaining to brethren; brothers.

Fratricide, (frat're-sid) *n.* [L. *cidium*, a brother's murder, *cida*, a brother's murderer, *frater*, brother, and *cedere*, down, kill.] The crime of murdering a brother;—one who kills a brother.

Fraud, (frawd) *n.* [L. *fraus*, *fr* Deception deliberately practised with a view to gaining an unlawful unfair advantage.

Fraudulent, (frawd'ū-lent) *a.* [L. *fraudulentus*, from *fraus*, *fraudis*, Using fraud in making contracts dishonest; designing.

Fray, (frā) *n.* [F. *fracas*, *casso*, from L. *frangere*, *fracas* break.] Affray; broil; contest.

Fray, (frā) *v. t.* [F. *frayer*, L. to rub.] To rub; to wear off; to fret, as cloth.

Freak, (frēk) *n.* [A.-S. *frech*, bold, Icel. *freka*, to quarrel. A sudden, causeless change of mind; capricious prank.

Free, (frē) *a.* [Icel. & Ger. *frig*, *freoh*, Ger. *frei*, D. *er* at liberty;—set at large;—liberal;—gratuitous.

Freedom, (frē'dum) *n.* 1

Skr. *ad.*] To eat away; to corrode; to chafe;—to tease; to irritate.

Friable, (fri'a-bl) *a.* [*L. friabilis*, from *friare*, to rub, break, or crumble into small pieces.] Easily crumbled or pulverized.

Friar, (fri'er) *n.* [*F. frère*, from *L. frater*, brother.] A brother or member of any of the religious orders in the Roman Catholic church;—a monk.

Fricassee, (frik-as-sé) *n.* [*F. fricassée*, from *fricasser*, *L. frigare*, *frizum*, to roast, fry.] A dish of fowls or small animals cut into pieces and stewed with a rich sauce.

Friction, (frik'shun) *n.* [*L. frictio*, from *fricare*, to rub.] Act of rubbing;—the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.

Friday, (fri'dā) *n.* [*A.-S. frīgedag*, from *Frīga*, *Fria*, the goddess of marriage, the wife of Odin or Woden, and *A.-S. dæg*, day.] The sixth day of the week.

Friend, (frend) *n.* [*A.-S. frēond*, from *frēan*, love, *Ger. freund*.] One who is attached to another by sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection;—one of the religious sect called Quakers.

Frigate, (frig'at) *n.* [*F. frigate*, *It. fregato*, from *L. aphroctus*, uncovered, a vessel without a deck, from *G. a*, privative, and *phrassein*, to defend, or from *L. fabricata*, something constructed or built.] A ship of war—formerly with two decks and mounting from 50 to 60 guns.

Fright, (frit) *n.* [*A.-S. fryhtu*, *Ger. furcht*, fear, allied to *G. phrissein*, to shudder.] A passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger;—an ugly or disagreeable object.

Frith, (frith) *n.* [*Scot. frith*, *Dan. Norw. fjord*, *L. fretum*.] A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary.

Fritter, (frit'er) *n.* [*L. frigere*, *fricta* to fry.] A small pancake; also, small piece of meat fried.

Frivolous, (friv'ol-us) *a.* [*L. frivole*, *F. frivole*.] Slight; trivial;—of little weight, worth, or importance;—given to trifling or unbecoming levity.

Frock, (frok) *n.* [*F. froc*, a monk's cowl, coat, *L. floccus*, a flock of wool; hence, originally, a flocky cloth or garment.] An outer, loose, coarse garment worn by men; or a kind of gown worn by women.

Frog, (frog) *n.* [*A.-S. frogga*, *frosc*.] A well-known amphibious animal of the genus *Rana*.

Frolic, (frol'ik) *a.* [*Ger. frohlich*, joyful, from *frō*, glad, and *lich*, like, *O. Sax. frāh*, glad.] Full of levity; full of pranks; gay; merry.

From, (from) *prep.* [*A.-S. fram*, *Fries. Ger., Go. & Sw. fram*.] Away; at a distance in time or space; out of.

Fronescence, (frond-es-sens) *n.* [*L. frondescens*, *ppr.* of *frondescere*, inchoative form of *frondere*, to have or put forth leaves, from *frons*, leaf of a tree.] The time at which each species of plants unfolds its leaves.

Front, (frunt) *n.* [*L. frons*, *frontis*.] The brow; sometimes, also, the whole face;—boldness; impudence;—the principal face or side of a house;—the van of an army.

Frontispiece, (front'is-pēs) *n.* [*L. frontispicium*, that which is seen in front, from *frons* and *spicere*, to look at.] That which presents itself to the front view;—figure or engraving fronting the title page of a book.

Frost, (frost) *n.* [*A.-S. forst*, from

chelen, to wrinkle, allied to *L. frons*, the brow.] To contract the brow; to put on a stern or surly look.

Fructify, (fruk'te-fi) *v. t. or i.* [*L. fructificare*, from *fructus*, fruit, and *facere*, to make.] To make fruitful; to render productive;—to fertilize.

Frugal, (fróó'gal) *a.* [*L. frugalis*, *F.* & *Sp. frugal*, from *fruor*, *frui*, to use, to take the profit of.] Sparing; economical in the use of money, time, means, or resources.

Fruit, (fróót) *n.* [*L. fructus*, fruit, from *frui*, to use, to take the profit of; hence, to enjoy, allied to *Skr. bhuj*, to enjoy, or *bhri*, to bear.] The produce of the earth in general; especially the part which is eaten for food;—effect or consequence of any action.

Fruition, (fróó-ish'un) *n.* [*F. fruition*, from *L. frui*, to use or enjoy.] Pleasure derived from possession or use.

Frustrate, (frus'trát) *v. t.* [*L. frustrare*, *frustratum*, from *frustra*, in vain.] To bring to nothing; to prevent from attaining a purpose; to defeat.

Frustum, (frus'tum) *n.* [*L.*, piece, bit.] The part of a solid next the base formed by cutting off the top

having within it all that it tain;—possessing in abundance.

Full, (fóol) *v. t.* [*A.-S. fe* whiten as a fuller, *L. fu* thicken cloth, *folare*, to bleach, cleanse, scour, and thicken as cloth.

Fulminate, (ful'min-át) *v. i.* *minare*, to lighten, from thunderbolt, from *fulgere*, To thunder; hence, to make sudden noise;—to issue a cation or censure.

Fumble, (fum'bl) *v. i.* [*L. melen*, to grope, *D. som* crumple.] To feel or grope to seek awkwardly.

Fumigate, (fú'me-gát) *v. t.* [*gare*, from *fumus*, smoke; to expose to dis fumes, &c.

Fun, (fun) *n.* [*A.-S. fean*, *roune*, *O. Eng. foune*, to be Sport; merriment; frolicsome ment.

Function, (fungk'shun) *n.* *tio*, from *fungi*, to perform.] Act of executing; proper to a particular official station;—the peculiar office of any part of the mind.

with the fur;—morbid matter collected on the tongue.

Furbish, (fur'bish) v. t. [F. *fourbir*, It. *forbire*, Ger. *furban*, to cleanse.] To rub or scour to brightness; to burnish.

Furious, (fū're-us) a. [L. *furiosus*, from *furere*, to be angry.] Rushing with impetuosity; raging; transported with passion;—frenzied.

Furl, (furl) v. t. [F. *ferler*, Sp. *aferrar*, to seize, to furl, or from *fordel*, a bundle.] To draw up; to contract;—to wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast.

Furlong, (fur'long) n. [A.-S. *furlang*, properly the length of a furrow, from *fur*, furrow, and *lang*, long.] The eighth part of a mile.

Furnace, (fur'nās) n. [L. *for-nax*, *furnus*, allied to G. *thermos*, hot, F. *fournaise*.] An inclosed place where a hot fire is maintained, as for smelting ores, or for other useful purposes.

Furnish, (fur'nish) v. t. [F. *fournir*, It. *fornire*, allied to L. *ornare*, to adorn.] To supply with any thing necessary or useful;—to fit up with the proper domestic articles or ornamental appendages.

Furrow, (fur'rō) n. [A.-S. *fur*, Ger.

furche, L. *poreca*, a ridge.] in the earth made by a plough; a wrinkle on the face.

Further, (fur'ther) a. [A.-S. *furtar*, comp. of *forth*, from *feor*, far.] remote; more in advance;—additional.

Further, (fur'ther) v. t. [A.-S. *tharian*, Ger. *forderu*.] To help ward; to promote.

Furtive, (fur'tiv) a. [L. *furtivus*, from *furtum*, theft, *fur*, th. Stolen; obtained by stealth; sly.

Fury, (fū're) n. [L. *furor*, *furere*, to rage.] A violent rush as of wind or storm;—rage; turbulence of the mind approaching to frenzy.

Fuse, (fūz) v. t. [L. *fundere*, *fuso*, to pour.] To liquefy by heat; to dissolve; to melt.

Fuss, (fus) n. [A.-S. *fūs*, ready, quick, *fysan*, to hasten.] A tumult; a bustle; ado; stir.

Futile, (fū'til) a. [L. *futilis*, that easily pours out or lets loose, worthless, from *fundere*, to pour out.] Trifling; answering no valuable purpose; failing of the designed effect.

Future, (fū'tūr) a. [L. *futurus*, future *p. of esse*, to be.] About to be; liable to be or come hereafter.

G.

Gab, **Gabble**, (gab, gab'l) v. i. [A.-S. *gabban*, to scoff, jeer, Icel. *gabba*, to delude, from *gab*, *gap*, the mouth.] To talk idly; to prate.

Gabion, (gā'be-un) n. [F., It. *gabbia*, *gabbione*, a cage, Sp. *garion*, a basket, from L. *cavus*, hollow.] A hol-

Scotch Highlander.] Belonging to the Gael tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland.

Gaff, (gaf) n. [F. *gaffe*, Ir. & Gael. *gaf*, an iron hook.] A light spear or barbed iron used by fishermen;—a harpoon;—a boom or yard extending

lenge to combat; a glove or gauntlet cast on the ground by the challenger.

Gain, (gān) *v. t.* [F. *gagner*, O. F. *gaagner*, to cultivate, to gain from land, Icel. *gagni*, or from A.-S. *gynan*, *gewinnan*, to win.] To obtain by effort; to acquire; to get profit or advantage;—to win by superiority.

Gainsay, (gān'sā) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gēdan*, against, and *say*.] To contradict; to dispute.

Gaiter, (gāt'er) *n.* [F. *guêtre*.] A covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe.

Gala, (gā'la) *n.* [F. *gala*, show, pomp, It. *gala*, finery.] Pomp, show, or festivity.

Galactometer, (gal-ak-tom'et-er) *n.* [G. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk by indicating its specific gravity.

Galaxy, (gal'ak-se) *n.* [G. *galaxias* (sc. *kuklos*), from *gala*, milk.] The Milky Way;—an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

Gale, (gāl) *n.* [Ir. *gal*, blast of wind, Icel. *gola*, cool wind.] A wind between a stiff breeze and a storm or tempest.

vessel with one deck, and na with sails and oars.

Gallinaceous, (gal-in-ā'she-us) *galinaceous*, from *gallina*, he *lus*, cock.] Belonging to an c birds including the common d fowls.

Gallop, (gal'up) *v. i.* [F. *galo*, *galoppare*, Go. *klaupan*, A.-S. *pan*, to leap.] To move or r leaps or bounds, as a horse; to the gallop.

Gallows, (gal'us) *n.* [A.-S. Go. *galga*, Icel. *gálgi*.] An ment of punishment consisting posts and a cross-beam on t on which criminals are execu hanging.

Gally or **Galley**, (gal'le) *n.* [F. *galée*, Sp. *galera*.] A p frame into which composed is put, and from which pr taken for correction of erro typography.

Galvanism, (gal'van-izm) *n* *Galvani*, of Bologna, the di Electricity developed by action between different s without the aid of friction.

Gamble, (gam'bl) *v. i.* [Dimi *game*.] To play or game f

gagglion, a sort of swelling, a tumour under the skin.] A collection of nerve cells from which nerve fibres are given off in one or more directions.

Gangrene, (gang'grēn) *n.* [F., from *L. gangrēna*, *G. gaggraina*, from *grain*-*cin*, to gnaw, eat.] The first stage of mortification of living flesh.

Gantlet, (gant'let) *n.* [From *gantelope*, from *D. gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run.] A military punishment in which the offender is made to run between two files of men, who strike him as he passes.

Gap, (gap) *n.* [Icel. *gap*, mouth.] An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting;—a breach;—a hiatus.

Gape, (gāp) *v. i.* [A.-S. *geapan*, Icel. *gapa*, to gaze, to open.] To open the mouth for food; to desire earnestly; to yawn;—to gaze with wonder or surprise.

Garb, (gārb) *n.* [Norm. *F. garbs*, clothes, dress, *garbe*, A.-S. *gearwa*, clothing.] Clothing, especially official or appropriate dress.

Garbage, (gārb'āj) *n.* [O. Eng. *garbask*, properly that which is purged or cleansed away, from *F. garber*, to make fine, neat.] Refuse parts of flesh; offal; hence, the refuse matter from a kitchen.

Garble, (gārb'l) *v. t.* [F. *garbeler*, to examine, from *L. cribellum*, *cribrum*, a sieve, from *cernere*, *G. krinein*, Skr. *kri*, to separate.] To sift or bolt;—to pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose.

Garden, (gārd'n) *n.* [F. & Sp. *jardin*, It. *giardino*, A.-S. *geard*, *L. hortus*, garden, *G. chortos*, an inclosed place.] A piece of ground for the cultivation of fruits, flowers, or vegetables.

Gargle, (gārg'l) *v. t.* [Ger. *gurgel*, throat, *gurgeln*, to gargle.] To wash

A plant of the genus *Allium*, having a bulbous root, a very strong and an acrid, pungent taste.

Garment, (gār'ment) *n.* [Norm. *F. garnement*, from *garnir*, to provide.] Any article of clothing, as a coat, gown, &c.;—*pl.* Clothing in general; dress.

Garner, (gār'ner) *n.* [F. *grenier*, Ir. *geirneal*, Scot. *girnol*, from *L. granum*, grain.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored.

Garnish, (gār'nish) *v. t.* [F. *garnir*, to furnish, A.-S. *wearnian*, to take care, to warn.] To adorn; to embellish; to ornament.

Garret, (gār'et) *n.* [F. *guerite*, Sp. *garita*, a place of refuge.] That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; an attic.

Garrison, (gār'e-sn) *n.* [O. Eng. *garneson*, *F. garnison*, from *garnir*, to furnish.] A body of troops in a fortified town to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

Garrulous, (gār'ū-lus) *a.* [L. *garrulus*, from *garrere*, to chatter, from the root *gar*, to shout.] Talkative; prating; chattering; prosy.

Garter, (gār'ter) *n.* [F. *jarretière*, It. *garretto*, bend of the knee.] A band used to tie a stocking to the leg;—the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain.

Gas, (gas) *n.* [F. *gaz*;—a word invented by the chemist Von Helmont, who died in 1644; perhaps from A.-S. *gāst*, Ger. *geist*, spirit.] Any æri-form elastic fluid;—carburetted hydrogen, commonly obtained from coal, and used for illuminating purposes.

Gasconade, (gas'kon-ād) *n.* [F. from

open the mouth in panting for breath:—to respire convulsively or violently:—to pant with eagerness.

Gate, (gāt) *n.* [A.-S. *geat*, *gat*, Icel. *gata*, *gatt*, Go. *gagg*, *gatva*, Skr. *gatva*, from the root *ga*, to go.] A passage-way in the wall of a city and the like; also the frame of timber, &c., which closes the passage;—a means of entrance.

Gather, (garn'er) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gaderian*, from *gador*, at the same time, together, D. *gaderen*.] To bring together; to collect; to assemble;—to cull.

Gaud, (gawd) *n.* [L. *gaudium*, joy, gladness.] A piece of worthless finery; a trinket.

Gauge, (gāj) *v. t.* [F. *gauger*, from *gauge*, a liquid measure, *jaugé*, a measuring rod.] To measure or to ascertain the contents of, as of a pipe, hoghead, or the like.

Gaunt, (gānt) *a.* [A.-S. *gewaned*, *pp.* of *gewanian*, to diminish, to wane, W. *gwan*, weak, poor.] Lean; meagre; pinched and grim.

Gauntlet, (gānt'let) *n.* [F. *gantélet*, from *gant*, glove.] A large glove with plates of metal on the back, worn as part of the defensive armour

Gazette, (ga-zet') *n.* [F., It. a Venetian coin worth at farthings. The first newspaper published at Venice was sold so, whence the name.] paper, especially an official or journal.

Gear, (gēr) *n.* [A.-S. *geare* from *giran*, to prepare.] A furniture; accoutrements; (—the connection of tooth with each other.

Gehenna, (gē-hen'na) *n.* [L. G. *Geenna*, H. *Gē Hinna* valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, receptacle for all the refuse, perpetual fires being kindled in order to prevent pestilence.]

Gelatine, (jel'a-tin) *n.* [F. Sp. & It. *gelatina*, from L. *congeal*.] An animal substance, organic tissue, soluble in water and congealing into a jelly.

Geld, (geld) *v. t.* [Ger. *gei.* D. *gilder*.] To castrate; to castrate.

Gem, (jem) *n.* [F. *gemma*, allied to *germen*, bud, from *gerere*, to bear, root *gen*, to give birth, to

are, generatum, from genus, race.] To beget;—to propagate; to engender;—to cause to be.

Generosity, (jen-er-os'e-te) *n.* [*L. generositas.*] Magnanimity; nobleness of heart and feeling;—liberality in giving; munificence; bountifulness.

Genesis, (jen'e-sis) *n.* [*G. genesis, from gignesthai, to beget, be born.*] Act of producing or giving birth or origin to any thing; origination;—the first book of the Old Testament, from its containing an account of the creation.

Geneva, (jē-nē'va) *n.* [*F. Genève, genèvre, from L. juniperus, the juniper tree.*] A spirit distilled from grain, and flavoured with juniper-berries.

Genial, (jē-ne-al) *a.* [*L. genialis, from genius, a tutelary deity, from gignere, genitum, to produce.*] Contributing to or concerned in propagation or production;—sympathetically cheerful and cheering.

Genital, (jen'it-al) *a.* [*L. genitalis, from gignere, to beget.*] Pertaining to generation.

Genitive, (jen'e-tiv) *n.* [*L. genitivus, from gignere, genitum, to beget.*] A case in the declension of nouns expressing such relations as are expressed in English by *of* or *belonging to*; possessive case.

Genius, (jē-ne-us) *n.* [*L. genius, from gignere, to beget, bring forth.*] A tutelary deity supposed by the ancients to preside over a man's life and fortune;—the animating spirit of;—uncommon intellectual powers.

Genteel, (jen-tel') *a.* [*F. & Sp. gentil, It. gentile, L. gentilis, belonging to the same race, from gens, race,*

same family, name, &c., from gens.] Well-born; of a good family or respectable birth;—soft and refined manners.

Gentry, (jen'tre) *n.* [*For gentility, from gentle.*] People of birth good breeding; the class of people between the nobility and the vulgar.

Genuflexion, (jē-nū-flek'shun) *n.* [*L. genu, knee, and flexio, a bending, flectere, to bend.*] Act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

Genuine, (jen'ū-in) *a.* [*L. genuinus, from genus, birth, race.*] Belonging to, or proceeding from, the original stock; unadulterated.

Genus, (jē'nus) *n.* [*L., from gignere, to beget, G. genos, from gennaen, Ir. gein.*] A race; a class; a kind.

Geocentric, (jē-ō-sent'rik) *a.* [*G. gē, earth, and kentron, centre.*] Having reference to the earth as centre; in relation to or seen from the earth.

Geography, (jē-og'ra-fe) *n.* [*G. geō-graphia, gē, the earth, and graphē, description.*] The science which treats of the surface of the world and its inhabitants;—a book containing a description of the earth.

Geology, (jē-ol'ō-je) *n.* [*G. gē, the earth, and logos, discourse.*] The science which treats of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe, and the different strata of which it is composed.

Geometry, (jē-on'e-tre) *n.* [*G. geometria, from gē, the earth, and metrein, to measure.*] The science of extension, magnitude, or quantity;—that branch of mathematics which investigates the relations and measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles.

from *L. germen*, sprout, from *gerere*, to produce.] Literally, come of the same stock; hence, closely allied.

Germinate, (jerm'in-ăt) *v. i.* [*L. germinare*, *germinatum*, from *germen*, sprig or sprout.] To sprout; to bud; to begin to grow.

Gerund, (jer'und) *n.* [*L. gerundium*, from *gerere*, to bear.] A part of a Latin verb denoting the doing or carrying on of that which the verb signifies;—a kind of verbal neuter noun, governing cases like a participle.

Gestation, (jes-tă'shun) *n.* [*L. gestatio*, from *gestare*, frequentative of *gerere*, to bear.] The act of carrying young in the womb; pregnancy.

Gesticulate, (jes-tik'û-lăt) *v. i.* [*L. gesticulari*, *gesticulus*, a mimic gesture, diminutive of *gestus*, gesture.] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to posture.

Gesture, (jes'tür) *n.* [*L. gestura*, *gestus*, from *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear, perform.] A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion.

Get, (get) *v. t.* [*A.-S. getan*, Icel. *geta*, Go. *bigiton*.] To gain posses-

from *gibbus*, hunch, hump; tuberant; convex; swelling.

Gibe, (jib) *v. i.* [*A.-S. gabb gaber*, to deride.] To rail; taunting, sarcastic words.

Giddy, (gid'e) *a.* [*A.-S. gidd*, *gadodch*, Norw. *gidda*, to shaling in the head a sensation of reeling about;—inexchangeable.

Gift, (gift) *n.* [*A.-S. gift*, fr. to give, Go. *gi/fts*.] A pres thing given or bestowed; ous offering;—a donation power or moral quality man by God.

Gig, (gig) *n.* [*It. & Sp. gigue*, a string instrument; jig, romp.] A top or wh light carriage with one wheels, drawn by one horse.

Gigantic, (ji-gant'ik) *a.* [*gigantis*.] Of extraordinary large; colossal.

Giggle, (gig'l) *v. i.* [*D. Ger. kicheln*, *L. cachinnar* aloud.] To laugh with sh of the breath; to laugh id

Gild, (gild) *v. t.* [*A.-S. gild* golden, from *gealew*, to overlay with a thin c

and barley, and flavoured with juniper berries.

Ginger, (jin'jer) *n.* [L. *zingiber*, G. *ziggiberis*.] A plant found in the East and West Indies—the hot spicy root is extensively used for culinary and medicinal purposes.

Gingham, (ging'ham) *n.* [F. *guin-gan*, Jav. *ginggang*.] A kind of cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven.

Gipsy, (jip'se) *n.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*.] One of the community called gipsies—a nomadic tribe of Indian origin—formerly supposed to come from Egypt.

Gird, (gerd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gyrdan*, Go. *gairdan*, Ger. *gürten*.] To encircle with any flexible band; to make fast, as clothing by binding;—to invest;—to encompass.

Girdle, (gerd'l) *n.* [A.-S. *gyrdel*, from *gyrdan*, to gird or bind, Ger. *gürtel*.] That which girds or encircles; especially, a band which encircles the body and binds together the clothing.

Girl, (gerl) *n.* [In O. Eng. applied to a male as well as a female, A.-S. *ceort*, man, husband, churl.] A female child or young woman.

Girt or Girth, (gerth) *n.* [A.-S. *gyrd*, *gyrdan*, to bind.] A band or strap which encircles the body; especially, one by which a saddle is fastened upon the back of a horse.

Gist, (jist) *n.* [F. *giste*, abode, lodgings, from *gésir*, to lie, L. *jacere*.] The main point of a question; the point on which an action rests.

Give, (giv) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gifan*, Icel. *gefa*, Ger. *geben*, Go. *giban*.] To hand over; to bestow; to grant;—to communicate.

Gladiator, (glad'e-ät-er) *n.* [L. from *gladius*, sword.] A sword-player; a prize-fighter.

Glair, (glär) *n.* [A.-S. *gläre*, F. *glaise*, *clair*, Low L. *glaria*, any thing sticky.] The white of an egg;—a similar viscous, transparent substance.

Glance, (glans) *n.* [Ger. *glanz*, D. & Icel. *glans*, shining, lightning, Icel. *glana*, to grow light.] A sudden shoot of light or splendour;—a sudden look or darting of the sight;—momentary view.

Gland, (gland) *n.* [L. *glans*, acorn, and *glandula*, gland, literally, a little acorn.] A cell or collection of cells having the power of secreting some peculiar substance from the blood or animal fluids.

Glare, (glär) *n.* [Dan. *glar*, Icel. *glar*, glass, L. *clarus*, clear, bright.] A bright, dazzling light;—a fierce, piercing look.

Glass, (glas) *n.* [A.-S. *gläs*, D., Dan., Sw., Icel. & Ger. *glas*, from *gleissen*, to shine.] A hard, brittle, transparent substance formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalies;—a mirror.

Glauber's-salt, (glaw'berz-sawlt) *n.* [From *Glauber*, a German chemist (1604-1668) who discovered it.] Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic.

Glave, (glāv) *n.* [F. *glaiue*, L. *gladius*.] A broadsword;—a curved cutting weapon.

Glaze, (glāz) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *glase*, from *glass*.] To furnish with glass, as a window;—to cover or overlay with a thin surface, as earthenware.

Gleam, (glēm) *n.* [A.-S. *gleam*, *gläm*, from *glāwan*, to shine, gleam.] A shoot of light; a beam; a ray;—

A secluded and narrow valley; a dale or depression between hills.

Glib, (glib) *a.* [*F. glib*, slippery, *D. glibberen*, glippen, to slide, *A.-S. glid*, *L. glaber*, smooth.] Smooth; slippery;—voluble; easily moving, as the tongue.

Glide, (glid) v. i. [A.-S. *glidan*, D. *glyden*.] To move gently or smoothly over.

Glimmer, (glim'ər) *v. i.* [Ger. *glimmern*, *glimmen*, to shine faintly.] To give feeble or scattered rays of light.

Glimpse, (glimps) *n.* [*D. glimpen* and *Ger. glimmen*, to shine faintly.] A weak, faint light; transient brightness:—a brief passing view.

Glisten, (glis'n) *v. i.* [O. Eng. *gliessen*, A.-S. *glisian*, Ger. *gleissen*.] To sparkle or shine; especially, to shine with a mild, subdued, and fitful lustre.

Glisten, (glis'ter) *v. i.* [Ger. *glistern*.]
To be bright: to sparkle.

Glitter, (glit'er) v. i. [Sw. *glittra*, Icel. *glitra*, A.-S. *glitnian*.] To sparkle with light;—to be showy, specious, or striking.

Gloat, (glōt) *v. i.* [Sw. *glutta*, Ger. *glotzen*, to peep.] To look covertly or with side-glances; to gaze with

splendour; magnificence;
renown;—the divine presence;
manifestation of it;—praise;
—ground of boasting; o

Gloss, (glos) n. [Ger. *glanz*, *glotzen*, to shine, brightness.] Brightness from a smooth surface specious appearance or tion.

Glossary, (glos'ar-e) *n.* 1. from *G.* *glōssa*, the tongue. A vocabulary of words with special elucidation;—a glossary of obscure or antiquated terms.

Glow, (glō) *v. i.* [A.-S. *glōa*.] To shine with a white heat;—to be bright, feel hot, as the skin.

Gloze, (glōz) *v. i.* [A.-S. *glōzan*, to talk smoothly; to flatter.]
 to flatter; to flatter.

Glue, (glóó) *n.* [*L. gluten*, to draw together.] A brownish gelatine, obtained from the skins, hoofs, &c.

Glut, (glut) *v. t.* [*L. glu*
Skr. gri, to devour.]
greedily: to gorge:—to sa

Glutton, (glut'n) *n.* [F. *g*
L. *glutto*, from *glutire*.
One who eats voraciously.

tem was a combination of oriental theology and Greek philosophy with the doctrines of Christianity.

Go, (gō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gangan*, *gdn*, Skr. *ga*, to go.] To move or pass from one place, station, or condition to another.

Goad, (gōd) *n.* [A.-S. *gād*, *gaed*.] A pointed instrument to urge on a beast; hence, anything that stimulates.

Goal, (gōl) *n.* [F. *gaule*, pole, Go. *valus*, staff, W. *gwyal*, goal.] The point set to bound a race; the starting post;—the end or final purpose.

Goat, (gōt) *n.* [A.-S. *gāt*, Go. *gaitēi*, L. *hædus*.] A mammiferous quadruped allied to the sheep, inhabiting mountainous countries, but domesticated for its milk and flesh.

Gobble, (gob'l) *v. t.* [Celt. *gob*, the mouth, a lump, a mouthful.] To swallow hastily; to swallow in large pieces.

Goblin, (gob'lin) *n.* [F. *goblin*, Ger. *kobold*, G. *kobalos*, a mischievous spirit.] An evil spirit; a frightful phantom; an elf.

God, (god) *n.* [A.-S. *god*, Icel. *godh*, Ger. *gott*, Go. *guth*.] The Supreme Being;—a heathen deity; an idol.

Godfather, (god'fa-ther) *n.* [A.-S. *god-fæder*.] A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.

Godhead, (god'hed) *n.* [Eng. *god* and suffix *head*, from A.-S. *hād*, person, habit, order.] Deity; divine nature or essence.

Godmother, (god'muth-er) *n.* [A.-S. *godmóder*.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.

Gold, (gōld) *n.* [A.-S. *gold*, Icel. *gull*, Dan. *guld*, from A.-S. *gealew*, Icel. *gulr*, Skr. *gaur*, yellow] A precious metal of a reddish yellow colour and

Goose, (gōos) *n.* [A.-S. *gōs*, Icel. *L. anser*, G. *chēn*.] A well-known aquatic fowl of the genus *Anas* taller's smoothing iron;—a simile.

Gore, (gōr) *n.* [A.-S. *gor*.] Blood thick or clotted blood.

Gore, (gōr) *n.* [A.-S. *gār*, Icel. *geir*.] A wedge-shaped piece of cloth sewed into a garment, &c., to give greater width at a particular part.

Gore, (gōr) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gār*, spear.] To penetrate with the point of a spear;—to pierce with the horns, as a bull.

Gorge, (gorj) *n.* [F., It. *gorjo*, L. *gurgus*, whirlpool, gulf, abyss.] The throat;—a narrow pass or entrance, as a defile between mountains.

Gorgeous, (gor'j-us) *a.* [O. F. *gor-gias*.] Showy; glittering with gay colours; magnificent.

Gorget, (gor'jet) *n.* [O. F. *gorgette*, from *gorge*, the throat.] A piece of armour for defending the throat or neck.

Gorgon, (gor'gon) *n.* [G. *gorgon*.] A fabulous monster of terrific aspect, who by her look turned the beholder into stone;—hence, anything ugly or horrid.

Gormand, (gor'mand) *n.* [F. *gourmand*, W. *gormant*, from *gor*, extreme, *gormoz*, excess.] A greedy or voracious eater; an epicure.

Gospel, (gos'pel) *n.* [A.-S. *godspell*, from *gōd*, good, and *spell*, story.] Glad tidings; especially, the good news concerning Christ and his salvation;—one of the four historical narratives of the life of Jesus Christ.

Gossip, (gos'ip) *n.* [A.-S. *godsibb*, a relation or sponsor in baptism, from *god*, God, and *sib*, alliance.] A sponsor;—a friend or comrade;—an idle tattler.

Goth, (goth) *n.* [G. *goth*, Icel. *goth*,

gout, the disease being considered as a defluxion upon the joints, from *L. gutta*, drop.] A painful inflammation of the joints, particularly of the great toe.

Gout, (góó) *n.* [*F.*, *L. gustus*, taste.] Taste; relish.

Govern, (gúv'ern) *v. t.* [*F. gouverner*, *L. gubernare*, *G. kubernan*, from *kubē*, head, and *naus*, ship.] To regulate by authority;—to direct; to manage;—in *grammar*, to require to be in a particular case.

Gown, (gown) *n.* [*O. Eng. gouna*, *W. gwen*, gown.] A loose flowing upper garment; the ordinary outer dress of a woman;—the official robe of professional men and scholars.

Grace, (grās) *n.* [*F.*, *L. gratia*, favour, from *gratus*, free, ready.] Favour; kindness;—mercy; pardon; the free gift of God; salvation;—a short prayer before or after meat;—the title of a duke, archbishop, &c.

Gracious, (grā'she-us) *a.* [*F. gracieux*, *L. gratus*.] Favourable;—benevolent; merciful;—proceeding from divine grace.

Gradation, (gra-dā'shun) *n.* [*L. gradatio*, from *gradus*, a step.] Act of progressing by regular steps;—the

corn, wheat, rye, or the like.

Graminivorous, (gra-
[*L. gramen*, grass, at greedily.] Feeding like food.

Grammar, (gram'ar) *n.* from *G. gramma*, a to write.] The science of their constructive system of general principles for speaking a language;—a book containing or principles; an essay on any science or art.

Granary, (gran'ar-e) *n.* from *granum*, grain, for grain after it is threshed.

Grand, (grand) *a.* [*F. grandis*.] Great in power;—splendid; magnificent;—often used in a sublime; lofty.

Grandeur, (grand'ūr) *n.* [*F. grandeur*.] The quality of splendour of appearance of thought or expression.

Grandiloquent, (gran-
[*L. grandis*, grand, speak.] Speaking in pompous.

Grapple, (grap'l) *v. t.* [Diminutive of *grap* for *grab*.] To seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks.

Grasp, (grasp) *v. t.* [It. *graspere*, Ger. *grappen*, *graben*, Skr. *grbh*, to seize.] To seize and hold; to take possession of.

Grass, (gras) *n.* [A.-S. *gräs*, Go. & Icel. *gras*, L. *gramen*, grass, G. *grain-ein*, Skr. *gras*, to devour.] Herbage; the plants which constitute the food of cattle and other beasts.

Grate, (grät) *v. t.* [F. *gratter*, to scrape, scratch, It. *grattare*, Ger. *kratzen*, L. *radere*.] To rub roughly or harshly, as one body against another;—to wear away by rubbing with any thing rough.

Grateful, (grät'fööl) *a.* [L. *gratus*, agreeable, and Eng. termination *ful*.] Having a due sense of benefits; thankful.

Gratify, (grät'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *gratificari*, from *gratus*, pleasing, and *facere*, to make.] To please by satisfying some wish, desire, &c.;—to indulge.

Gratis, (grät'is) *adv.* [L., contraction of *ex gratiis*, out of favour or kindness, from *gratia*, favour.] For nothing; freely.

Gratitude, (grät'e-tüd) *n.* [L. *gratitudo*, from *gratus*, agreeable, grateful.] State of being grateful or thankful.

Gratuitous, (gra-tü't-us) *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, from *gratus*, agreeable.] Free; voluntary; granted without claim or merit;—assumed without cause or proof.

Grave, (gräv) *v. t.* [F. *graver*, A.-S. *grafan*, Ger. *graben*, G. *graphein*, to write.] To carve or cut; to engrave;

from *gravis*, heavy.] Weight; portance; seriousness;—sobriety character or conduct;—tendency mass of matter toward a centre; force by which bodies are drawn towards the centre of the earth.

Gravy, (grä've) *n.* [Either from *greofa*, *greoua*, pot, or allied to *crav*, gore, blood.] The juices tained from meat in cooking.

Gray, (grä) *a.* [A.-S. *gräg*, Icel. *gráir*, allied to G. *graios*, aged.] Hoary; white mixed with black.

Graze, (grüz) *v. t.* [A.-S. *grasian*, from *gräs*, grass.] To feed or supply, as cattle, with grass;—to eat from the ground, as growing herbage. [F. *raser*, L. *radere*, to rub.] To touch lightly in passing.

Grease, (grēs) *n.* [F. *graisse*, It. *grasso*, L. *crassus*, thick, gross.] Fat; tallow; lard;—animal fat in a soft state.

Great, (grät) *a.* [A.-S. *gredt*, F. *gros*, Ger. *grosz*.] Large in bulk, surface, or linear dimensions;—superior; commanding;—endowed with extraordinary powers;—holding a chief position; eminent; distinguished.

Greaves, (grävz) *n. pl.* [O. F. *grèves*, from *greve*, shank.] Armour for the legs.

Greedy, (gräd'e) *a.* [A.-S. *grädig*, D. *greetig*, Go. *grëdon*, to be hungry.] Having a keen appetite for food or drink;—having a keen desire of any thing; covetous.

Green, (grën) *a.* [A.-S. *grêne*, *grëcan*, Icel. *grann*, from *groa*, to grow.] Having the colour of grass when fresh and growing;—verdant; emerald;—full of life and vigour;—immature in experience; young; awkward.

to roast, scorch, and iron.] A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over the fire.

Grief, (grēf) *n.* [F. & D. *grief*, F. *grever*, to burden, L. *gravis*, heavy.] Sorrow; regret;—distress of mind caused by affliction, loss of friends, &c.

Grieve, (grēv) *v. t.* [F. *grever*, from L. *gravare*, to burden, *gravis*, heavy.] To occasion grief to; to inflict mental pain upon; to afflict; to wound or hurt, as the feelings.

Grill, (gril) *v. t.* [F. *griller*, from *gril*, gridiron, L. *craticula*, fine hurdle-work, a small gridiron, diminutive of *crates*, hurdle.] To broil on a grate or gridiron;—to torment as if by broiling.

Grim, (grim) *a.* [A.-S. *grim*, from *grimman*, to rage, W. *grem*, murmuring.] Stern; severe; of forbidding aspect.

Grimace, (gre-mās) *n.* [F., from A.-S. & Icel. *grím*, O. Ger. *críma*, mask, ghost.] A distortion of the countenance to express some feeling, as contempt, disapprobation, or the like.

Grin, (grin) *v. i.* [A.-S. *grínnian*, Icel. *grína*.] To open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth so as to show them, as in laughter, scorn, or pain.

Lith. *grudas*, grain.] A grated of meal;—oats or wheat coarsely ground;—see

Grizzle, (grizl) *n.*

A gray colour; a mottled and black.

Groan, (grōn) *v. i.*

W. *grunan*.] To give a moaning sound, as in labour under great burdens.

Groat, (gawt) *n.* [A piece of coin, Ger. *gr*.] An old English coin of account equal to four

Grocer, (grō'ser) *n.* [Ten *grosser*, one who deals by wholes. A trader who deals in spices, coffee, liquors]

Grog, (grog) *n.* [S. Admiral Vernon (in *Grog*," because he wore a cloak), who first introduced it diluted with water, aboard a ship.] A drink of brandy and cold water.

Grogram, (grog'ram) *n.* [A grain, of coarse texture, made of silk and stuff.]

Groin, (groin) *n.* [Icel. branch, Sw. *gren*,

to hide.] A natural cave in the earth;—an artificial structure in gardens in imitation of a natural cave.

Ground, (ground) n. [A.-S. & Ger. *grund*, Go. *grundus*, Gael. *grund*.] The surface of the earth; dry land; territory; field; floor;—place of action;—basis; foundation; hence, first principle; reason; cause;—*pl.* Sediments; lees.

Ground-sel, (ground'sel) n. [A.-S. *grundswilige*.] A native plant of the genus *Senecio*, the seeds of which are a common food for small birds.

Group, (grôop) n. [F. *groupe*, cluster, bunch, A.-S. *cropp*, It. *groppo*, a bunch, knot, W. *creb*, a bunch.] A cluster, crowd, or throng;—an assemblage of figures or objects in painting or sculpture.

Grove, (grôv) n. [A.-S. *grâf*, grove, from *grafan*, to dig, because an avenue or grove is cut out or hollowed out of a thicket of trees.] A cluster of trees shading an avenue or walk; a group of trees smaller than a forest.

Grovel, (grov'el) v. i. [D. *grabbelen*, to crawl, Icel. *grufa*, to lie prostrate on the ground, Sw. *krafta*, to creep.] To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground;—to be low or mean.

Grow, (grô) v. i. [A.-S. *growan*, Icel. *gróa*, allied to L. *crescere*, inceptive of *creare*, G. *krainein*, Skr. *kri*, from the root *kar*, to make.] To enlarge in bulk or stature; to develop;—to be produced or augmented by vegetation;—to come by degrees; to extend; to improve;—to thrive; to flourish.

Growl, (growl) v. i. [D. *grollen*, Ger. *grolzen*, allied to G. *grulzein*, to

light, liquid food made by boiling meal in water.

Gruff, (gruf) a. [D. *grof*, Ger. *grob*, large, coarse, A.-S. *reafan*.] Rough or stern in manner, voice, or countenance; harsh.

Grumble, (grum'bl) v. i. [L. Ger. *grummeln*, D. *grommelen*, W. *grom*, murmur, grumble.] To murmur with discontent;—to growl.

Grunt, (grunt) v. i. [A.-S. *grunan*, allied to L. *grunnire*.] To make a deep guttural noise, like a hog.

Guano, (gwá'nô) n. [Sp. *guano* or *huano*, from Peruvian *huano*, dung.] The excrement of certain sea-fowls—used as a manure.

Guarantee, (gár'an-tê) v. t. [F. *garantir*, to warrant, W. *guaranta*, from *gwear*, smooth, A.-S. *werian*, to defend, Eng. *ward*.] To warrant; to make sure; to secure the performance of a promise or stipulation made by another.

Guard, (gârd) v. t. [F. *garder*, O. H. Ger. *wartên*, to see, observe, guard, A.-S. *weardian*, Skr. *vri*.] To protect from danger, surprise, attack, or injury; to accompany for protection.

Guardian, (gârd'e-an) n. [F. *gardien*, from *garder*, to watch over.] One who guards, preserves, or secures; a warden;—one who has the custody of the person or property of an orphan or a minor.

Gudgeon, (guj'un) n. [F. *goujon*, from L. *gobio*, G. *kôbios*.] A small fresh-water fish;—a person easily cheated or ensnared.

Guerdon, (ger'dun) n. [F. *guerdon*, Ger. *wider*, again, against, and L. *donum*, gift, present.] A reward; requital; recompense.

Guess, (ges) v. t. [D. *gissen*, Sw.

to influence by counsel ; to instruct ; —to regulate ; to superintend.

Guild, (gild) *n.* [A.-S. *gild*, money, from *gildan*, to pay.] A corporation ; a society or fraternity of merchants or tradesmen bound by their own laws, and united for the protection of their class and trade.

Guile, (gil) *n.* [O. F. *guile*, A.-S. *wele*.] Craft ; cunning ; artifice ; duplicity ; deceit.

Guillotine, (gil'lō-tēn) *n.* [F., from *Guillotin*, the inventor.] A machine for beheading a person by the descending stroke of a heavy axe.

Guilt, (gilt) *n.* [A.-S. *gylt*, crime, from *gildan*, to pay, originally signifying the fine paid for an offence, and afterward the offence itself.] Criminality and consequent liability to punishment ; —wilful violation of law, or neglect of known duty ; crime.

Guinea, (gin'ē) *n.* [From *Guinea*, in Africa, abounding in gold.] An old gold coin of England current for twenty-one shillings sterling.

Guise, (giz) *n.* [F. *guise*, from Ger. *weise*, A.-S. *wisc*.] External appearance in manner or dress ; garb ; behaviour ; mien ; mode ; practice.

Guitar, (ze-tār') *n.* [F. *guitarre*, from

Gun, (gun) *n.* [Etymology uncertain, perhaps from the root *gine*, or from L. *canna*, a tube or barrel, usually of iron discharging balls, shot, or missiles, by the explosion of powder.

Gunter's Chain, (gun'tēz-c) [From Edmund *Gunter*, the inventor.] The chain commonly measuring land. It is four 66 feet long, and divided into links.

Gurgle, (gur'gl) *v. i.* [Ger. It. *gorgogliare*, from *gor* throat, G. *gargareōn*.] To flow in a broken, irregular, intermittent.

Gush, (gush) *v. i.* [D. *guts* *geotan*, to pour out, G. *cheō*, Icel. *guza*, that which is poured. To flow copiously ; to rush forth fluid from confinement.

Gusset, (gus'et) *n.* [F. *gousset*, diminutive of *gousse*, *cusped*, a gore, from *cuspis*.] A piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of strengthening some part.

Gust, (gust) *n.* [Icel. *gust* breeze, *gusta*, to blow cold. den squall or blast of wind

Gymnasium, (jin-nā'ze-um) *n.* [L. *gymnasium*, G. *gymnazein*, to exercise, from *gymnos*, naked.] A place where athletic exercises are performed;—a school for the higher branches of literature and science.

Gynarchy, (jin'ār-ke) *n.* [G. *gunē*, woman, and *archein*, to rule, govern.] Government by a female.

Gypsum, (jip'sum) *n.* [L. *gypsum*, G. *gypsos*, A. *djib'sin*.] A mineral consisting of sulphate of lime and 21

per cent. of water. When calcined it forms *plaster of Paris*.

Gyrate, (jī'rät) *v. i.* [L. *gyrare*, *tum*, from *gyrus*, a circle.] To revolve round a central point; to spiral.

Gyre, (jir) *n.* [L. *gyrus*, G. *gyron*, round.] A circular motion, or as described by a moving body.

Gyve, (jiv) *n.* [W. *gefyn*, Ir. *hion*.] A shackle, especially to confine the legs; a fetter.

H.

Ha, (há) *interj.* [Onomatopoeic.] An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief. *Ha, ha, ha*, laughter;—*ha-hum*, expression of doubt.

Haberdasher, (hab'er-dash-er) *n.* [O. S. *habr kir das*, will you buy this? or from Ger. *habe*, wares, goods, and *tauscher*, barter.] Retailer of stuffs, as silks, muslins, linen, lace, &c.

Habergeon, (ha-ber'jē-un) *n.* [F. *haubergeon*, diminutive of Norm. F. *hauberc*, *halbere*, from A.-S. *hals*, neck, and *beorgan*, to defend.] Defensive armour descending from the neck to the middle, and formed of little iron rings or meshes.

Habiliment, (ha-bil'e-ment) *n.* [F. *habillement*, from *habiller*, to clothe, from L. *habitus*, dress, attire.] A garment: clothing:—usually *nl.* Dress:

practice of acting, feeling, & the same way.

Hack, (hak) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hacco*, *hakken*, Ger. *hacken*, from *hac*, axe.] To cut irregularly and wardly; to notch; to mangle; to hire, as a horse.

Hack, (hak) *n.* [F. *hague*, Icel. *horse*.] A horse or carriage for common hire;—a worn-out horse;—a cut or notch made by hack.

Hackle, (hak'l) *v. t.* [D. *hekelen*, *hecheln*, allied to *hacken*.] To rate, as the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine, by draw through a toothed instrument.

Hackney, (hak'ne) *n.* [F. *hag*, D. *hakkenei*, an ambling nag horse for riding or driving;—a horse or pony kept for hire;—a ha-

Haggard, (hag'ard) *a.* [F. *hagard*, Ger. *hagart*, O. Eng. *hawke*, now *hawk*, and the suffix *ard*.] Wild or intractable;—lean and ghostly;—wasted by want or suffering.

Hail, (hāl) *n.* [A.-S. *hagal*, *hægel*, Icel. *hagall*, *hagl*.] Frozen rain or grains and lumps of ice precipitated from the clouds.

Hail, (hāl) *n.* [A.-S. *hāl*, safety.] A wish of health; a salutation.

Hail, (hāl) *v. t.* [O. Ger. *halōn*, to call, allied to L. *calare*, G. *kalein*, to call.] To call after loudly; to salute;—to name; to call.

Hair, (hār) *n.* [A.-S. *hār*, Icel. *hār*, Ger. *haar*.] A small filament growing from a bulbous root in the skin of an animal;—a collection or mass of such serving as a covering to the skin.

Halberd, (hal'berd) *n.* [F. *hallebarde*, Ger. *hellebarde*, from *halle*, porch, and *warten*, to watch.] An ancient military weapon for cutting and thrusting.

Halcyon, (hal'se-un) *n.* [L. *halcyon* or *alcyon*, G. *alkuōn*, from *hals*, the sea, and *kuein*, to breed.] The kingfisher;—*a.* Pertaining to or resembling the halcyon, which was said to lay her eggs in nests near the sea

Halloo, (hal-lóó') *v. i.* [F. *hal* set or excite a dog, Ger. *hallob* to *hellen*, to sound.] To cry, call to by name or by the word.

Hallow, (hal'ō) *v. t.* [A.-S. from *hālig*, holy.] To make to consecrate; to reverence.

Hallucination, (hal-lū-sin-ā's) [L. *hallucinatio*, from *halluc* wander in mind, to dream, eased state of mind in which one perceives or imagines things which do not exist;—error; delusion.]

Halo, (hā'lō) *n.* [F. *halo*, G. threshing-floor, and from its shape also the disk of the moon.] A luminous circle round sun or moon.

Halt, (hawlt) *v. i.* [A.-S. *heo* limp, Ger. *halten*, to hold, To stop in walking or march to limp.]

Halter, (hawlt'er) *n.* [Ge *hälfter*, noose, D. *halfter*.] strap or cord;—a rope and for leading a horse;—a hanging malefactor.

Ham, (ham) *n.* [A.-S. *ham* ham, crooked, bent, Celt. *ca* inner or hind part of the k

Hamstring, (ham'string) *n.* [From *ham* and *string*.] One of the tendons of the ham.

Hanaper, (han'a-per) *n.* [L. *hanaperium*, a large vase, *hanapus*, vase, bowl, cup, A.-S. *hnap*, cup, bowl.] A kind of basket usually of wicker-work;—a bag or basket in the English chancery, used to receive fees due to the king.

Hand, (hand) *n.* [A.-S. *hand*, Icel. *hand*, Go. *handus*, from *hendan*, to take hold of, G. *chandanein*, *cheir*, the hand, Skr. *hri*, to take.] The extremity of the human arm;—the palm and fingers;—a limb of certain animals;—an index or pointer of a dial;—a measure of four inches;—side; direction;—an agent; a workman;—manner of acting or performance;—handwriting;—possession.

Handkerchief, (hand'ker-chif) *n.* [From *hand* and *kerchief*.] A piece of silk or linen carried about the person for wiping the nose, &c.

Handle, (hand'l) *v. t.* [From *hand*, A.-S. *handlian*, to touch, Icel. *höndla*, to treat, to trade.] To touch; to use or hold with the hand;—to manage or wield; often, to manage skilfully.

Handsel, (hand'sel) *n.* [A.-S. *hamtsellen*, a giving into hands, *handsellan*, to deliver up, from *hand* and *selan*, to give.] A sale, gift, or delivery which is the first of a series; the first act of using any new thing.

Handsome, (hand'sum) *a.* [D. *handzaam*, dexterous, manageable, from *hand* and the termination *zaam*, equivalent to Eng. *some*.] Having a pleasing appearance or expression; comely;—ample; generous.

parcel consisting of two or more skeins of yarn or thread tied together.

Hanker, (hang'ker) *v. i.* [D. *hunker*, allied to Eng. *hunger*.] To *hanker* vehemently.

Hap, (hap) *n.* [Icel. *happ*, W. *happ*, luck, chance.] That which happens or comes suddenly or unexpectedly; fortune; chance; lot.

Happen, (hap'n) *v. i.* [Eng. *hap*, W. *hapiaw*.] To come by chance; to fall out;—to take place; to occur.

Happy, (hap'y) *a.* [Eng. *hap*, Icel. *happni*, felicity, W. *happus*, fortunate, happy.] Favoured by fortune; delighted; satisfied;—secure of good; prosperous.

Harangue, (ha-rang') *n.* [F. *harangue*, It. *aringa*, from A.-S. & O. Ger. *hring*, a circle, A.-S. *kringen*, to make a sound, or from O. F. *arraigner*, *arraisonner*, from *ad* and *raison*, reason, L. *ratio*, from *veri*, *ratus*, to judge, think.] A public address; a speech addressed to a large assembly; a popular oration.

Harass, (hár'as) *v. t.* [F. *harasser*, from O. F. *harasse*, a heavy shield which fatigued the bearer of it, G. *arassein*, to beat, knock at, assail, or from F. *haver*, to call on or incite a dog to attack, Skr. *gar*, to shout, cry aloud.] To fatigue to excess; to vex with importunity;—to annoy by repeated attacks, as an enemy.

Harbinger, (hár'bin-ger) *n.* [Ger. *herberger*, D. *herbergier*, A.-S. *hereberga*, from *here*, army, and *beorgan*, to shelter.] One who goes before to provide lodgings and entertainment;—a forerunner; a precursor;—a note, warning, or omen of the future.

Harbour, (hár'ber) *n.* [O. Eng. *herbour*, A.-S. *hereberga*, from *here*, an

to confirm in wickedness, obstinacy, &c.

Hardihood, (hård'e-hóód) *n.* [Eng. *hardy* and the termination *hood*.] Daring courage; — bodily strength acquired by exercise; — assurance; excessive confidence.

Hardy, (hård'e) *a.* [F. *hardi*, from Go. *hardus*, hard, A.-S. *heard*.] Bold; brave; strong; firm; — inured to fatigue; — able to bear exposure to cold weather; — confident.

Harem, (há'rem) *n.* [A. *haram*, any thing forbidden or sacred, from *hárama*, to forbid, prohibit.] The apartments allotted to females in the East; — the wives and concubines belonging to one man.

Haricot, (há're-kot) *n.* [F. *haricot*, kidney-bean, probably of Iberian origin.] A kind of ragout of meat and vegetables; — the kidney bean of France.

Harm, (hárm) *n.* [A.-S. *harm*, *hearn*, Icel. *harnr*, allied to Slav. *sramiti*, to shame, confound.] Injury; hurt; damage; detriment.

Harmony, (há'r-mō-ne) *n.* [L. *harmonia*, G. *harmonia*, joint proportion, concord, from *harmonizein*, to fit together.] Just adaptation of parts to each other; — concord or agree-

drawn over ploughed land to le and break the clods, and to seed when sown.

Harrow, (hár'ō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *herewian*, to vex, afflict, O. Ger. *heran*.] To draw a harrow over for the purpose of breaking and covering seed sown; — to harass.

Harry, (há're) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hergian*, to act as an army, age, plunder, from *here*, ari strip; to pillage; — to agitate.

Harsh, (há'rsh) *a.* [Ger. *hars*, D. *haers*, hoarse.] Rough touch, taste, or ear; — rugged; — jarring; — grating; — severe.

Harvest, (há'r-vest) *n.* [A.-S. *harvest*, autumn, Ger. *herb*, to G. *karpos*, fruit, *karp* gather fruit.] The season of reaping a crop of any kind; — the crop is reaped.

Hash, (hash) *v. t.* [F. *hach*, *hack*.] To chop into small pieces and mix.

Hassock, (has'uk) *n.* [W. *he*, *hesg*, rush, sedge.] A thick mat for kneeling on in church; — square stool covered with carpet.

Haste, (hást) *n.* [Ger.

Hate, (hät) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hatian*, Go. *hatan*, Icel. *hata*, allied to L. *odisse*, Skr. *vadh*.] To have a great aversion to; to dislike.

Hauberck, (haw'berk) *n.* [O. F. *hauberc*, from O. Ger. *halsberg*, from *hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to defend, protect.] A shirt of mail formed of small steel rings interwoven; a habergeon.

Haughty, (hawt'e) *a.* [O. Eng. *haught*, F. *haut*, high, *hautain*, haughty, L. *altus*, high, Skr. *adhi*.] High; lofty;—having a high opinion of one's self with contempt for others;—proud; arrogant.

Haul, (hawl) *v. t.* [Icel. *hala*, Ger. *holen*, F. *haler*.] To pull or draw with force.

Haunch, (haw'nsh) *n.* [F. *hanche*, D. *hance*, O. H. Ger. *ancha*, from G. *angke*, bend.] The hip; that part of an animal body between the last ribs and the thigh.

Haunt, (hawnt) *v. t.* [F. *hanter*, A.-S. *hentan*, to pursue, go after, Arm. *hent*, a way.] To frequent; to resort to frequently; also, to visit as a ghost or apparition.

Have, (hav) *v. t.* [A.-S. *habban*, Ger. *haben*, Icel. *hafa*, L. *habere*, Skr. *hu*.] To own; to hold in possession or power;—to contain;—to hold in opinion;—to regard;—to bear or produce;—to be affected by;—to be under duty or obligation, &c.

Haven, (häv'n) *n.* [A.-S. *hæfen*, Icel. *höfn*, D. *haven*.] A harbour; a port;—a bay or inlet of the sea affording safe anchorage;—any place of shelter or security.

Haversack, (hav'er-sak) *n.* [F. *havresac*, from Ger. *habersack*, sack for

hawk.] A rapacious bird of the genus *Falco*, of several species.

Hawk, (hawk) *v. t.* [Ger. *hocken*, *hocken*, from *hocken*, to take upon the back.] To carry about wares for sale.

Hawthorn, (haw'thorn) *n.* [A.-S. *hagathorn*, *hägthorn*, from *haga*, hedge, *haw*, and *thorn*.] A native shrub or tree of several varieties.

Hay, (hä) *n.* [A.-S. *hæg*, *heaven*, to cut, *hew*, Icel. *hey*.] Grass cut and dried for fodder.

Hazard, (haz'eri) *n.* [F. *hasard*, It. *azzardo*, A. *sehär*, *sär*, a die, with the article *al*, the.] That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly;—danger; risk;—a game of dice.

Haze, (häz) *n.* [Armor. *oéz*, warm vapour, A.-S. *hazu*, dusky.] A dry kind of vapour or mist floating in the air, and obscuring or veiling any luminous body;—dimness; obscurity.

He, (hë) *pron.* [A.-S. *he*, fem. *hëo* or *hiö*.] The man or male person named before;—any man.

Head, (hed) *n.* [A.-S. *hedfud*, *hedfd*, L. *caput*, G. *kephalë*.] The top; the highest part;—the highest part of the human body; the foremost part of animals;—the seat of the perceptive and sensitive faculties;—a chief; a leader.

Heal, (hël) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hælan*, *gehcelan*, Go. *hailjan*, from *hal*, *halj*, hale, sound.] To make sound or whole; to cure of a disease or wound;—to remove differences; to reconcile.

Health, (helth) *n.* [A.-S. *hældh*, from *hæl*, hale, sound, whole.] State of being hale, sound, or whole;—freedom from sickness, pain, or disease.

over a tomb in a church, *L. erpiz*, a harrow.] A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.

Heart, (*hárt*) *n.* [*A.-S. heorte*, *Icel. hjarta*, *Ger. herz*, allied to *L. cor*, *cordis*, *G. kear*, *kardia*, *Skr. hrid*, from *kar*, to make, to make strong.] A hollow, muscular organ serving to keep up the circulation of the blood;—the vital part;—the seat or source of life;—the inner part; the kernel; pith;—the seat of the affections and passions.

Hearten, (*hárt'n*) *v. t.* [*A.-S. hiektan*.] To encourage; to incite or stimulate the courage of.

Hearth, (*hárth*) *n.* [*A.-S. heordh*, *Ger. herd*, ground, from *eordh*, *ero*, *G. era*, earth, from the root *ar*, to plough.] Pavement in a house on which the fire or the fire-grate is laid;—the house itself.

Heat, (*hêt*) *n.* [*A.-S. hâte*, *Icel. hita*, *Ger. hitze*, *L. æstus*, *G. aithein*, *Skr. indh*, to kindle.] That which produces the sensation of warmth; caloric;—the action of fire or of a hot, warm temperature;—state of being hot;—excitement.

Heath, (*hêth*) *n.* [*A.-S. hâdh*, *Ger. heide*, *Scot. heather*.] A native plant of the genus *Erica*, bearing beautiful flowers;—a place overgrown with heath.

Heathen, (*hê'th'n*) *n.* [*A.-S. hûdhen*, *Go. haithns*, *Icel. heidhinn*, one who lives on the heaths and in the woods, as *pagan*, from *pagus*, village.] A pagan; an idolater; a rude and

hebdomos, the seventh, from *hepta*, seven.] Weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days.

Hebrew, (*hê'brôd*) *n.* [*L. Hebraeus*, *G. Hēbraios*, *H. ibrhi*, i.e., coming from beyond the Euphrates, from *ebher*, the country beyond the Euphrates, or, according to the conjecture of some, one of the descendants of Eber or Heber, a descendant of Shem.] One of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine; an Israelite; a Jew;—the Hebrew language.

Hecatomb, (*hek'a-tôom*) *n.* [*G. hekatōn*, hundred, and *bous*, ox.] A sacrifice of a hundred oxen; hence, any large number of victims.

Hectic, (*hek'tik*) *a.* [*G. hektikos*, habitual, from *hexis*, habit.] Pertaining to the constitution;—affected with remittent fever, as in consumption;—morbidly hot.

Hedge, (*hej*) *n.* [*A.-S. hege*, *Ger. hecke*, *Icel. hagi*.] A thicket of bushes, usually thorn-bushes; especially, such a thicket planted as a fence between two portions of land.

Heed, (*hêd*) *v. t.* [*A.-S. hêdan*, *Ger. hûten*, *G. kêdein*.] To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to.

Heel, (*hêl*) *n.* [*A.-S. hêl*, *Icel. höll*, *L. calx*.] The hinder part of the foot in man;—the foot of an animal.

Hegira, (*hê-jî'ra*) *n.* [*A. hidjrat*, *hid-jrah*, departure, from *hadjara*, to separate, to desert one's country or friends.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622, from

and A.-S. *loma*, *geloma*, household stuff.] Any piece of personal property which descends to the heir along with the inheritance.

Heliocentric, (hē-le-ō-sen'trik) *a.* [G. *hēlios*, sun, and *kentron*, centre.] Pertaining to the sun's centre, or appearing to be seen from it.

Hell, (hel) *n.* [A.-S. *hell*, Ger. *hölle*, Icel. *hel*, death, Go. *Halja*, the goddess of death, O. Eng. *hele*, to conceal.] The place of the dead; the lower regions, or the grave;—the place or state of punishment for the wicked after death.

Hellenic, (hel-len'ik) *a.* [G. *Hellēnes*, the Greeks, from *Hellēn*, the son of Deucalion.] Pertaining to the Hellenes or inhabitants of Greece; Greek; Grecian.

Helm, (helm) *n.* [A.-S. *helma*, *healma*, rudder, Ger. *helm*, handle, a rudder.] The instrument by which a ship is steered;—the place of direction or management.

Helmet, (hel'met) *n.* [A.-S. *helm*, Icel. *hidlmr*, from A.-S. & O. Ger. *helan*, to hide.] Defensive armour for the head; a head-piece; a morion.

Helminthology, (hel-min-thol'o-je) *n.* [G. *helmins*, worm, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or natural history of worms.

Helot, (hē'lot) *n.* [G. *Heilōtēs*, a bondman, from *Hēlos*, a town of Laconia whose inhabitants were enslaved.] A slave in ancient Sparta; hence, a slave.

Help, (help) *v.t.* [A.-S. *helpan*, Go. *hailpan*, O. Ger. *helfan*.] To aid; to assist;—to succour; to deliver;—to relieve; to remedy;—to prevent.

Hem, (hem) *n.* [A.-S. *hem*, W. *hem*, margin.] The border of a garment

Hemorrhage, (hem'or-āj) *n.* [G. *haima*, blood, and *regnunai*, to break, burst, L. *hemorrhagia*.] Any discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.

Hemp, (hemp) *n.* [A.-S. *hænep*, Icel. *hanpr*, L. *cannabis*, G. *kannabis*.] A plant whose fibrous skin or bark is used to make cloth and cordage.

Hen, (hen) *n.* [A.-S. *hen*, Ger. *henne*, Icel. *hani*, a cock, allied to L. *canere*, to sing.] The female of any kind of bird; especially, the female of the domestic fowl.

Hence, (hens) *adv.* [O. Eng. *hennes*, *hens*, A.-S. *hinan*, *heonan*, Ger. *hin*, L. *hinc*, hence, from *hic*, this.] From this place;—from this time;—from this cause or reason;—from this source, origin, or power.

Henchman, (hensh'man) *n.* [For *haunchman*, from following the *haunch* of his master.] A page or squire to a knight; a servant.

Hendecagon, (hen-dek'a-gon) *n.* [G. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gōnia*, angle.] A plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles.

Hepatic, (hē-pat'ik-al) *a.* [G. *hēpatikos*, from *hēpar*, the liver.] Pertaining to the liver;—having the colour of the liver.

Heptagon, (hep'ta-gon) *n.* [G. *hepta*, seven, and *gōnia*, angle.] A plane figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.

Heptangular, (hep-tang'gū-lar) *a.* [G. *hepta*, seven, and Eng. *angular*.] Having seven angles.

Heptarchy, (hep'tar-ke) *n.* [G. *hepta*, seven, and *archē*, sovereignty, rule, *archein*, to lead, rule.] A government by seven persons; specifically the Saxon dynasty in England, consisting of seven independent pro-

to G. *phorbō*, pasture, from *phorbō*, to nourish.] A plant having a soft or succulent stalk or stem that dies to the root every year.

Herculean, (hēr-kū'lē-an) *a.* [L. *Herculeus*, from *Hercules*, a Greek hero famous for his feats of strength.] Very great, difficult, or dangerous, as a task or work;—having extraordinary size and strength.

Herd, (hērd) *n.* [A.-S. *heord*, Ger. *herde*, from O. Ger. *hirten*, to watch over, Go. *hairda*.] A drove of cattle going to market; a number of beasts grazing in the field;—one who tends or drives cattle.

Here, (hēr) *adv.* [A.-S., Icel. *hēr*, Ger. *hier*, from Go. *his*, *hija*, *hita*, this.] In this place—opposed to *there*;—in the present life or state.

Hereditary, (hē-red'e-tār-e) *a.* [F. *héréditaire*, from L. *heres*, heir.] Descended by inheritance;—transmitted, or capable of being transmitted, from a parent to a child.

Heresy, (hēr'e-se) *n.* [G. *hairesis*, a taking, a choosing, a sect, from *hairein*, to take or choose.] An opinion opposed to the established or usually received doctrine; heterodoxy.

Hermaphrodite, (hēr-maf'rō-dīt) *n.* [G. *Hermaphroditus*, son of Hermes or Mercury, and Aphrodite or Venus—supposed to combine the two sexes in one person.] An animal or plant of both sexes;—a human being whose sexual organs are imperfect and equivocal.

Herpes, (hēr'pēs) *n.* [G. *herpēs*, from *herpein*, to creep.] An eruption of the skin, especially of the vesicles in small distinct clusters, accompanied with itching.

Herring, (hēr'ing) *n.* [A.-S. *hūring*, F. *hareng*, Ger. *hering*, Go. *harjis*, multitude, because they usually appear in large numbers.] A small fish of the genus *Clupea*.

Hesitate, (hez'e-tāt) *v.i.* [L. *hesitare*, intensive form of *haerere*, to hang or hold fast.] To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be in suspense or uncertainty;—to stammer.

Hesperian, (hes-pē're-an) *a.* [L. *hesperius*, from *hesperus*, G. *hesperos astēr*, the evening star.] Western; occidental.

Heterodox, (het'er-ō-doks) *a.* [G. *heteros*, other, and *doxa*, opinion.] Contrary to the doctrine of scripture;—holding opinions or doctrines contrary to some acknowledged standard; heretical.

Heterogeneous, (het'er-ō-jēn'ō-us) *a.* [G. *heteros*, other, and *genos*, race, kind, from *gennēin*, to beget.] Differing in kind; having unlike qualities; dissimilar.

Hew, (hū) *v.t.* [A.-S. *hēawan*, Ger. *hauen*, Skr. *chhō*, to cut.] To cut with an axe;—to cut in pieces;—to shape or form.

Hexagon, (heks'a-gon) *n.* [G. *hex*, six, and *gōnia*, angle.] A plane figure of six sides and six angles.

Hexahedron, (heks-a-hē'dron) *n.* [G. *hex*, six, and *hedra*, seat, base,

from sight;—to conceal;—to protect from danger.

Hide, (hid) *n.* [A.-S. *hyd*, Icel. *hyði*, Ger. *haut*, L. *cutis*, G. *skintos*.] The skin of a beast, either raw or dressed.

Hideous, (hid'ë-us) *a.* [F. *hideux*, from O. F. *hide*, fright.] Frightful or shocking to the eye;—distressing to the ear; abominable; detestable.

Hie, (hi) *v. i.* [O. Eng. *highe*, A.-S. *hiegan*, make haste.] To hasten; to go in haste;—to betake one's self.

Hierarch, (hi'er-ärk) *n.* [G. *hieros*, sacred, and *archos*, leader, from *archein*, to rule.] One who rules or has authority in sacred things;—the chief of an order of angels.

Hieroglyphic, (hi'er-ö-glif'ik) *n.* [G. *hieroglyphikon*, from *hieros*, sacred, and *gluphein*, to hollow out, carve.] An emblem or symbol of sacred things—used by the Egyptian priests and kings;—hence, any character or figure of mysterious significance.

High, (hi) *a.* [A.-S. *heäh*, Ger. *hoch*, Go. *hauhs*, allied to Skr. *adhi*, on high.] Elevated; lifted or raised up.

Hilarious, (he-lär'e-us) *a.* [L. *hilaris*, G. *hilaros*, *hilaos*.] Mirthful; merry; jovial; jolly.

Hill, (hil) *n.* [A.-S. *hill*, Ger. *hugel*, from A.-S. *heah*, Ger. *hoch*, high.] A natural elevation of land; a mound; a heap; an eminence less than a mountain.

Hilt, (hilt) *n.* [A.-S. *hilt*, Icel. *hiatt*, hilt, *hiatti*, sword, from *healdave*, *haldave*, to hold.] The handle of any thing, especially of a cutting instrument.

Him, (him) *pron.* [A.-S. *he*, dative

forward;—to stop; to interrupt; to obstruct;—*v. i.* To interpose or cause impediments.

Hindoo, (hin'döö) *n.* [Hind. *Hindû-stânî*, an Indian, from *Hind*, *Hindû-stân*, India.] A native inhabitant of Hindostan.

Hinge, (hinj) *n.* [D. *hengzel*, from *hange*, to hang, Ger. *angel*.] The hook or joint on which a door, gate, or lid, &c., turns.

Hint, (hint) *v. i.* [Dan. *ymte*, to whisper, Icel. *ymtr*, a hint.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to;—*v. i.* To make an indirect reference.

Hip, (hip) *n.* [A.-S. *hype*, *hipe*, Go. *hups*.] The lateral parts of the pelvis and the thigh-joint, with the flesh covering them; the haunch.

Hip, (hip) *n.* [A.-S. *heap*, *hiop*.] The fruit of the dog-rose or sweet-briar.

Hippodrome, (hip'pö-dröm) *n.* [G. *hippos*, horse, and *dromos*, course.] A circus or place in which horse-races and chariot-races are performed.

Hippopotamus, (hip-pö-pot'a-mus) *n.* [L. *hippopotamus*, G. *hippos*, horse, and *potamos*, river.] A pachydermatous mammal of Africa, allied to the hog.

Hire, (hir) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hyrian*, from *hyr*, hire, wage, W. *hwr*.] To procure from another person, and for temporary use, for a compensation;—to engage in service for a stipulated sum;—to let out for compensation.

Hirsute, (hir-süt') *a.* [L. *hirsutus*, from *hirsus*, *hirtus*, hairy, shaggy.] Rough with hair; set with bristles; shaggy.

riën, L. *historicus*.] A writer or compiler of history.

History, (his'tō-re) *n.* [L. *historia*, G. *historia*, from *historēin*, to learn, know by inquiry, from *eidenai*, to know, Skr. *vid*.] A written record of facts and events in the life of a nation, institution, or epoch, with disquisitions on their causes and effects.

Histrionic, (his-tre-on'ik) *a.* [L. *histrionicus*, from *histrion*, a player.] Pertaining to a stage-player, or to stage-playing.

Hit, (hit) *v. t.* [Icel. *hitta*, to light on, find, A.-S. *hettian*, *hetian*.] To strike; to touch with a stroke or blow; to reach an object aimed at; —*v. i.* To meet or come in contact.

Hitch, (hich) *v. i.* [Scot. *hitch*, a motion by a jerk, Ger. *hixsen*, *hinken*, to limp, hobble.] To become entangled or caught, as by a hook;—to move spasmodically or by jerks;—*v. t.* To hook; to raise; to hoist.

Hive, (hiv) *n.* [A.-S. *hyfe*, from *hiva*, Go. *heiva*, family, house.] A box or chest for the reception of a swarm of honey-bees;—a swarm of bees.

Ho, (hō) *interj.* [Ger. and F. *ho*, L. *eho*.] Halloo! oho!—a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach. [Corrupted from *hold*.] Stop! hold!

Hoar, (hōr) *a.* [A.-S. *hār*, Icel. *hæra*, gray hair.] White or grayish-white;—gray or white with age; hoary.

perhaps allied to G. *hippos*.] A strong, active horse of a middle size;—figure of a horse on which boys ride;—a favourite theme of discourse, thought, or effort.

Hocus-pocus, (hō'kus-pō'kus) *n.* [D. *hokus*, *bokus*, Ger. *ackes*, *bockes*. According to Turner, from *Ochus*, *Bochus*, a magician and demon of the northern mythology; according to Tillotson, a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, uttered by Romish priests on the elevation of the host.] A juggler;—a juggler's trick.

Hod, (hod) *n.* [F. *hotte*, a basket for the back, Ger. *hotte*, *hutte*.] A kind of trough for carrying mortar and brick.

Hoe, (hō) *n.* [F. *houe*, Ger. *hau*.] An instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth.

Hog, (hog) *n.* [W. *hwech*, Bret. *houch*, sow, *houcha*, to grunt, from the sound.] A well-known domesticated animal of gluttonous and filthy habits, kept for the fat and meat, called respectively lard and pork, which it furnishes.

Hogshead, (hogz'hed) *n.* [D. *okshoofd*, Ger. *oxhoft*, *i.e.*, ox-head.] An English measure of capacity containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons;—a large cask.

Hoist, (hoist) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *hoise*, F. *hisser*, L. Ger. *hissen*, D. *heizen*.] To raise or lift upwards by means of tackle.

Hold, (hōld) *v. t.* [A.-S. *healdan*, Icel. *hallda*, Ger. *halten*.] To grasp with

caustum, from G. *holos*, whole, and *kaustos*, burnt, *kaiein*, to burn.] A burnt sacrifice or offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire.

Holograph, (hol'ô-graf) *n.* [G. *holographos*, wholly written, from *holos*, whole, and *graphein*, to write.] Any document, as a letter, deed, will, &c., wholly in the handwriting of the one from whom it proceeds.

Holster, (höl'ster) *n.* [A.-S. *heolster*, a hiding place, from *helan*, to cover, *hulstr*, case.] A leathern case for a pistol carried by a horseman.

Holy, (höl'e) *a.* [A.-S. *hätig*, *hätic*, *hali*, Ger. *heilig*, from *hâl*, sound, safe, whole.] Pure; immaculate; morally perfect;—set apart to the service or worship of God.

Holy Ghost, (höl'e-göst) *n.* [A.-S. *halig*, holy, and *gast*, spirit.] The third person of the Trinity; the Spirit.

Homage, (hom'āj) *n.* [F. *hommage*, from L. *homo*, a man.] An acknowledgment made by a tenant to his feudal lord;—reverence;—worship;—devout affection.

Home, (höm) *n.* [A.-S. *hām*, Go. *haims*, allied to G. *kōmē*, Lith. *kaimas*, village.] The house in which one resides;—residence;—the place or country in which one dwells.

Homeopathy, (hō-mē-op'a-the) *n.* [G. *homoiopathēia*, from *homoios*, like, and *pathos*, feeling.] The theory that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of complaint under which the patient suffers.

Homicide, (hom'e-sīd) *n.* [L. *homicidium*, from *homo*, man, and *cadere*, to kill.] Manslaughter;—a man-

say the same; to approve or adopt, as the words or sentiments of another.

Honest, (on'est) *a.* [L. *honestus*, from *honor*, *honor*, honour.] Upright; just; true; sincere; free from fraud or deceit; frank.

Honey, (hun'e) *n.* [A.-S. *hunig*, Ger. *honig*, O. Sax. *honeg*.] A sweet, viscous fluid collected by bees from flowers;—that which is sweet or pleasant.

Honorary, (on'er-ar-e) *a.* [F. *honoraire*, L. *honorarius*, from *honor*.] Conferring honour, or intended merely to confer honour.

Honour, (on'er) *n.* [L. *honor*, *honor*.] Esteem due or paid to worth;—when said of the Supreme Being, reverence;—distinction;—a title of respect.

Honourable, (on'er-a-bl) *a.* [L. *honorabilis*, from *honor*.] Worthy of honour; noble; illustrious;—actuated by principles of honour.

Hood, (hōöd) *n.* [A.-S. *hōd*, hat, Dan. *hätte*, hood, cowl.] A covering for the head, or for the head and shoulders;—a monk's cowl.

Hoof, (hōóf) *n.* [A.-S. *hōf*, Icel. *hófr*, Ger. *huf*.] The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, &c.

Hook, (hōök) *n.* [A.-S. *hōc*, allied to *hūce*, hook, crook.] Some hard material bent into a curve for catching and suspending any thing.

Hoop, (hōóp) *n.* [A.-S. *hōp*.] A ring of wood or metal for holding together the staves of casks, &c.

Hoot, (hōót) *v. i.* [Prov. F. *houler*, *hulier*, *huer*, to call, W. *hwt*, off with it! away!] To cry out or shout in contempt;—to cry as an owl;—*v. t.* To utter disapprobation of, by shouting.

Hop, (hop) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hoppa*, Icel.

Horizon, (hō-rī-zun) *n.* [G. *horizōn* (sc. *kuklos*), bounding circle, from *horizein*, to bound, from *horos*, boundary, limit.] The apparent line which unites the earth and sky—called the *sensible horizon*.

Horn, (horn) *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *horn*, G. *hauru*, L. *cornu*, G. *keras*.] A hard, projecting organ growing from the heads of certain animals, &c.;—the substance of which it is composed, or any thing manufactured from it;—a drinking cup;—a trumpet.

Hornet, (horn'et) *n.* [A.-S. *hrynnet*, *hīrnet*, from *hrynne*, horn, horn, so called from its antennæ or horns.] A large, strong wasp of a dark brown and yellow colour.

Horologe, (hōr'ō-loj) *n.* [L. *horologium*, G. *hōra*, hour, and *legein*, to say, tell.] A time-piece of any kind.

Horometry, (hōr-om'et-re) *n.* [G. *hōra*, hour, and *metron*, measure.] The art or practice of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.

Horoscope, (hōr'os-kōp) *n.* [G. *hōroskopos*, from *hōra*, hour, and *skopos*, observing.] An observation of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer claimed to foretell the events of his life.

Horrible, (hor're-bl) *a.* [L. *horribilis*, from *horrere*, to tremble for fear.] Exciting or tending to excite horror.

Horrid, (hor'rid) *a.* [L. *horridus*, from *horrere*, to bristle up, shrink, shiver.] Rough; bristling;—fitted to excite horror; frightful; hideous; hence, very offensive or

Hose, (hōz) *n.* [A.-S. *hose*, from *hydan*, to cover, Ger. *hose*, Icel. *hosa*.] Close-fitting breeches;—stockings;—a flexible pipe for conveying water to any required point.

Hospitable, (hos'pit-a-bl) *a.* [O. F. *hospitable*, L. *hospitalis*, from *hospes*, guest.] Receiving and entertaining strangers without reward;—indicating kindness to guests; generous; abundant.

Hospital, (os'pit-al) *n.* [L. *hospitalis*, relating to a guest, from *hospes*, guest.] A building in which the sick or infirm are received and treated; a house for disabled seamen or soldiers.

Host, (hōst) *n.* [F. *hôte*, from L. *hospes*, a stranger treated as a guest, a host.] One from whom another receives lodging or entertainment; a landlord;—an innkeeper.

Host, (hōst) *n.* [O. F. *host*, from L. *hostis*, enemy, army.] An army;—a great number or multitude.

Host, (hōst) *n.* [L. *hostia*, sacrifice, victim.] The consecrated wafer, believed to be the body of Christ, which in mass is offered as a sacrifice in the Roman Catholic Church.

Hostage, (hōst'āj) *n.* [O. F. *hostage*, from L. *obses*, *obsidis*.] A person given as a pledge or security for the performance of conditions.

Hostile, (hos'til) *a.* [L. *hostilis*, from *hostis*, enemy.] Belonging to an enemy; showing enmity; adverse.

Hot, (hot) *a.* [A.-S. *hōt*, O. Sax. *hēt*, Ger. *heiz*, allied to G. *kaiein*, to

hunting; properly, one which hunts game by the scent.

Hour, (our) n. [L. *hora*, G. *hōra*, a season, time of day, an hour.] The twenty-fourth part of the natural day; sixty minutes;—the time of the day as indicated by a timepiece.

House, (hous) n. [A.-S. *Go. & Jeol. hūs*, Ger. *haus*, from *huten*, to cover, L. *casa*, a cottage.] A building or shelter for the habitation of man; a dwelling;—a legislative body;—a commercial establishment.

Hovel, (hav'el) n. [W. *hogyl*, *hogl*, A.-S. *hofel*, diminutive of *hōf*, house, cave, den.] An open shed for sheltering cattle;—a small, mean house.

Hover, (hav'er) v. i. [W. *hōflan*, *hōflaw*, to hang over, from *hweb*, a rising up.] To hang fluttering in the air or upon the wing;—to move to and fro in the neighbourhood of.

How, (how) adv. [A.-S. *hū, hūū*, from *wha, whāt*, who, what, pronoun interrogative.] In what manner or way; by what means.

Howl, (howl) v. i. [D. *huilen*, Ger. *heulen*, L. *ululare*, G. *hulān*.] To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a loud, protracted, and mournful sound;—to wail;—*v. t.* To utter or speak with outcry.

Huddle, (hud'l) v. t. [Ger. *huden*, to bungle, or do a thing hastily, *hudel*, *huddel*, rag, trash.] To throw together; to crowd promiscuously;—to put on hurriedly and untidily, as clothes;—*v. i.* To crowd promiscuously.

Hue, (hū) n. [A.-S. *hiv*, *hion*, Go. *hivi*, form, colour.] Colour; tint; dye.

Hue, (hū) n. [Norm. F. *hue*, cry, clamour, W. *hwa*, to shout, to cry.] A shouting or vociferation;—speci-

M. H. Ger. *holche*, a swift ship, Dan. *holk*, D. *hulk*, G. *holkas*, a ship of burden.] The body of a ship or vessel;—*pl.* Old government vessels formerly used as prisons.

Hull, (hul) n. [A.-S. *hule*, *hulu*, the hard shell, hull, or crust of a thing, from Go. *huljan*, to cover.] The outer covering of a nut or grain; the husk;—the frame or body of a vessel.

Hum, (hum) v. i. [Ger. *hummen*, D. *hommelen*, G. *bomben*, to buzz.] To make a dull, prolonged sound, like that of a bee in flight; to murmur;—*v. t.* To murmur without articulation.

Human, (hū'man) a. [L. *humans*, from *homo*, man, from *humus*, the ground, allied to the Skr. *bhu*, to be.] Belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man.

Humanity, (hū-man'a-te) n. [F. *humanité*, from L. *humanitas*, from *humanus*.] Quality of being human;—the human race;—the quality of being humane.

Humble, (hum'bl) a. [F., from L. *humilis*, on the ground, low, from *humus*, the earth.] Low;—thinking lowly of one's self; not arrogant or assuming; meek; submissive.

Humid, (hū'mid) a. [L. *humidus*, from *humere*, to be moist.] Containing sensible moisture; damp.

Humiliate, (hū-mil'e-āt) v. t. [L. *humiliare*, *humiliatum*, from *humus*, the earth, ground.] To reduce to a lower position; to abase; to mortify.

Humour, (ū'mur) n. [F. *humeur*, from L. *humere*, to be moist, allied to G. *chumos*, liquid, juice, from *chein*, to pour.] Moisture; especially the moisture or fluids of animal bodies;—

hunger, Go. *huhrus*, hunger, *hug-grjan*, to hunger.] A craving or desire for food;—any strong or eager desire.

Hunt, (hunt) *v. t.* [A.-S. *huntian*, to hunt, allied to *hentian*, to follow, pursue.] To follow after, as game or wild animals; to chase;—to search diligently after;—*v. i.* To go out in pursuit of game.

Hurdle, (hur'dl) *n.* [A.-S. *hyrdel*, *hyrdhil*, Icel. *hurde*, allied to *L. crates*.] A texture of twigs, osiers, or sticks;—a movable fence.

Hurl, (hurl) *v. t.* [Probably from *schirl*.] To send whirling through the air;—to utter with vehemence, as language.

Hurricane, (hur're-kân) *n.* [Sp. *huracan*, but originally a Carib word, signifying a high wind.] A violent storm characterized by the extreme fury of the wind and its sudden changes.

Hurry, (hur're) *v. t.* [A.-S. *herreran*, to move hastily, Icel. *hurra*, to rattle over hardened snow or frozen ground, *hurr*, noise of sledges.] To hasten; to urge onward;—*v. i.* To move or act with precipitation.

Hurt, (hurt) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hyrt*, hurt, wounded, W. *hurdd*, thrust, *hyrdian*, to push, F. *heurter*.] To wound or bruise; to pain by some bodily harm;—to wound the feelings of.

Husband, (huz'band) *n.* [A.-S. *hûs-bonda*, the master of the house or family, from *hûs*, house, and *bonda*, boor, peasant, *bûan*, to dwell.] A

held;—the platform on which candidates stand.

Hustle, (hus'tl) *v. t.* [D. *hutselen*, *hutsen*, to shake.] To shake together in confusion; to handle roughly.

Hut, (hut) *n.* [Ger. *hütte*, F. *hutte*, perhaps contracted from A.-S. *hus*, house, and *cot*.] A small house, hovel, or cabin.

Hutch, (huch) *n.* [O. Eng. *hucche*, A.-S. *hwecca*.] A chest or box; a coop for rabbits;—a box in which coal is drawn up from the mine.

Hybrid, (h'brid) *n.* [L. *hybrida*, lawless, unnatural, G. *hubris*, wantonness.] An animal or plant produced from the mixture of two species.

Hydra, (h'drâ) *n.* [L. *hydra*, G. *hudra*, *hudör*, water.] In mythology, a water-serpent having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another;—any manifold evil;—a large constellation in the southern hemisphere.

Hydraulic, (hî-draw'lik) *a.* [L. *hydraulicus*, G. *hudraulis*, a water-organ, from *hudör*, water, and *aulos*, flute, pipe.] Conveying water through pipes;—pertaining to the science of fluids in motion.

Hydrodynamics, (hî-drö-dî-nam'iks) *n. sing.* [G. *hudör*, water, and *dunamis*, power.] That branch of general mechanics which treats of the motive power of fluids.

Hydrogen, (hî-drö-jen) *n.* [G. *hudör*, water, and *genein*, to beget, so called as being considered the generator of water.] An inflammable colourless

Hydrostatics, (hī-drō-stat'iks) *n. sing.*

[*G. hudōr*, water, *statikos*, from *histanai*, to cause to stand.] That branch of science which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, as water, mercury, &c.

Hyena, (hī-ē'na) *n.* [*L. hyæna*, *G. huaina*, from *hus*, hog.] A carnivorous mammal of Asia and Africa, allied to the dog.

Hygeian, (hī-jē'an) *a.* [*G. hugieinos*, *hugiēs*, sound, healthy, *L. Hygeia*.] Relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health;—pertaining to health or its preservation.

Hymen, (hī'men) *n.* [*L. G. Hymen*.] The god of marriage and nuptial solemnities;—marriage.

Hymn, (him) *n.* [*L. hymnus*, *G. humnos*.] An ode or song of praise; especially, a religious ode.

Hymnology, (him-nol'ō-je) *n.* [*G. humnos*, hymn, and *logos*, discourse.] A collection of hymns;—a treatise on hymns.

Hyper, (hī'per). [*G. hyper*.] A prefix used in composition to denote excess or something over or beyond.

Hyperbola, (hī-per'bō-la) *n.* [*G. hyper* and *ballain*, to throw.] A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting-plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

Hyperbole, (hī-per'bō-le) *n.* [*G. hyperbolē*.] A figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth; exaggeration.

Hyperborean, (hī-per-bō'rē-an) *a.* [*L. hyperboreus*, *G. hyperboreos*, beyond

Boreas, i. e., in the extreme north.] Northern; hence, very cold; frigid.

Hypercritic, (hī-per-krit'ik) *n.* [*G. hyper* and *kritikos*, from *krinein*, to judge.] One who is critical beyond measure or reason.

Hyphen, (hī'fen) *n.* [*G. huphen*, from *hupo*, under, *hen*, one.] A mark thus [-], used to connect syllables or compound words.

Hypo, (hip'ō). [*G. hupo*.] A Greek preposition used in composition with the sense of under, beneath.

Hypochondria, (hip-ō-kon'dre-a) *n.* [*G. hupo* and *chondros*, a cartilage.] A mental disorder in which one is tormented by gloomy views about his health.

Hypocrisy, (he-pok're-se) *n.* [*F. hypocrisie*, *G. hypokrisis*, from *hupokrinomai*, to play on the stage.] Acting a part; false pretence; feigning to be what one is not;—especially, the assuming of a false appearance of religion.

Hypotenuse, (hī-pot'ē-nūs) *n.* [*G. hupoteinein*, to subtend, from *hupo* and *teinein*, to stretch.] The longest side of a right-angled triangle.

Hypothec, (hī-poth'ik) *n.* [*L. hypotheca*, *G. hupotithenai*, to put under.] A legal security over the effects of a debtor granted to his creditors.

Hypothesis, (hī-poth'ē-sis) *n.* [*G. hupothesis*, from *hupotithenai*, to place under, suppose.] A supposition;—a theory assumed to account for known facts or phenomena.

Hysteria, (his-tē're-a) *n.* [*L.*, from *G. ta husterika* (sc. *pathē*), from *hustera*, womb.] A species of nervous affection;—hysterics.

[G. *ichthus*, fish, and *phagein*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish.

Iceicle, (is'e-kl) *n.* [A.-S. *isgicel*, from *is*, ice, and *gicel*, D. *kegel*, a cone.] A pendent conical mass of ice.

Iconoclast, (i-kon'ō-klast) *n.* [G. *eikōn*, image, and *klatēs*, a breaker, from *klāein*, to break.] A breaker or destroyer of images or idols.

Idea, (i-dē'a) *n.* [G. *idea*, from *idein*, to see.] The image or picture of a visible object formed by the mind;—any object apprehended, conceived, or thought of; a conception or thought;—a belief or opinion.

Identical, (i-den'tik-al) *a.* [F. *identique*, from L. *idem*, the same.] The same; not different.

Identify, (i-den'te-fi) *v. t.* [L. *idem*, the same, and *facere*, to make.] To make the same;—to ascertain or prove to be the same; to recognize;—*v. i.* To coalesce in interest, purpose, use, &c.

Ideology, (i-dē-ol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *idea*, idea, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of ideas; mental philosophy.

Ides, (idz) *n. pl.* [L. *idus*.] The fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth day of the other months in the Roman calendar.

Idiom, (id'e-um) *n.* [G. *idiōma*, from *idioun*, to make one's own, from *idios*, proper to one, peculiar.] A peculiar mode of expression;—the genius or peculiar cast of a language.

Idiosyncrasy, (id-e-ō-sin'kra-se) *n.* [G. *idios*, proper, peculiar, and *synkrisis*,

Idyl, (i'dil) *n.* [L. *idyllium*, G. *eidulion*, diminutive of *eidos*, form.] A short pastoral poem; also a narrative poem written in a highly finished style.

Igneous, (ig'nō-us) *a.* [L. *igneus*, from *ignis*, fire, Skr. *agni*, from the root *anj*, to shine.] Pertaining to or consisting of fire; containing fire;—resulting from the action of fire.

Ignis-fatuus, (ig'nis-fat'ū-us) *n.* [L. *ignis*, fire, and *fatuus*, foolish—in allusion to its tendency to mislead travellers.] A light that appears in the night over marshy grounds.

Ignite, (ig'nit) *v. t.* [L. *ignire*, from *ignis*, fire.] To kindle or set on fire;—*v. i.* To begin to burn.

Ignoble, (ig-nō'bl) *a.* [F., from L. *ignobilis*, from *in*, not, and *nobilis*, noble.] Of low birth or family; mean; worthless;—not honourable; base.

Ignominy, (ig'nō-min-e) *n.* [L. *ignominia*, from *in*, against, and *nomen*, name.] Public disgrace or dishonour.

Ignorance, (ig'nō-rans) *n.* [F., from L. *ignorantia*.] The condition of being ignorant; want of knowledge.

Ignore, (ig-nōr') *v. t.* [L. *ignorare*, from *ignarus*, ignorant, from *in* and *gnarus*, knowing.] To be ignorant of;—to throw out as false or ungrounded; to disregard of set purpose.

Ill, (il) *a.* [Usually said to be contracted from *evil*, A.-S. *æfel*, L. *vilis*, but perhaps from Sw. *illa*, Dan. *ilde*.] Bad or evil in any respect; contrary

Illimitable, (il-lim'it-a-bl) *a.* [Prefix *in* and *limites*, *limitis*, a bound or limit.] Incapable of being limited or bounded.

Illiterate, (il-lit'er-ät) *a.* [L. *illiteratus*, *in* and *litteratus*, learned.] Ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned;—uninstructed.

Illogical, (il-loj'ik-al) *a.* [Prefix *in* and *logical*.] Ignorant of the rules of logic;—contrary to the rules of logic.

Illuminate, (il-lüm'in-ät) *v. t.* [L. *illuminare*, from *in* and *lumen*, light.] To enlighten, literally and figuratively;—to adorn, as a book with coloured illustrations.

Illusion, (il-lä'zhun) *n.* [L. *illusio*, from *illudere*, *illusum*, from *in* and *ludere*, to play.] An unreal image presented to the bodily or mental vision; deceptive appearance.

Illustrate, (il-lus'trát) *v. t.* [L. *illustrare*, from *illustris*, bright.] To make clear or bright;—to set in a clear light; to exhibit distinctly;—to explain;—to ornament with pictures or figures.

Illustrious, (il-lus'tre-us) *a.* [L. *illustris*, from prefix *in* and *lustrare*, to brighten, from *lucere*, to shine.] Bright; shining; brilliant; renowned;—possessing honour, rank, or dignity.

Image, (im'äj) *n.* [L. *imago*, from *imitago*, from *imitari*, to make like, imitate, G. *homo*, like, Skr. *sama*.] A representation or similitude of a person or object;—a statue;—a likeness painted on canvas;—an object set up for worship.

Imagination, (im-aj-in-ä'shun) *n.* [L. *imaginatio*, from *imaginari*, to fancy.] The mental faculty which apprehends and forms ideas of things

imber, a shower.] Bent and hollowed like a gutter-tile;—lying over each other in regular order.

Imbrue, (im-bröo') *v. t.* [Prefix *in* and O. Eng. *bruc*, allied to *brev*.] To soak; to drench in a fluid, as in blood.

Imbue, (im-bü) *v. t.* [L. *imbueré*, prefix *in* and the root *bi*, of *bibere*, to drink, G. *pinkein*, Skr. *pa*.] To tinge deeply; to dye;—to instil; to instruct with.

Imitate, (im'e-tät) *v. t.* [L. *imitari*, *imitatus*, akin to G. *homo*, Skr. *sama*, the same.] To follow, as a pattern, model, or example;—to produce a likeness of; to counterfeit.

Immaculate, (im-mak'ü-lät) *a.* [L. *immaculatus*, prefix *in* and *maculare*, to stain, *macula*, spot.] Spotless; without blemish; pure.

Immanuel, (im-man'ü-el) *n.* [H., from *im*, with, *anu*, us, and *el*, God.] God with us—an appellation of the Saviour.

Immaterial, (im-ma-tě're-al) *a.* [*In* and *material*, from L. *materia*, matter.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual;—of no essential consequence; unimportant.

Immature, (im-ma-tür') *a.* [L. *immaturus*, from *in* and *maturus*, ripe.] Not mature or ripe; not arrived at perfection; premature.

Immeasurable, (im-mezh'ür-a-bl) *a.* [*In* and *measurable*.] Incapable of being measured.

Immediate, (im-mě'de-ät) *a.* [L. *immediatus*, prefix *in* and *medius*, middle, midst.] Not separated in respect to place;—not deferred by an interval of time.

Immemorial, (im-mě-mö're-al) *a.* [*In* and *memorial*.] Beyond memory; out of mind.

from *in* and *mittere*, to send.] To send in; to inject; to infuse.

Immobility, (im-mō-bil'e-te) *n.* [F. *immobilité*, from L. *in* and *mobilis*, movable, from *movere*, to move.] Incapability of being moved; resistance to motion.

Immoderate, (im-mod'gr-āt) *a.* [L. *immoderatus*, from *in* and *moderatus*, moderate, from *modus*, measure.] Exceeding just bounds or the proper mean.

Immodest, (im-mod'est) *a.* [L. *immodestus*, from *in* and *modestus*, modest, from *modus*, measure.] Not limited to due bounds;—wanting in delicacy or chastity.

Immolate, (im'ō-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *immolare*, *immolatum*, to sacrifice, to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal, from *in* and *mola*, grits mixed with salt.] To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim;—to offer in sacrifice.

Immoral, (im-mor'al) *a.* [L. *in* and *moralis*, moral, from *mos*, *moris*, manner, custom.] Uninfluenced by moral principle; contrary to the divine law; regardless of social rights and obligations.

Immortal, (im-mor'tal) *a.* [L. *immortalis*, from *in* and *mortalis*, mortal, from *mors*, *mortis*, death.] Not mortal;—eternal;—imperishable.

Immunity, (im-mū'ne-te) *n.* [L. *immunitas*, from *immunis*, free from a public service, prefix *in* and *munus*, service, duty.] Exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition.

Impart, (im-pārt') *v. t.* [L. *impartire*, prefix *in* and *partiri*, to divide, from *pars*, part.] To bestow a share or portion of; to communicate;—to show by words or tokens;—*v. i.* To give a part or share.

Impartial, (im-pār'she-al) *a.* [L. *in* and Low L. *partialis*, from *pars*, *partis*, a part.] Not partial; unprejudiced; just; unbiased.

Impassible, (im-pas'e-bl) *a.* [F., from L. *in* and *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.] Incapable of suffering; without sensation.

Impassive, (im-pas'iv) *a.* [L. *in* and *passus*, *pp.* of *pati*, to suffer.] Not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible.

Impatient, (im-pā'she-ent) *a.* [L. *in* and *patiens*, *pp.* of *pati*, to suffer.] Uneasy or fretful under trial or suffering; hasty; not enduring delay.

Impeach, (im-pēch') *v. t.* [F. *empêcher*, It. *impacciare*, L. *impedire*, to hinder.] To stop or bar;—to challenge; to charge with a crime or misdemeanour.

Impede, (im-pēd') *v. t.* [L. *impedire*, lit. to entangle the feet, from *in* and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] To hinder; to obstruct; to stop the progress of.

Impel, (im-pel') *v. t.* [L. *impellere*, prefix *in* and *pellere*, to drive.] To drive or urge forward; to incite to action in any way.

Impend, (im-pend') *v. i.* [L. *impendēre*, prefix *in* and *pendēre*, to hang.] To hang over; to be imminent.

Impenitent, (im-pen'e-tent) *a.* [L. *impenitens*, prefix *in* and *penitens*,

emperor; — belonging to supreme authority.

Imperishable, (im-per'ish-a-bl) *a.* [F. *imperissable*, Eng. *in* and *perishable*.] Not liable to decay or ruin; indestructible; undying.

Impersonal, (im-per'sun-al) *a.* [F. *impersonnel*, from *in* and *persona*, person.] Wanting personality; — in grammar, noting a verb without a personal subject for its nominative.

Impertinent, (im-per'te-nent) *a.* [L. *impertinens*, from *in* and *pertinens*, *ppr.* of *pertinere*, to pertain to.] Not pertinent; having no bearing on the subject; — contrary to propriety or good-breeding.

Imperturbable, (im-per-turb'a-bl) *a.* [Low L. *imperturbabilis*, from *in* and *perturbare*, from *per* and *turbare*, to throw into confusion, from *turba*, a crowd.] Incapable of being disturbed or agitated.

Impetuous, (im-pet'ū-us) *a.* [L. *impetuosus*, from *in* and *petere*, to fall upon.] Rushing with force and violence; — vehement of mind or passion; hasty.

Impetus, (im'pē-tus) *n.* [L., from *in* and *petere*, to fall upon.] The force with which any body is driven or impelled; momentum; — strong tendency to.

Impiety, (im-pī'e-te) *n.* [L. *impietas*, from *impius*, impious.] Quality of being impious; irreverence toward the Supreme Being; — any act of wickedness or profanity.

Impinge, (im-pin'j) *v. i.* [L. *impingere*, from *in* and *pangere*, to fix, strike.] To fall or dash against; to touch on; to infringe.

Impious, (im'pē-us) *a.* [L. *impius*, from *in* and *pius*, pious.] Not pious; irreligious; — manifesting a

Implicate, (im'ple-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *implicare*, prefix *in* and *plicare*, to fold.] To infold; to connect in many relations; to bring into connection with.

Implicit, (im-plis'it) *a.* [L. *implicitus*, from *implicare*, to wrap or fold in.] Fairly to be understood; — trusting to the word or authority of another without doubting.

Implore, (im-plōr') *v. t.* [L. *implorare*, from *in* and *plorare*, to cry aloud.] To call upon or for in supplication; to pray earnestly.

Imply, (im-pli') *v. t.* [L. *implicare*, to wrap or fold in.] To contain in substance; to include virtually; — to signify; to mean.

Import, (im-pōrt') *v. t.* [L. *importare*, prefix *in* and *portare*, to bear.] To bring in; especially, to bring merchandise from another country; — to signify; to imply.

Importune, (im-por-tūn') *v. t.* [F. *importuner*, from L. *importunus*, without a harbour, inconvenient, from *in* and *portus*, harbour.] To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to dun.

Impose, (im-pōz') *v. t.* [F. *imposer*, from L. *in* and *ponere*, to place.] To lay on; — to lay as a charge, burden, tax; — to enjoin, as a duty; — to palm upon; — to deceive.

Impossible, (im-pos'e-bl) *a.* [L. *impossibilis*, prefix *in* and *possibilis*, possible.] Not possible; — incapable of being or existing in conception or in fact; — incapable of being made or done.

Impost, (im'pōst) *n.* [F. *impot*, L. *impositum*, laid on, from *in* and *ponere*, to place, set.] A tax; often a duty laid by government on goods

cable; incapable of being accomplished by the means employed;—incapable of being travelled.

Imprecate, (im'prē-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. imprecari, imprecatum*, from *in* and *precari*, to pray, *precis*, prayer.] To call down by prayer, as something hurtful or calamitous.

Impregnable, (im-preg'na-bl) *a.* [*F. imprenable*, from *L. in* and *prehendere*, to take.] Not to be taken by assault;—not to be impressed or shaken; invincible.

Impregnate, (im-preg'nāt) *v. t.* [*Low L. impregnare, impregnatum*, from *in* and *pregnans*, pregnant.] To make pregnant;—to render fruitful;—to infuse particles of another substance into.

Impress, (im-pres') *v. t.* [*L. imprimere, impressum*, from *in* and *primere*, to press.] To press or stamp in or upon; to print;—to fix in the mind;—to take by force for public service.

Imprint, (im-print') *v. t.* [*In* and *print*.] To stamp, as a character or device, in wax, cloth, paper, &c.;—to print.

Imprison, (im-priz'n) *v. t.* [*F. emprisonner*, Eng. *in* and *prison*.] To confine in a prison or jail;—to hinder or restrain in any way.

Impromptu, (im-promp'tū) *adv.* or *a.* [*L. in promptu*, in readiness, from *promptus*, ready.] Off-hand; without previous study.

Improprie, (im-prō'pre-āt) *v. t.* [*L. in* and *propriare, propriatum*, to appropriate, from *proprius*, one's

dens, from prefix *in* and *pudens*, modest, *ppr.* of *pudere*, to be ashamed.] Shameless; wanting modesty; unblushing;—forward; impertinent.

Impugn, (im-pūn') *v. t.* [*L. impugnare*, from prefix *in* and *pugnare*, to fight.] To attack by words or arguments; to call in question.

Impulse, (im'puls) *n.* [*L. impulsus*, *pp.* of *impellere*, from *in* and *pellere*, to drive.] A sudden force communicated by a body in motion to a body at rest;—influence on the mind; motive.

Impunity, (im-pū'ne-te) *n.* [*L. impunitas*, from *impunis*, without punishment, from *in* and *pœna*, punishment.] Exemption from punishment or penalty;—exemption from injury or loss.

Impure, (im-pūr') *a.* [*L. impurus*, from *in*, not, and *purus*, pure, clean, G. *pur*, fire, Skr. *pu*, to cleanse.] Not pure;—unclean;—adulterated;—defiled by sin; unchaste.

Impute, (im-pūt') *v. t.* [*F. imputer*, from *L. imputare*, from *in* and *putare*, to reckon, think.] To charge to one as the author or occasion of;—to reckon to one what is not properly his.

In, (in). [*L. in*.] A frequent prefix, with the sense of negation or privation, and also of intensity or addition.

Inability, (in-a-bil'e-te) *n.* [*Prefix in* and *ability*.] Quality of being unable;—want of physical strength;

tion of syllables ;—not jointed or articulated.

Inaugurate, (in-aw'gū-rāt) *v. t.* [L. *inaugurare*, from prefix *in* and *augur*.] To induct into an office in a formal manner ;—to make a public exhibition of for the first time.

Incandescent, (in-kan-des'ent) *a.* [L. *incandescens*, *ppr.* of *incandescere*, to become warm or hot, inceptive of *candere*, to glow.] White or glowing with heat.

Incantation, (in-kan-tā'shun) *n.* [L. *incantatio*, from *incantare*, to chant a magic formula over one.] Act of enchanting ; enchantment ;—a charm for raising spirits, &c.

Incapable, (in-kā'pa-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *capabilis*, from *capere*, to take.] Wanting space to contain ;—wanting physical strength ;—wanting mental power ; unable to learn or understand.

Incapacity, (in-ka-pas'e-te) *n.* [F. *incapacité*, L. *in* and *capax*, that can contain, capable.] Want of capacity ; defect of intellectual power ;—want of legal ability or competency.

Incarcerate, (in-kār'ser-āt) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *carcerare*, *carceratum*, to imprison, from *carcer*, a prison.] To imprison ;—to shut up or inclose.

Incaruate, (in-kār'nāt) *v. t.* [L. *incarnare*, from *in* and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] To clothe with flesh ; to embody in flesh.

Incendiary, (in-sen'de-ar-e) *a.* [L. *incendiarius*, from *incendere*, to kindle, from *in* and *candere*, to glow.] Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling, &c. ;—inflammatory.

Incense, (in-sens') *v. t.* [Low L. *incensare*.] To perfume with incense. [L. *incendere*, *incensum*, from *in* and

from *in* and *candere*, to fall.] Falling upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface ;—coming or happening accidentally.

Incise, (in-siz') *v. t.* [L. *incidere*, *incisum*, from *in* and *candere*, to cut.] To cut into ; to carve ; to engrave.

Incite, (in-sit') *v. t.* [L. *incitare*, from *in* and *citare*, to rouse, stir up, intensive form of *ciere*, to put into motion.] To move to action ; to stimulate ;—to encourage.

Incivility, (in-se-vil'e-te) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *civility*.] Want of courtesy ; any act of ill-breeding.

Inclemency, (in-klem'en-se) *n.* [It. and *clemency*.] Want of clemency ; harshness ; severity.

Incline, (in-klīn') *v. i.* [L. *inclinare*, from *in* and *clinare*, G. *klinen*, to bend, allied to Eng. *lean*.] To deviate from a line or course ;—to bend ; to lean ;—to favour an opinion or a person ;—*v. i.* To cause to deviate from a line.

Inclose, (in-klōz') *v. t.* [F. *enclos*, L. *includere*, *inclusum*, from *in* and *claudere*, to shut.] To shut in ; to confine on all sides ;—to put within a case.

Include, (in-klūd') *v. t.* [L. *includere*, from *in* and *claudere*, to shut.] To confine within ; to contain ;—to embrace.

Incognito, (in-kog'ne-tō) *a.* or *adv.* [It, Sp., & F. *incognito*, from L. *incognitus*, unknown, from *in* and *cognoscere*, to know.] Unknown ; in a disguise ; in an assumed character and under an assumed title.

Incoherent, (in-kō-hēr'ent) *a.* [L. *in*, con, and *hærens*, *ppr.* of *hærere*, to stick, to adhere.] Not coherent ; incongruous ; inconsistent.

function.] Not disposed to hold conversation or intercourse with; unsocial.

Incomparable, (in-kom'par-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *comparabilis*, from *con*, with, *parare*, to set.] Not admitting of comparison; peerless.

Incompatible, (in-kom-pat'e-bl) *a.* [In and *compatible*.] That cannot subsist with something else; irreconcilably opposed; inconsistent.

Incompetent, (in-kom'pē-tent) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *competent*.] Not competent; wanting in adequate strength, capacity, &c.

Incomplete, (in-kom-plēt') *a.* [F. *in-complet*, from L. *in* and *complere*, to fill up.] Not complete; unfinished; imperfect.

Incomprehensible, (in-kom-prē-hens'e-bl) *a.* [F., from L. *in*, *con*, and *prehendere*, to take.] Incapable of being comprehended or understood; unintelligible.

Inconceivable, (in-kon-sēv'a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *conceivable*.] Not capable of being conceived by the mind.

Inconclusive, (in-kon-klū'siv) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *concludere*, *conclusum*, from *con* and *claudere*, to shut.] Not conclusive; not settling a point in debate or a doubtful question.

Incongruous, (in-kong'grōo-us) *a.* [L. *in*, *congruus*, from *in* and *congruere*, to agree.] Not reciprocally agreeing.

Inconsistent, (in-kon-sist'ent) *a.* [L. *in* and *consistens*, *ppr.* of *consistere*, to stand together.] Incompatible;—

into one body or mass;—to give a material form to;—to constitute into a corporation;—*v. i.* To be joined to or blended with another substance, form, system, &c.; to coalesce.

Incorrect, (in-kor-rekt') *a.* [L. *in* and *correctus*, *pp.* of *corrigerere*, to put right or straight.] Not correct; not according to a model or established rules;—not in accordance with the truth.

Incrrupt, (in-kor-rup't) *a.* [L. *in* and *corruptus*, *pp.* of *corrumpere*, to destroy.] Unbroken; unimpaired;—untainted; undefiled.

Increase, (in-krēs') *v. i.* [L. *increcere*, from *in* and *crecere*, to grow.] To become greater in bulk, quantity, degree, value, authority, reputation, &c.;—*v. t.* To make greater; to add to; to advance; to extend.

Incredible, (in-kred'e-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *credibilis*, from *credere*, to believe.] Not credible; impossible to be believed.

Increment, (in'krē-ment) *n.* [L. *incrementum*, from *in* and *crecere*, to increase.] Increase; augmentation, —matter added.

Incubate, (in'kū-bāt) *v. i.* [L. *incubare*, from *in* and *cubare*, to lie down.] To sit, as on eggs for hatching; to brood.

Incubus, (in'kū-bus) *n.* [L. from *incubare*, to lie or sit upon.] The nightmare;—any burdensome or depressing influence.

Inculcate, (in-kul'kāt) *v. t.* [L. *inculcare*, from *in* and *calcare*, to tread,

bend.] The act of bending or of being curved;—the state of being bent; curvature;—the act of bowing.

Indebted, (in-det'ed) *a.* [L. *in* and *debitus*, due, *debere*, to owe.] Placed in debt; being under obligation.

Indecent, (in-dē'sent) *a.* [L. *indeceus*, from *in* and *decere*, to become.] Unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard.

Indecorous, (in-dē-kō'rus) *a.* [L. *indecorus*, from *in* and *decus*, *decorie*, honour.] Unbecoming; contrary to good breeding; violating good manners.

Indefatigable, (in-dē-fat'ē-ga-bl) *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis*, from *in*, *de*, and *futigare*, to tire.] Incapable of being fatigued.

Indefeasible, (in-dē-fēz'a-bl) *a.* [F. from *in* and *defaire*, to undo, from *de* and *faire*, L. *facere*, to make.] Not to be defeated; incapable of being made void.

Indefinite, (in-def'in-it) *a.* [L. *indefinitus*, from *de* and *finire*, *finitus*, to end.] Unlimited; undefined; infinite;—vague; uncertain.

Indelible, (in-del'e-bl) *a.* [L. *indelebilis*, prefix *in* and *delebilis*, capable of being destroyed, from *delere*, to blot out.] Not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced, lost, or forgotten.

Indelicate, (in-del'e-kāt) *a.* [L. *in* and *delicatus*, from *delicia*, delight.] Not delicate; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind.

Indemnify, (in-dem'ne-fi) *v. t.* [L. *in*, not, and *damnificare*, from *damnum*, damage, loss, and *facere*, to make.] To save harmless; to secure against future loss or damage;—to reimburse.

Indian, (in'de-an) *a.* [From *India*, and this from *Indus*, the name of a river in Asia, Skr. *sindhu*, river.] Of or pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West.

Indicate, (in'de-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *indicare*, *indicatum*, from *in* and *dicare*, to proclaim.] To point out; to show;—to manifest by symptoms.

Indict, (in-dit') *v. t.* [L. *indicare*, *indictum*, to proclaim, from *in* and *dicere*, to say, speak.] To charge with a crime in due form of law;—to accuse; to summon for trial.

Indifferent, (in-dif'er-ent) *a.* [L. *in* and *differens*, *ppr.* of *differre*, to put off, to separate, be unlike.] Not making a difference;—neutral; unbiased;—feeling no interest or care respecting any thing; middling; passable.

Indigenous, (in-dij'en-us) *a.* [L. *indigenus*, from *in* and *gignere*, to beget.] Native; born or originating in a place or country;—not exotic.

Indigent, (in'de-jent) *a.* [L. *indigens*, *ppr.* of *indigere*, to stand in need of, *egere*, to be needy.] Destitute of property or means of subsistence; needy; poor.

Indignant, (in-dig'nant) *a.* [L. *indignans*, *ppr.* of *indignari*, to disdain, *in*, not, and *dignari*, to deem worthy, *dignus*, worthy.] Affected with a feeling of wrath and scorn or contempt.

Indiscreet, (in-dis-krēt') *a.* [L. *in* and *discretus*, *pp.* of *discernere*, to separate, judge.] Not discreet.

Indiscriminate, (in-dis-krim'in-āt) *a.* [L. *indiscriminatus*.] Not making any distinction;—confused; promiscuous.

Indispensable, (in-dis-pens'a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, *dis*, apart, and *pensare*,

separate.] Not distinct or distinguishable ;—obscure ; confused.

Indite, (in-dit') *v. t.* [L. *indicare*, *indictum*.] To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written ;—to compose ; to write.

Individual, (in-de-vid'ü-al) *a.* [L. *individuus*, from *in*, not, and *dividere*, to divide.] Not divided, or not to be divided ; single ; one ;—distinctive ; personal.

Indocile, (in-dos'il) *a.* [F., from L. *in* and *docere*, to teach.] Not teachable ; not easily instructed ; dull.

Indoctrinate, (in-dok'trin-ät) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *doctrina*, learning, thing taught, from *docere*, to teach, Skr. *dik*, to point to.] To instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning ; to instil into.

Indolence, (in-dö-lens) *n.* [L. *indolentia*, from *in* and *dolere*, to feel pain.] Habitual idleness ; indisposition to labour ; laziness.

Indomitable, (in-dom'it-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *domitare*, intensive form of *domare*, to tame.] Not to be subdued ; untamable ; invincible.

Indorse, (in-dors') *v. t.* [Low L. *indorsare*, from *in* and *dorsum*, the back.] To write upon the back or outside of, as a paper, for the purpose of transferring it, or to secure the payment of, as a note, draft, &c.

Indubitable, (in-düb'it-a-bl) *a.* [F., from L. *in* and *dubitabilis*, from *dubius*, doubtful.] Undoubted ; plain.

Induce, (in-düs') *v. t.* [L. *inducere*,

harden, from *durus*, hard, harden or become hard.

Industry, (in'dus-tre) *n.* [L. *trita*, from *indus*, old form of *endo*, and *struere*, to join to construct.] Habitual diligence employment, either bodily or n steady attention.

Inebriate, (in-ë'b're-ät) *v. t.* [*ebriare*, from *in* and *ebrius*, d To make drunk ; to intoxicate stupefy, or to make furious or f

Ineffable, (in-ëfa-bl) *a.* [F., fr *in* and *effabilis*, from *effari*, to s Incapable of being express words ; unspeakable.

Ineffective, (in-ëf-fekt'iv) *a.* [*effective*.] Incapable of prod any effect or the effect intende

Ineffectual, (in-ëf-fekt'ü-al) *a.* and *effectual*.] Not producin proper effect ; inefficient ; wea

Inefficacious, (in-ëf-fë-kä'she-u [L. *inefficax*, from *in* and *efficac* accomplish.] Not efficacious having power to produce the desired.

Inefficient, (in-ëf-fish'e-ent) *a.* *in* and *efficiens*, *ppr.* of *effice* perform, from *e*, *ex*, and *fue* make.] Not efficient ; not prod the effect ; inefficacious ;—inc tent.

Inelegant, (in-ël-ë-gant) *a.* [and *elegans*, from *eligere*, to ch Not elegant ;—wanting for beauty ;—wanting grace or orna

Inept, (in-ëpt) *a.* [L. *ineptus*, *in* and *aptus*, fit.] Not apt

Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unrelenting.

Inexpedient, (in-eks-pē-de-ent) *a.* [L. *in* and *expediens*, *ppr.* of *expedire*, to free, from *ex*, out, and *pes, pedis*, the foot.] Not expedient; not tending to a good end; unsuitable; improper.

Inextinguishable, (in-eks-ting'wish-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *extinguere*, to put out, quench.] Not capable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

Inextricable, (in-eks-tre-ka-bl) *a.* [F., from L. *extricare*, from *ex*, out of, and *trica*, trifles, hinderances.] Not to be disentangled;—incapable of being cleared up or explained.

Infallible, (in-fal'e-bl) *a.* [F. *infaillible*, from *in* and *faillir*, L. *fallere*, to deceive.] Incapable of error; exempt from liability to mistake.

Infamous, (in-fa-mus) *a.* [F. *infame*, from L. *in* and *fama*, report.] Of ill report;—notoriously vile;—held in abhorrence; detestable.

Infant, (in-fant) *n.* [L. *infans*, from *in*, not, and *fari*, to speak.] A young babe; sometimes a child several years of age; a minor.

Infanticide, (in-fant'e-sid) *n.* [L. *infans*, child, and *cædere*, to kill, murder.] The murder of a child—specifically, of a newly born child.

Infantry, (in-fant-re) *n.* [Sp. & It. *infanteria*, F. *infanterie*, from *infante*, infant, child, young man.] A body of young men who served as foot soldiers;—foot soldiers in dis-

infra, beneath.] Lower in place, social rank, or excellence; subordinate.

Infernal, (in-fer'nal) *a.* [F., from L. *infernus*, *inferus*, that which lies beneath, from *infra*, beneath.] Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead;—pertaining to hell; diabolical.

Infertile, (in-fer'til) *a.* [F., from L. *in* and *fertilis*, from *ferre*, to bear.] Not fertile or productive; barren.

Infest, (in-fest') *v. t.* [L. *infestare*, from *infestus*, disturbed, hostile, from *in*, not, and *festus*, joyful.] To trouble greatly; to annoy; to harass; to plague.

Infidel, (in-fe-del) *a.* [L. *infidelis*, from *in* and *fidelis*, faithful, from *fidēs*, faith.] Faithless; disbelieving the Scriptures or Christianity.

Infinite, (in-fin-it) *a.* [L. *in* and *fnitus*, *pp.* of *finire*, to bound, *fnis*, limit, end.] Unlimited or boundless in time or space;—without limit in power, capacity, or moral excellence.

Infinity, (in-fin'e-te) *n.* [L. *infinitus*, from *in*, not, and *fnis*, boundary, limit, end.] Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; boundlessness; immensity.

Infirm, (in-ferm') *a.* [L. *infirmus*, from *in* and *firmus*, stable.] Not firm or sound; feeble;—weak of mind;—not solid or stable.

Infix, (in-fiks') *v. t.* [L. *infigere*, *infixum*, from *in* and *figere*, to thrust,

unyielding to influence or entreaty.

Inflict, (in-flikt') *v. t.* [*L. infligere, inflictum*, from *in* and *figere*, to strike, allied to *Eng. flog.*] To lay or throw; to impose, as a punishment, &c.

Inflorescence, (in-flôr-es'ens) *n.* [*L. inflorescens*, from *in* and *florescere*, to begin to blossom, from *flor*, *floris*, a flower.] A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms.

Influence, (in-flû-ens) *n.* [*Low L. influentia*, from *influer*, to flow in, from *in* and *fluere*, to flow.] A flowing in or upon;—the visible operation of an invisible power.

Influx, (in-fluks) *n.* [*L. influxus*, from *influer*, *influxum*, to flow in.] Act of flowing in;—infusion;—importation in abundance.

Inform, (in-form') *v. t.* [*F. informer*, from *L. in* and *forma*, form, shape.] To form; to fashion;—to make known to;—to communicate;—*v. i.* To give intelligence; to report.

Infraction, (in-frak'shun) *n.* [*L. infractio*, from *in* and *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] Breach; violation; infringement.

Infrequent, (in-frê'kwent) *a.* [*L. infrequens*.] Seldom happening or occurring to notice; rare; uncommon.

Infringe, (in-frinj') *v. t.* [*L. infringere*, from *in* and *frangere*, to break.] To break, as contracts;—to violate; to neglect to fulfil or obey;—*v. i.* To encroach.

Ingenuous, (in-jen'û-us) *a.* [*L. ingenuus*, inborn, free born, from *in* and *gignere*.] Of honourable extraction—noble; generous;—free from reserve or dissimulation.

Ingle, (ing'gl) *n.* [*L. igniculus*, diminutive of *ignis*, fire, Gael. & *Ir. aingeal*, *eingal*.] A fire or fire place.

Inglorious, (in-glô're-us) *a.* [*L. ingloriosus*, from *in* and *gloria*, glory. Not bringing honour or glory;—disgraceful.

Ingraft, (in-graft') *v. t.* [*L. in* and *A.-S. graffan*, to cut, dig.] To insert, as a scion of one tree into another for propagation.

Ingrate, (in'grät) *a.* [*L. ingratus* from *in* and *gratus*, pleasant.] Ungrateful; unthankful.

Ingratiate, (in-grä'she-üt) *v. t.* [*L. in* and *gratia*, favour.] To introduce or commend to the favour of another.

Ingratitude, (in-grat'e-tüd) *n.* [*L. in* and *gratitudo*, from *gratus*, agreeable.] Want of gratitude; insensibility to favours; unthankfulness;—return of evil for good.

Ingredient, (in-grê-de-ent) *n.* [*L. ingrediens*, *ppr.* of *ingredi*, to enter from *in* and *gradi*, to walk, go. That which is a component part of any compound or mixture; an element.

Inhabit, (in-hab'it) *v. t.* [*L. inhabitare*, from *in* and *habitare*, to dwell, from *habere*, to have.] To live or dwell in; to occupy, as a place.

guest.] Not disposed to entertain strangers; unfriendly; discourteous.

Inhuman, (in-hū'man) *a.* [F. *inhumain*, L. *in* and *humanus*.] Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being;—unfeeling; pitiless.

Inhume, (in-hūm') *v. t.* [L. *inhumare*, from *in* and *humare*, to cover with earth.] To bury;—to digest a chemical substance in a vessel covered with warm earth.

Inimical, (in-im'ik-al) *a.* [L. *inimicus*, from *in* and *amicus*, friend.] Having the disposition or temper of an enemy.

Inimitable, (in-im'it-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *imitabilis*, from *imitari*, to imitate.] Not capable of being imitated or copied.

Iniquity, (in-ik'we-te) *n.* [L. *iniquitas*, from *iniquus*, unjust, from *in* and *equus*, even, equal.] Injustice; want of rectitude or moral principle;—act of injustice; crime; sin.

Initial, (in-ish'e-al) *a.* [L. *initialis*, from *initium*, entrance, beginning, from *inire*, to go into.] Commencing; placed at the beginning.

Initiate, (in-ish'e-āt) *v. t.* [L. *initiare*, *initiatum*, from *in* and *ire*, *itum*, to go.] To begin;—to instruct in the rudiments or principles;—to introduce into a society or sect by acquaintance with its rules and ceremonies;—*v. i.* To perform the first act or rite.

Inject, (in-jekt') *v. t.* [L. *injicere*, in-

ful; hurtful or prejudicial to the rights of another.

Injustice, (in-jus'tis) *n.* [L. *in*, not, *justitia*, justice, from *justus*, just.] Want of justice and equity; violation of the rights of an individual.

Ink, (ink) *n.* [D. *inkt*, F. *encre*, It. *inchostro*, L. *encaustum*, from G. *egkaustos*, burnt in, from *en* and *kalein*, to burn.] A coloured fluid used in writing, printing, and the like.

Inland, (in'land) *a.* [*In* and *land*.] Within the land; remote from the sea; interior;—carried on within a country; domestic.

Inmate, (in'māt) *n.* [Eng. *inn* and *mate*.] One who lives in the same house with another; a lodger;—a person under public or private care, as in an asylum, &c.

Inn, (in) *n.* [A.-S. *inne*, *inn*, house, chamber, Icel. *inni*, from *inn*, within.] A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers; a tavern; a hotel.

Innate, (in'nāt) *a.* [L. *innatus*, from *in* and *natus*, *pp.* of *nasci*, to be born.] Inborn; native; natural;—inherent.

Innocent, (in'nō-sent) *a.* [L. *innocens*, from *in* and *nocens*, *pp.* of *nocere*, to harm, hurt.] Innocuous; harmless;—inoffensive; gentle;—free from sin.

Innovate, (in'nō-vāt) *v. t.* [L. *innovare*, from *in* and *novare*, to make new.] To change by introducing

tend.] Giving no offence, provocation, or disturbance.

Inoperative, (in-op'er-ät-iv) *a.* [L. *in* and *operare*, from *opus*, work.] Not active; producing no effect.

Inopportune, (in-op'por-tün) *a.* [L. *in* and *opportunus*, fit, convenient.] Not opportune; unseasonable in time.

Inordinate, (in-or'din-ät) *a.* [L. *inordinatus*, from *in* and *ordo*, *ordinis*, order, arrangement, rule.] Not limited to rules prescribed; irregular; excessive.

Inorganic, (in-or-gan'ik) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *organicus*, G. *organikos*.] Not organic; devoid of an organized structure.

Inquest, (in'kwest) *n.* [O. F. *enquête*, from L. *inquisitum*, *pp.* of *inquirere*, to search into, from *in* and *querere*.] Act of inquiring;—judicial inquiry;—a coroner's jury.

Inquietude, (in-kw'et-üd) *n.* [F., from L. *in* and *quies*, rest.] Disturbed state; uneasiness either of body or mind.

Inquire, (in-kw'ir) *v. i.* [L. *inquirere*, from *in* and *querere*, to seek.] To ask a question or questions;—to make investigation;—*v. t.* To ask concerning; to make examination.

Inquisition, (in-kwe-zish'un) *n.* [F., Sp., from L. *inquirere*, *inquisitum*, to search into.] Act of inquiring; examination; investigation;—judicial inquiry.

Inroad, (in'röd) *n.* [In and *road*.] A sudden or desultory incursion or in-

Incappable of being searched into and understood by inquiry or study.

Insect, (in'sekt) *n.* [L. *insectum*, from *insectus*, *pp.* of *insecare*, to cut in.] An articulate animal that has the body divided into distinct parts, as a wasp, &c.

Insectivorous, (in-sek-tiv'ö-rus) *a.* [L. *insectum*, an insect, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding or subsisting on insects.

Insecure, (in-sē-kūr') *a.* [L. *in* and *securus*, from *cura*, care.] Not free from anxiety or fear of loss;—exposed to danger or loss.

Insensible, (in-sens'e-bl) *a.* [F., from L. *in* and *sensus*, feeling.] Imperceptible; not perceived by the senses;—void of feeling; callous; dull.

Inseparable, (in-sep'ar-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *separabilis*, from *separare*, to separate.] Not incappable of being separated or disjoined.

Insert, (in-sert') *v. t.* [L. *inserere*, *insertum*, from *in* and *serere*, to join, connect.] To bring into; to introduce; to place in or among.

Inside, (in'sid) *n.* [In and *side*.] The part within; interior portion.

Insidious, (in-sid'e-us) *a.* [L. *insidiosus*, from *insidiar*, an ambush, from *in* and *sedere*, to sit.] Lying in wait;—watching an opportunity to insnare or entrap.

Insignia, (in-sig'ne-a) *n. pl.* [L. *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, from *in* and *signum*, a mark, sign.] Badges of office or honour.

Insincere, (in-sin-sēr') *a.* [L. *in* and

and *serere*, to sow.] Insertion of a scion in a stock.

Insare, (in-snär') v. t. [*In* and *snare*.] To catch in a snare; to entrap;—to seduce by artifice;—to involve in difficulties.

Insociable, (in-sô'she-a-bl) a. [*L. in* and *sociabilis*, from *socius*, companion.] Not sociable; not given to conversation.

Insolent, (in-sô-lent) a. [*L. insolens*, from *in* and *solens*, *ppr.* of *solere*, to be accustomed.] Proud and haughty; overbearing; insulting; abusive.

Insoluble, (in-sol'ü-bl) a. [*L. in* and *solubilis*, from *solvere*, to loose.] Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved;—not to be explained.

Insolvent, (in-solv'ent) a. [*L. in* and *solvens*, *ppr.* of *solvere*, to loose.] Not solvent; not having sufficient means to pay one's debts;—bankrupt.

Inspect, (in-spekt') v. t. [*L. inspicere*, from *in* and *specere*, to look or see.] To look at; to view narrowly and critically;—to examine officially, as troops, arms, &c.

Inspiration, (in-spe-râ'shun) n. [*F. inspiration*, from *L. inspiratio*.] Act of drawing air into the lungs;—communication of ideas from a supernatural source;—specifically, the divine influence exerted on the minds of the writers of Scripture.

Inspire, (in-spîr') v. i. [*L. inspirare*, from *in* and *spirare*, to breathe.]

urgent;—closely impending in respect to time; immediate.

Instate, (in-stât') v. t. [*In* and *state*.] To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; to install.

Instead, (in-sted') adv. [*In* and *stead*.] In the stand, place, or room of.

Instep, (in'step) n. [*Prefix in* and *step*.] The prominent upper side of the human foot near its junction with the leg.

Instigate, (in'ste-gât) v. t. [*L. instigare*, *instigatum*, from *instigare*, to incite, from *oba. stigare*, *G. stigen*, *Skr. tij*, to prick.] To goad or urge forward; to set on.

Instil, (in-stîl') v. t. [*L. instillare*, from *in* and *stillare*, to drop, *stilla*, a drop.] To pour in by drops;—to infuse slowly or by degrees.

Instinct, (in'stingkt) a. [*L. instinctus*, *pp.* of *instinguere*, to instigate, incite.] Urged from within; moved; animated; excited.

Institute, (in'ste-tût) v. t. [*L. in* and *statuere*, to set, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] To set up; to establish;—to originate; to set in operation.

Instruct, (in-strukt') v. t. [*L. instruere*, *instruatum*, from *in* and *struere*, to pile up, to set in order.] To furnish;—to inform the mind; to enlighten; to educate;—to furnish with orders.

Instrument, (in'strôo-ment) n. [*L. instrumentum*, from *instruere*, to build up, set in order.] That by which work is performed; an imple-

] To place in a detached situation to isolate.

[in'sult] *n.* [L. *insultus*, from *to leap upon*.] Act of leap or upon; sudden attack;—abuse or affront offered to another by words or actions.

able, (in-sū'per-a-bl) *a.* [L. *insuperabilis*, from *superare*, to pass.] Incapable of being passed; surmounted.

table, (in-sup-pōrt'a-bl) *a.* [from L. *in* and *portare*, to carry.] Incapable of being endured; intolerable.

(in-shōōr') *v. t. or i.* [To and *To make secure*;—specifically, to tract to indemnify for damage to person or property.

nt, (in-sur'jent) *a.* [L. *insurgere*, to rise up.] In opposition to lawful civil authority; rebellious.

tion, (in-sur-rek'shun) *n.* [L. *insurrectio*, from *insurgere*, *insurrectio* rise up against.] A rising; civil or political authority; ious or rebellious movement.

(in-takt') *a.* [L. *intactus*, *n* and *tactus*, *pp.* of *tangere*, to touch.] Untouched, especially by anything that harms, defiles, or the

ble, (in-tan'je-bl) *a.* [L. *intangibilis*, from *tangere*, to touch.] Not perceptible to the touch;—incapable of being handled.

, (in'tē-jer) *n.* [L., whole, from *in* and *tangere*, to

stand, from *inter*, between, and *legere*, to choose, read.] Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason;—endowed with a good intellect; sensible; well informed.

Intend, (in-tend') *v. t.* [L. *intendere*, from *in* and *tendere*, to stretch, G. *teinein*, Skr. *tan*.] To fix the mind upon; to attend to;—to mean;—to purpose.

Intense, (in-tens') *a.* [L. *intensus*, *pp.* of *intendere*, to stretch.] Strained; stretched; ardent; severe; keen.

Intensify, (in-tens'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *intensus* and *facere*, to make.] To render or become more intense.

Intention, (in-ten'shun) *n.* [F., L. *intentio*, from *in* and *tendere*, to stretch.] A bending of the mind toward an object; closeness of application; determination; purpose; design.

Inter, (in-ter') *v. t.* [F. *enterrer*, from L. *in* and *terra*, the earth.] To deposit and cover in the earth; to bury.

Inter, (in'ter). [L.] A prefix used to signify among or between, mutuality, and sometimes intensity.

Intercalate, (in-ter'kal-āt) *v. t.* [L. *intercalare*, *intercalatum*, from *inter* and *calare*, to call, proclaim.] To insert, as a day or other portion of time in a calendar.

Intercede, (in-ter-sēd') *v. i.* [L. *intercedere*, from *inter* and *cedere*, to pass.] To act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend;—to make intercession.

Intercurrent, (in-ter-kur'ent) *a.* [L. *intercurrents*, *ppr.* of *intercurrere*, to run between.] Running between or among.

Interdict, (in-ter-dikt') *v. t.* [L. *interdicere*, from *inter* and *dicere*, to say, to speak.] To forbid by order; to prohibit.

Interest, (in-ter-est) *n.* [L. *interest*, 3rd person sing. of *interesse*, to be between, to be of importance, from *inter* and *esse*, to be.] Concern; special attention to some object;—regard to personal advantage;—share; profit;—premium paid for the use of money.

Interfere, (in-ter-fēr') *v. i.* [O. F. *entreferir*, from L. *inter* and *ferire*, to strike.] To strike or come between;—to interpose in the concerns of others.

Interim, (in-ter-im) *n.* [L. *inter*, between, and *im*, contracted from *ipsam* (sc. *tempus*).] The mean time; time intervening.

Interior, (in-tē're-er) *a.* [L., comparative of *internus*, *internus*, inward, from *inter*, between.] Being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; internal;—remote from the shore; inland.

Interjacent, (in-ter-jā'sent) *a.* [L. *interjacens*, *ppr.* of *interjacere*, to lie between.] Lying or being between; intervening.

Interject, (in-ter-jekt') *v. t.* [L. *interjicere* from *inter* and *jacere*, to throw.] To throw in between; to insert;—*v. i.* To come between: to interpose.

Interminate, (in-ter'min-āt) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *terminatus*, *pp.* of *terminare*, to terminate.] Unbounded; unlimited; endless.

Intermit, (in-ter-mit') *v. t.* [L. *intermittere*, from *inter* and *mittere*, to send.] To give up or forbear for a time;—*v. i.* To cease at intervals.

Intermundane, (in-ter-mun'dān) *a.* [L. *inter* and *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world.] Being between worlds.

Intermural, (in-ter-mūr'al) *a.* [L. *intermuralis*, from *inter*, between, and *murus*, wall.] Lying between walls.

Internal, (in-ter'nal) *a.* [L. *internus*, from *inter*, within.] Inward; interior; domestic; not foreign; intrinsic;—pertaining to the heart.

International, (in-ter-nash'un-al) *a.* [L. *inter* and *national*.] Pertaining to the relations of two or more nations.

Interpellation, (in-ter-pel-lā'shun) *n.* [L. *interpellatio*, from *interpellare*, from *inter*, between, and *pellere*, to drive.] An interruption;—intercession;—an earnest address;—a question put or raised in the course of business.

Interpolate, (in-ter'pō-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *interpolare*, from *inter*, between, and *polire*, to polish.] To insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to foist in.

Interpose, (in-ter-pōz') *v. t.* [F. *interposer*, from L. *inter*, between, and *ponere*, to place.] To place between;

c.] To question formally; to me by asking questions;—v. i. † questions; to inquire.

rupt, (in-ter-rup't) v. t. [L. *inter-erre*, from *inter* and *rumpere*, to break.] To break into two;—to hinder the current, n, or progress of.

sect, (in-ter-sekt') v. t. [L. *inter-*, from *inter* and *secare*, to cut.] † into or between; to divide parts;—v. i. To meet and cross another.

se, (in-ter-sper's) v. t. [L. *in-*, from *inter* and *spargere*, to scatter.] To scatter or set here and there.

ice, (in-ter'stis) n. [L. *inter-*, from *inter* and *sistere*, to stand.] A small or narrow space between two bodies, or between the parts of a body.

val, (in-ter-val) n. [L. *interval-*, from *inter* and *vallum*, a wall, or stake.] A space between two points or events.

venire, (in-ter-ven'u) v. i. [L. *inter-*, from *inter* and *venire*, to come.] To come or be between persons or things;—to happen in a way that disturbs or interrupts.

weave, (in-ter-wēv') v. t. [L. and A.-S. *wefan*, Ger. *weben*, to weave.] To weave together; to unite parts or construction.

test, (in-test'āt) a. [L. *in* and *testis*, pp. of *testari*, to make a witness.] Dying without having made a will.

intestine, (in-test'in) a. [L. *intestinus*, from *inter* and *testis*, to witness.] On the inside, within.

Intolerable, (in-to'l'er-a-bl) a. [F., from L. *in*, not, and *tolerare*, to bear.] Not tolerable; not capable of being borne; insufferable.

Intonate, (in'tōn-āt) v. i. [L. *intonare*, from *in* and *tonare*, to thunder, from *tonus*, sound, tone.] To sound the tones of the musical scale; to practise solmization.

Intoxicate, (in-tok's'e-kāt) v. t. [L. *intoxicare*, from *toxicum*, G. *toxikon* (sc. *pharmakon*), a poison in which arrows were dipped, from *toxon*, bow, arrow.] To make drunk; to inebriate.

Intractable, (in-trakt'a-bl) a. [F. and *tractable*.] Stubborn; not to be managed or governed.

Intransitive, (in-trans'it-iv) a. [L. *in* and *transitivus*, from *trans*, beyond, and *ire*, to go.] Not passing or transferring;—denoting verbs in which the action or state expressed is limited to the agent or person, and does not pass to or affect an object.

Intrench, (in-trensh') v. t. [L. *in* and F. *trancher*, to cut.] To dig or cut a trench round a place, as in fortification;—to fortify with a ditch and parapet.

Intrepid, (in-trep'id) a. [L. *intrepidus*, from *in* and *trepidus*, trembling, from G. *trepein*, to turn in flight.] Fearless; bold; brave; undaunted.

Intricate, (in'tre-kāt) a. [L. *intricare*, to entangle, from *in* and *tricare*, to turn in flight, hindrances, trifles, allied to G. *thrix*, a hair.] Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated; obscure.

Intrigue, (in-trēg') v. i. [F. *intriguer*, from L. *intricare*.] To plot or scheme to effect some purpose by secret artifices;—to carry on forbidden love.

come or uninvited into company;—
v. i. To thrust in or cause to enter.

Intuition, (in-tū-ish'un) *n.* [L. *intueri*, *intuitus*, to look on, from *in* and *tueri*, to look.] Act of looking into: immediate perception; the faculty of at once discerning the true nature of an object, person, motive, &c.

Intumesce, (in-tū-mes') *v. i.* [L. *intumescere*, from *in* and *tumescere*, to swell.] To enlarge or expand with heat; to swell.

Inundate, (in-un'dāt) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *undare*, to rise in waves, to overflow, from *unda*, a wave.] To overflow; to deluge;—to fill with an overflowing abundance.

Inure, (in-ūr') *v. t.* [Prefix *in* and Norm. F. *ure*, from L. *unura*, use, usage, from *utor*, *usus*, to use.] To apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little inconvenience; to habituate.

Invade, (in-vād') *v. t.* [L. *invadere*, from *in* and *vadere*, to go.] To enter with hostile intentions; to attack; to encroach on.

Invalid, (in-val'id) *a.* [L. *in* and *validus*, strong, from *valere*, to be strong, to be in force.] Of no force, weight, or cogency; weak;—null;—in ill health.

Invaluable, (in-val'ū-a-bl) *a.* [Prefix *in* and *valuable*.] Incapable of being valued; inestimable; priceless.

Invariable, (in-vā're-a-bl) *a.* [F., from L. *in* and *variatus*, changeable.] Constant; unalterable; always uniform.

from *in* and *vertere*, to turn.] To put upside down; to place in a contrary order.

Invest, (in-vest') *v. t.* [L. *investire*, from *in* and *vestire*, to clothe.] To put garments on;—to clothe, as with office; to lay siege to;—to place money in the funds or property;—*v. i.* To make an investment.

Investigate, (in-ves'te-gāt) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *vestigare*, to track, trace, from *vestigium*, footstep.] To follow up; to search into.

Inveterate, (in-vet'er-āt) *a.* [L. *inveterare*, to render old, from *in* and *vetus*, *veteris*, old.] Firmly established by long continuance; obstinate; deep-rooted.

Invidious, (in-vid'e-us) *a.* [L. *invidiosus*, from *invidia*, envy, from *in* and *videre*, to look.] Envious;—likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy.

Invigorate, (in-vig'or-āt) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *vigor*, force, strength, from *vigere*, to be lively.] To give vigour to; to strengthen; to animate.

Invincible, (in-vin'se-bl) *a.* [F., from L. *in* and *vincere*, to conquer.] Incapable of being conquered or overcome; insuperable.

Inviolate, (in-vi'ō-lāt) *a.* [L. *in* and *violatus*, *pp.* of *violare*, to violate.] Unhurt; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

Invisible, (in-viz'e-bl) *a.* [F., from L. *in* and *visere*, *videre*, to see.] Incapable of being seen; imperceptible.

Invite, (in-vīt') *v. t.* [L. *invitare*, F.

in prayer;—to beg for protection or assistance.

Involuntary, (in-vol'un-tār-e) *a.* [F. *involontaire*, from L. *in* and *voluntas*, will.] Unwilling; not proceeding from choice; constrained.

Involution, (in-vō-lū'shun) *n.* [L. *involutio*.] Act of involving;—state of being involved;—the act of multiplying a number or quantity by itself.

Involve, (in-volv') *v. t.* [L. *involvere*, to roll about, wrap up, from *in* and *volvere*, to roll.] To envelop;—to warp;—to entangle; to mix confusedly;—to bring into difficulties or debt.

Invulnerable, (in-vul'nēr-a-bl) *a.* [F., from L. *in* and *vulnerare*, to wound.] Incapable of being wounded or of receiving injury.

Inward, (in'wərd) *a.* [A.-S. *inneard*, Ger. *innwärts*.] Internal; interior;—intimate; familiar;—seated in the mind or soul.

Iodine, (iō-din) *n.* [G. *iōdēs*, violet-like, from *ion*, a violet, and *eidos*, form.] A grayish or bluish-black solid of a metallic lustre. At 347° of Fahrenheit, it becomes a beautiful violet vapour, whence its name.

Iota, (i-ō'ta) *n.* [G. *iōta*, the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet, and corresponding to the English *i*.] A very small quantity or degree; a jot.

Irascible, (i-ras'e-bl) *a.* [F., from L. *irasci*, to be angry, from *ira*, anger.] Susceptible of anger; easily provoked; irritable.

to enlighten intellectually;—*v. i.* To emit rays; to shine upon.

Irrational, (ir-rash'un-al) *a.* [L. *irrationalis*, from *ratio*, reason.] Not rational; void of reason or understanding;—absurd.

Irreclaimable, (ir-rē-klām'a-bl) *a.* [L. *irreclaimabilis*, from *reclaimare*, to reclaim.] Incapable of being reclaimed; lost beyond recovery.

Irreconcilable, (ir-rek-on-sil'a-bl) *a.* [L. *irreconcilabilis*, from *reconcilare*, to reconcile.] Incapable of being reconciled or appeased;—incapable of being made to agree or harmonize.

Irrefragable, (ir-ref'ra-ga-bl) *a.* [L. *irrefragabilis*, from *refragare*, to refute or throw.] Incapable of being refuted or thrown; undeniable.

Irregular, (ir-reg'ū-lgr) *a.* [F. *irrégulier*, from L. *in* and *regula*, rule, order.] Not regular; unsystematic; anomalous; not conformable to the ordinary laws of nature; variable; deviating from moral law or principle.

Irreligious, (ir-rē-lj'e-us) *a.* [L. *irreligiosus*, from *religio*, to observe.] Destitute of religious principles; ungodly; profane; wicked.

Irreparable, (ir-rep'ar-a-bl) *a.* [L. *irreparabilis*, from *reparare*, to mend, and *ir*, not, and *reparabilis*, that may be mended.] That can not be repaired or mended; incurable.

Irresolute, (ir-rez'ō-lūt) *a.* [L. *irresolutus*, from *resolvere*, to resolve.] Infirm or inconstant; purposeless; undecided;—wanting decision; wavering.

Irreverent, (ir-rav'er-ent) *a.* [L. *irreverens*, from *revere*, to respect, and *ir*, not, and *reverens*, *ppr.* of *revere*, to respect.] Not reverent; disrespectful.

third person singular of the substantive verb to be, present tense.

lass, (f'zing-glas) *n.* [Ger. *hau-lasse*, from *hausen*, the sturgeon, *blase*, a bladder.] A semi-transparent, whitish form of gelatine, prepared from the air-bladders of various species of sturgeons.

land, (f'land) *n.* [F. *isle*, It. *isola*, *insula*, from *in* and *salum*, the sea, A.-S. *ealand*, Ger. *eiland*, from *a*, water, and *land*.] A tract of land surrounded by water.

isolate, (is'ô-lât) *v. t.* [It. *isolare*, from *isola*, L. *insula*, island.] To place in a detached situation; to place by itself.

isomeric, (i-sô-mér'ik) *a.* [G. *isos*, equal, and *meros*, part.] Consisting of the same elements, and in the same proportions, but with different properties.

isosceles, (i-sos'se-léz) *a.* [G. *isoskelês*, from *isos*, equal, and *skelos*, leg.] Having two legs or sides that are equal—said of a triangle.

Issue, (ish'oo) *n.* [F. *issir*, *eissir*, from L. *exire*, to go out, from *ex* and *ire*, to go.] Act of passing or flowing out;—the whole number sent out at one time; edition;—consequence;—end;—offspring.

Isthmus, (ist'mus) *n.* [L. *isthmus*, G. *isthmos*, from *eisithure*, an entrance, from *eis*, into, and *eimi*, to go, Skr. *i*.] A neck or narrow strip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the main land.

It, (it) *pron.* [O. Eng. *it*, A.-S. *hit*, L. *id*, Skr. *it*.] An impersonal or neuter pronoun;—a substitute for any word of the neuter gender.

Itch, (ich) *n.* [A.-S. *gictha*, *gicene*, itching, scab.] A cutaneous disease forming small watery pustules with a sense of irritation;—a constant irritating desire, as for novelty, &c.

Iterate, (it'er-at) *v. t.* [L. *iterare*, *iterare*, from *iterum*, again, allied to *atum*, from *iterum*, other.] To utter or do a second time; to repeat.

Itinerant, (i-tin'er-ant) *a.* [L. *itinerans*, from *iter*, *itineris*, a walk, way, journey.] Passing or travelling about a country; wandering.

Ivory, (iv'ô-re) *n.* [L. *eboreus*, made of ivory, from *ebur*, *eboris*, ivory, from Egyptian *ebur*, elephant, Skr. *ibha*.] The hard, white, opaque, fine-grained substance constituting the tusks of the elephant;—any white organic structure resembling ivory;—the teeth.

J.

Jabber, (jab'er) *v. i.* [D. *gabbern*, F. *jaboter*, Eng. *gab*, *gibe*.] To chatter; to prate; to talk rapidly or indiscreetly;—*v. t.* To utter rapidly and

James the Second, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants.

Jail, (jâl) *n.* [F. *geole*, Sp. *jaula*.] A prison; a place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime;—also *gaol*. (F. *jambe*, It. *gamba*, sub. bent.)

whom the first month
Jar, (jâr) chatter, jar, (jâr) tremulous or discomagree;—shake.
Jar, (jâr) A vessel large to quantify
Jargon gergo strife gar, telli lang Jasy ym Jau fr G c l J

whom this month was sacred.] The first month of the year.

Jar, (jār) *v. i.* [O. H. Ger. *kerran*, to chatter, croak, A.-S. *cearcan*, Icel. *jara*, contention, battle, F. *guerre*, war.] To give forth a short rattle or tremulous sound; to vibrate harshly or discordantly;—to clash;—to disagree;—*v. t.* To cause to tremble; to shake.

Jar, (jār) *n.* [Per. & A. *jarrah*, *jar*.] A vessel, as of earth or glass, with a large belly and narrow mouth;—the quantity contained in a jar.

Jargon, (jār'gun) *n.* [F. *jargon*, It. *gergone*, Sp. *jerga*, from Icel. *jara*, strife, L. *garrere*, to chatter, Skr. *gar*, to cry out.] Confused, unintelligible talk or language;—cant language.

Jasper, (jas'per) *n.* [L. *G. iaspis*, A. *yasheh*, H. *yāshpheh*.] An opaque, impure variety of quartz.

Jaundice, (jāu'dis) *n.* [F. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow, from L. *galbus*, Ger. *gelb*.] A disease in its most common form characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine.

Jaunt, (jānt) *v. i.* [Scot. *jaunter*, O. F. *jancer*, to stir.] To ramble here and there; to make an excursion.

Jaw, (jaw) *n.* [A modification of *chaw*, F. *joue*, the cheek.] The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth;—abusive clamour.

Jealous, (jel'us) *a.* [F. *jalous*, L. *zelus*, G. *zēlos*, emulation, jealousy.] Suspicious; apprehensive of rivalry;—uneasy that another may or

Jeopardy, (jep-'ard'e) *n.* [O. Eng. *inpartie*, from F. *jeu partie*, an even game. It was afterward confounded with the F. *jeu perdu*, a lost game.] Exposure to death, loss, or injury.

Jerk, (jerk) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *girk*, a rod, to beat, Icel. *jarki*, outside edge of the sole of the foot, a kick.] To throw with a quick and suddenly arrested motion; to give a sudden pull or push;—*v. i.* To make a sudden motion.

Jest, (jest) *n.* [O. Eng. *jest* and *gest*, deed, action, story, tale, L. *gestum*, from *gerere*, to do.] A joke; something done or said to amuse; something ludicrous meant to excite laughter.

Jesuit, (jez'ū-it) *n.* One of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1534, under the title of *The Society of Jesus*;—a crafty person.

Jet, (jet) *n.* [F., from L. *jacatus*, a throwing, a throw, from *jacere*, to throw.] A sudden rush, as of water from a pipe, or of flame from an orifice;—a gas bracket or burner.

Jew, (joo) *n.* [L. *Judea*, G. *Ioudaia*, the country of the Jews, Judea.] A Hebrew or Israelite.

Jewel, (jöö'el) *n.* [O. Eng. *juelle*, *jovele*, It. *giojelle*, F. *joyau*, from L. *gaudium*.] An ornament of dress;—a precious stone;—any object very highly valued.

Jib, (jib) *n.* [Prov. Eng. *jibs*, tatters, D. *gippen*, to move suddenly.] The foremost sail of a ship, extended from the outer end of the jib-boom

a good stroke or hit;—a selfish, mean transaction.

Jocular, (jok'ü-lär) *a.* [L. *jocularis*, from *joculus*, diminutive of *jocus*, joke.] Given to jesting; jocose; containing jokes; sportive.

Jocund, (jok'und) *a.* [L. *jucundus*, from *jocus*, a jest, joke.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.

Jog, (jog) *v. t.* [Ger. *schocken*, to jolt or shake, Eng. *shock*.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to urge gently or repeatedly;—*v. i.* To travel heavily or slowly.

Join, (join) *v. t.* [F. *joindre*, L. *jun-gere*, from *jugum*, yoke.] To bring together; to place in contact;—to connect;—to unite in marriage; to act in concert with;—*v. i.* To come together; to be in contact or union.

Jointure, (joint'ür) *n.* [L. *junctura*, from *ungere*, *junctum*, to join.] An estate settled on a wife, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease for her own life.

Joist, (joist) *n.* [O. F. *giste*, from *gesir*, to lie, L. *jacere*.] A beam resting on the walls or girders, to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed.

Joke, (jök) *n.* [D. *jok*, L. *jocus*.] Something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; a jest;—what is not in earnest or actually meant.

Jolly, (jol'le) *a.* [F. *joli*, *jolif*, joyful, merry, Icel. *jöl*, Eng. *jub*, Christmas-feast.] Full of life and mirth; joyous; merry;—expressing mirth or inspiring it.

Jolt, (jölt) *v. i.* [Eng. *jole*, to beat, to come in collision, Ger. *schollern*, to roll down, to bowl.] To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground.

a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

Journal, (jurn'al) *n.* [F., from L. *diurnus*, belonging to the day, from *dies*, a day.] A diary;—an account of daily transactions and events;—daily register of a ship's course and distance, &c.;—a paper published daily.

Journey, (jur'ne) *n.* [F. *journée*, a day, a day's work, a day's journey, from L. *diurnus*.] Travel from one place to another; passage.

Jovial, (jöv'e-al) *a.* [L. *Jovialis*, because the planet Jupiter was considered to make those who were born under it joyful.] Under the influence of Jupiter the planet;—gay; merry; jolly.

Joy, (joy) *n.* [F. *joie*, L. *gaudium*, joy, from *gaudere*, to rejoice.] The emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good;—happiness;—the prospect of eternal blessedness.

Jubilant, (jöö'be-lant) *a.* [L. *jubilans*, *ppr.* of *jubilare*, to shout for joy.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.

Jubilee, (jöö'be-lë) *n.* [L. *jubilare*, G. *iöbelaos*, from H. *yöbël*, blast of a trumpet, and the grand sabbatical year, which was announced by sound of trumpet.] A season of great public festivity and joy;—joyfulness; exultation.

Judaism, (jöö'dä-izm) *n.* [F. *Judaïsme*, L. *Judaismus*.] The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses.

Judge, (juj) *v. i.* [L. *judicare*, from *jus*, law or right, and *dicare*, to proclaim, from *dicere*, to say, Skr. *dik*, to point.] To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sen-

Jug, (jug) *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *cuach*, bowl, cup, pail, A.-S. *ceac*, basin, cup, pitcher.] A vessel with a swelling body and narrow mouth;—a pitcher; a ewer.

Juggler, (jug'ler) *n.* [Sp. *juglar*, O. F. *jongleur*, from L. *joculator*, a jester, from *joculari*, to jest.] One who practises or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand;—a cheat; a deceiver.

Jugular, (joo'gū-ler) *a.* [L. *jugularis*, from *jugulum*, the collar-bone, the throat, from *jungere*, to join.] Pertaining to the neck or throat.

Juice, (joo's) *n.* [F. & L. *jus*, broth, gravy, juice, D. *juys*.] The sap of vegetables;—the fluid part of animal substances.

July, (joo'li) *n.* The seventh month of the year—so called from *Julius*, the surname of Caius Caesar, who was born in this month.

Jumble, (jum'bl) *v. t.* [F. *combler*, to heap up, load, from L. *cumulare*, to heap, *cumulus*, a heap, or from *jump*.] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order;—*v. i.* To meet or mix in a confused manner.

Jump, (jump) *v. i.* [D. *gumpen*, O. H. Ger. *gumpen*, *jumpen*, from Go. *ivp*, up.] To lift the feet wholly from the ground and alight again upon them;—to spring upward, forward, or over;—*v. t.* To pass over or across by leaping.

Junction, (jungk'shun) *n.* [L. *unctio*, from *jungere*, to join.] Act of joining;—union; combination;—place

masts, and a short bowsprit running from the starboard bow.

Junto, (jun'tō) *n.* [Sp. *junta*, from L. *unctus*, joined.] A select council or assembly which deliberates in secret on any affair of government.

Jupiter, (joo'p'e-ter) *n.* [L., from *Jovis pater*.] The supreme deity among the Greeks and Romans; Zeus; Jove;—one of the planets.

Juridic, (joo-rid'ik) *a.* [L. *juridicus*, relating to the administration of justice, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, and *dicare*, to pronounce.] Pertaining to a judge; acting in the distribution of justice;—used in courts of law;—also *juridical*.

Jurisdiction, (joo-ris-dik'shun) *n.* [L. *jurisdictio*, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, and *dictio*, utterance, from *dicare*, to pronounce, *dicere*, to say.] The legal power or authority of hearing and determining causes;—the limit within which power may be exercised.

Jurisprudence, (joo-ris-proo'dens) *n.* [L. *jurisprudentia*, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, and *prudencia*, knowledge of.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community.

Jurist, (joo'rist) *n.* [F. *juriste*, from L. *jus*, *juris*, law.] One versed in the law; especially one versed in the civil law or in the law of nations.

Jury, (joo're) *n.* [O. F. *jurée*, from *jurar*, to swear, L. *jurare*.] A body of men selected and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth on the evidence

K.

Kale, (kāl) *n.* [A.-S. *cawl*, Ger. *kohl*, L. *caulia*.] Colewort; cabbage; greens.

Kaleidoscope, (ka-lī'dos-kōp) *n.* [G. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *skopein*, to look carefully.] An optical instrument, which, by means of small mirrors in the end of a cylinder, multiplies an object into an endless variety of symmetrical forms.

Kangaroo, (kang'ga-rōō) *n.* [The native name.] A ruminating, marsupial animal, found in Australia and the neighbouring islands.

Kedge, (kej) *n.* [Icel. *kaggi*, a cask, a buoy.] A small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbour or river, and to warp it from one place to another in shallow water.

Keel, (kēl) *n.* [A.-S. *ceol*, a ship, *caele*, the bottom of a ship, Ger. *kiel*.] The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame.

Keen, (kēn) *a.* [A.-S. *cēne*, Ger. *kühn*, bold, stout, eager, allied to *können*, to be able.] Eager; vehement; having a fine, cutting edge; penetrating;—acute of mind.

Keep, (kēp) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *kepen*, A.-S. *cepan*, to intercept, Icel. *kippa*, to seize, pull.] To hold in possession; to retain;—to guard;—to maintain or observe;—to remain in; to

canile, from L. *canis*, a dog.] A house or cot for dogs;—a pack of hounds;—the hole of a fox or other beast.

Kerchief, (ker'chif) *n.* [Contracted from O. Eng. *coverchief*, F. *coverrir*, to cover, and *chef*, the head.] A square of fine linen used by women to cover the head.

Kernal, (kern'el) *n.* [A.-S. *cyrnel*, a little corn, grain, Ger. *kern*.] A little grain or corn; hence, any thing included in a shell or integument;—the edible part of a nut;—a nucleus; the central part of any thing.

Kettle, (ket'l) *n.* [A.-S. *cetel*, Go. *katils*, L. *catinus*, a deep cooking vessel, bowl.] A metallic vessel with a wide mouth, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.

Key, (kē) *n.* [A.-S. *cæg*, *cäge*, W. *cae*, Fries. *kei*, allied to L. *clavis*, G. *kleis*, a key.] An instrument which serves to shut or open a lock;—an instrument for screwing or turning bolts, &c.;—the fundamental note in a piece of music;—the middle stone of an arch;—the index or letters interpreting a cypher;—a book of answers to questions in arithmetical or other exercises;—a translation.

Kick, (kik) *v. t. or i.* [W. *ciciare*, from *cic*, foot.] To strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot; to throw out the foot.

sure containing sixteen or eighteen gallons.

Kill, (kil) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *quellen*, A.-S. *cweilian*, to kill, torment, L. Ger. *qualen*.] To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means.

Kiln, (kil) *n.* [A.-S. *cyln*, W. *cyl*, *cylyn*, probably allied to Ger. *kohle*, Dan. *kul*, coal, *kylla*, to kindle.] A large stove or oven for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying any thing.

Kilt, (kilt) *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *cealt*.] A kind of short petticoat worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland; fillibeg.

Kin, (kin) *n.* [A.-S. *cyn*, *cynd*, Icel. *kyn*, L. *genus*, G. *genos*, birth, race.] Relationship; consanguinity;—relatives; kindred.

Kind, (kind) *a.* [A.-S. *cynde*, from *cyn*, *kin*.] Having feelings befitting a common nature; showing tenderness or goodness; benevolent.

Kindle, (kin'dl) *v. t.* [Icel. *kynda*, W. *cynneu*, to kindle, *kyndyll*, a torch, from the root *kan*, to shine.] To set on fire; to light;—to inflame, as the passions;—*v. i.* To take fire;—to begin to be excited.

Kindred, (kin'dred) *n.* [O. Eng. *kin-rede*, A.-S. *cynnreð*, from *cyn*, offspring, *kind*, and *rean*, course.] Relation by birth;—relation by marriage; affinity.

King, (king) *n.* [A.-S. *cyng*, Ger. *konig*, O. H. Ger. *kuning*, Icel. *konungr*, head or chief of the race,

kyssa, Ger. *kussen*, Skr. *kus*, to embrace.] To salute with the lips; to caress;—to touch gently.

Kit, (kit) *n.* [D. *kit*, a large bottle *kitte*, beaker, decanter.] A wooden tub or pail;—that which comprises complete outfit, as of tools, necessaries, &c.

Kitchen, (kich'en) *n.* [A.-S. *cykene*, Ger. *küche*, F. *cuisine*, from Low L. *coquina*, from *coquere*, to cook. The room of a house appropriated to cookery.

Kite, (kit) *n.* [A.-S. *cita*, *cyta*, W. *cud*, *cut*, Bret. *kidel*, a hawk, from *cludio*, to hover.] A rapacious bird of the genus *Falco*;—one who is rapacious;—a light frame of wood covered with paper for flying in the air.

Kleptomania, (klep-tō-mā'ne-a) *n.* [G. *kleptēs*, thief, and *mania*, madness. A morbid impulse or desire to steal.

Knack, (nak) *n.* [Ger. *knacken*, to break, Icel. *gnaka*, to crack, *gnak*, cracking.] A trick or feat requiring skilful performance; dexterity;—toy.

Knapsack, (nap'sak) *n.* [D. *knapzak*, L. Ger. *knappsack*.] A frame of leather for containing food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, travellers, &c.

Knave, (nāv) *n.* [A.-S. *enapa*, O. *enafa*, originally a boy or young man, then a servant, and lastly a rogue.] A dishonest person; a villain;—one of a set of playing

sharp-edged blade of steel fastened to a handle.

Knight, (nit) *n.* [A.-S. *cniht*, *cneoht*, Ger. *knecht*.] A young man admitted to the privilege of bearing arms; one holding a military or civil rank next below the nobility;—a piece in the game of chess.

Knit, (nit) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cnyttan*, Icel. *knyta*, L. Ger. *knutten*, to knit.] To form into a knot or into knots; to tie;—to form in a series of connected knots by means of needles;—to unite closely;—*v. i.* To be employed in interweaving with needles.

Knob, (nob) *n.* [A.-S. *cnoep*, Ger. *knopf*, D. *knob*.] A hard protuberance; a round ball.

Knock, (nok) *v. t. or i.* [A.-S. *cnucian*, W. *cnociaw*, Ger. *knacken*, to crack or snap.] To strike or beat with something hard or heavy;—to strike against; to rap at a door for admittance.

Knoll, (nöl) *n.* [A.-S. *cnoll*, Ger.

knolle, lump, knob.] The top or crown of a hill;—a small elevation of earth.

Knot, (not) *n.* [A.-S. *cnot*, *cnotta*, Ger. *knoten*, allied to L. *nodus*.] A complication of threads or ropes formed by tying, knitting, or entangling;—a bond of union;—a nautical mile.

Know, (nō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cnāwan*, L. *noscere*, G. *gnomi*, *gignoskein*, Skr. *jna*, to know.] To be aware of as true or actual; to perceive or apprehend clearly; to learn;—to have experience of; to be assured of.

Knowledge, (nol'ej) *n.* [Eng. *know* and the termination *ledge*.] Act of knowing; apprehension;—erudition; science;—familiarity acquired by experience.

Knuckle, (nuk'l) *n.* [A.-S. *cnucel*, dim. of *knee*, Ger. *knöchel*.] The joint of a finger.

Koran, (kō'ran) *n.* [A.] The sacred writings of the Mohammedans.

L.

Labefaction, (lab-ē-fak'shun) *n.* [L. *labare*, to totter, and *facere*, to make.] Act of making weak; state of being weakened; decay.

Label, (lā'bel) *n.* [L. *labellum*, diminutive of *labrum*, lip, edge, margin.] A narrow slip of paper, parchment, &c. affixed to anything, denoting its

Lac, (lak) *n.* [Hind. *lak*, a hundred thousand.] One hundred thousand, as a *lac* of rupees.

Lace, (lās) *n.* [F. *lacet*, from L. *laqueus*, noose, halter, cord.] A string or cord;—a fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, or cotton, interwoven in a net.

sembling milk; milky; —conveying chyle.

Lad, (lad) *n.* [A.-S. *lædd*, W. *llared*.]

A young man or boy; a stripling.

Ladder, (lad'ər) *n.* [A.-S. *hlædder*, Ger. *leiter*, D. *ladder*.] A frame of wood, rope, &c., consisting of two side-pieces connected by rounds, by which persons may ascend a building, &c.

Lade, (lād) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hladan*, Ger. & D. *laden*.] To load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight.

Ladle, (lād'l) *n.* [A.-S. *hladle*, from *hladan*, to load, drain.] A cup with a long handle.

Lady, (lā'de) *n.* [A.-S. *hlæfdige*, from *hlæf*, loaf, and *digan*, to give, serve out.] Literally, one who serves bread to the family; mistress of a household;—a woman of social distinction;—a woman of refined manners.

Lag, (lag) *v. i.* [Gael. & Ir. *lag*, weak, feeble, faint, W. *llag*.] To walk or move slowly; to stay behind.

Lagoon, (la-goön') *n.* [It. & Sp. *laguna*, L. *lacuna*, from G. *lakkos*, hole, pit.] A shallow pond or lake into which the sea flows.

Laic, (lā'ik) *a.* [L. *laicus*, G. *laikos*, from *laos*, the people.] Belonging to the laity, as distinguished from the clergy.

Lair, (lār) *n.* [A.-S. *leger*, from *iegen*, to lie, Ger. *lager*, allied to L. *locus*, place, G. *lechos*, couch, bed.] The place where an animal lies down and rests;—a family burying-place.

Laity, (lā'e-te) *n.* [F. *lai*, from G.

lahm, Icel. *lami*, broken in limb or strength, from *lama*, to break.] Crippled or disabled in a limb;—imperfect.

Lamellar, (lam'el-ar) *a.* [L. *lamella*, diminutive of *lamina*, plate, leaf, layer.] Composed of or disposed in thin plates, layers, or scales.

Lament, (la-ment') *v. i.* [L. *lamentari*, from *clamare*, to cry out, G. *klaiin*, to weep, Skr. *glai*, to grieve, and termination *mentum*, Eng. *ment*, from *mens*, *mentis*, mind.] To weep or wail; to mourn;—to feel deep regret or sorrow;—*v. t.* To bewail; to deplore.

Lamina, (lam'in-a) *n.* [L.] A thin plate or scale lying over another.

Laminiferous, (lam-in-if'er-us) *a.* [L. *lamina*, plate, scale, and *ferre*, to bear.] Having a structure consisting of layers, plates, or scales.

Lammas, (lam'mas) *n.* [A.-S. *hlæf-mæsse*, loaf-mass or feast of first-fruits, from *hlæf*, loaf, and *mæsse*, feast.] The first day of August.

Lamp, (lamp) *n.* [F. *lampe*, G. *lampe*, torch, from *lampein*, to give light, to shine.] A contrivance for producing artificial light;—usually, a vessel containing oil or other combustible liquid and a wick;—a light of any kind.

Lampoon, (lam'pōon) *n.* [O. F. *lampon*, a drinking song, from *lamper*, to drink.] A bitter personal satire, usually printed, and in verse.

Lamprey, (lam'prā) *n.* [O. F. *lamproie*, Low L. *lampetra*, from *lambere*, to

land; the owner of land or houses;—the master of an inn; host.

Landscape, (land'skâp) *n.* [A.-S. *land-scipe*, from *land*, land, *scipe*, equivalent to Eng. *shape*.] A portion of land or country which the eye can comprehend in a single view;—a picture exhibiting some real scene in nature.

Lane, (lân) *n.* [D. *laan*, *laen*, O. Fris. *lona*, W. *llan*.] A narrow way between hedges;—a narrow street; an alley.

Language, (lang'gwâj) *n.* [F. *langage*, from L. *lingua*, the tongue, akin to *lingere*, G. *leichen*, Skr. *lih*, to lick.] Speech; expression of ideas by words or written characters;—mode of speech peculiar to a nation.

Languid, (lang'gwîd) *a.* [L. *languidus*, from *languere*, to be faint, G. *langazein*, Eng. *lag*.] Feeble or flagging from exhaustion; indisposed to exertion;—listless.

Laniferous, (lan-îf'er-us) *a.* [L. *lana*, wool, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing wool.

Lank, (langk) *a.* [A.-S. *hlanc*, Ger. *schlank*, slender, thin.] Loose or lax;—weak and slender; thin; meagre.

Lantern, (lant'ern) *n.* [F. *lanterne*, L. *lanterna*, G. *lamptër*, from *lampa*, to give light.] Something inclosing a light, and protecting it from wind, rain, &c.;—a little dome over the roof of a building to give light.

Lan. (lân) *n.* [A.-S. *lana*, Ger.

ed from *louse*, D. *laager*, and *bord*, side.] The left-hand side of a ship when one stands with his face to the head; port.

Larceny, (lâr'sen-e) *n.* [L. *latrocinium*, from *latro*, G. *latris*, a robber.] Unlawful taking and carrying away of personal property; theft.

Larch, (lârch) *n.* [L. *larix*, *laricis*, G. *larix*.] A coniferous tree having deciduous leaves in whorls or clusters.

Lard, (lârd) *n.* [L. *lardum*, allied to G. *larinos*, fat, from *laros*, sweet or dainty.] The fat of swine after being melted and separated from the flesh.

Large, (lârj) *a.* [F., from L. *largus*.] Being of great size or width; extensive; plentiful; numerous.

Lark, (lârk) *n.* [O. Eng. *leverock*, A.-S. *laferc*.] A well-known singing bird.

Larva, (lâr'va) *n.* [L., mask, ghost, F. and Ger. *larve*.] An insect in the first stage after leaving the egg; a caterpillar, grub, or maggot.

Larynx, (lâr'ingks) *n.* [G. *larvæ*.] The upper part of the trachea or windpipe; the throat.

Lascivious, (las-siv'e-us) *a.* [L. *lascivus*, wanton, from *laxus*, loose, lax, Skr. *las*, to sport or play.] Loose; wanton; lewd;—tending to produce voluptuous emotions.

Lash, (lash) *n.* [F. *laisse*, Ger. *lasche*, a thong, *laschen*, to furnish with flaps, to whip or scan.] The thong

foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.

Latch, (lach) *n.* [A.-S. *læccan*, to catch, seize, allied to F. *laisse*, It. *lascio*, L. *laqueus*, noose, snare.] A small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door; a catch.

Latchet, (lach'et) *n.* [Diminutive of *latch*.] The string that fastens a shoe.

Late, (lāt) *a.* [A.-S. *lāt*, Icel. *litr*, late, slow, lazy, O. H. Ger. *laz*.] Coming after others, or after the time; slow; tardy;—existing or happening not long ago.

Latent, (lā'tent) *a.* [L. *latens*, *ppr.* of *latere*, to lie hid, allied to G. *lathein*, *lanthanein*.] Not visible or apparent; concealed; secret.

Lateral, (lat'er-al) *a.* [L. *lateralis*, from *latus*, side.] Relating to the side; proceeding from the side;—directed to the side.

Lath, (lāth) *n.* [A.-S. *lattu*, W. *llath*, a rod, staff, yard.] A thin, narrow board or slip of wood to support the plastering.

Lather, (larn'er) *n.* [A.-S. *leodhor-wyrt*, soap-wort.] Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water.

Latin, (lat'in) *a.* [Latinus.] Pertaining to the people of Latium, in Italy;—Roman;—pertaining to, or composed in, the language used by the Romans.

Latitude, (lat'e-tūd) *n.* [L. *latitudo*, from *latus*, broad, wide.] Extent from side to side; breadth;—the distance of any place north or south

Laundry, (lan'dre) *n.* [O. Eng. *laven-dry*, F. *laver*, to wash, from L. *lavare*.] A place where clothes are washed;—the room where clothes are dried, mangled, and ironed.

Laureate, (law'rē-āt) *a.* [L. *laureatus*, from *laurea*, from *laurus*, laurel.] Crowned with laurel; publicly admitted to a University degree;—*n.* A poet attached to the royal household, or king's poet.

Laurel, (law'rel) *n.* [L. *laurus*.] An evergreen shrub, having aromatic leaves of a lanceolate shape, with clusters of small, yellowish-white flowers in their axils, dedicated to Apollo by the ancients.

Lava, (lā'va, lā'va) *n.* [It., L. *lavare*.] The melted rock ejected by a volcano; also, the scorice or ashes when cooled.

Lavatory, (lav'a-tor-e) *n.* [L. *lavatorium*, from *lavare*, to wash.] A place for washing;—a place where gold is obtained by washing.

Lavish, (lav'ish) *a.* [Eng. *lave*, to throw out, from L. *lavare*, to raise, from *levis*, light.] Prodigious; wasteful; extravagant;—scattered in waste.

Law, (law) *n.* [O. Eng. *lay*, A.-S. *lah*, from *leagan*, to lay, L. *lex*, from *legere*, G. *legen*, to choose, to speak.] A law is that which is laid, set or fixed, like *statute*, *constitution*, from L. *statuere*.] A rule of order or conduct established by authority;—the ten commandments;—a principle in science or art;—jurisprudence;—established usage.

spread on a surface ;—to place in order ;—to appease ;—to impose, as a tax ;—to wager or stake ;—to drop, as eggs ;—to charge ;—to present ;—to allege ;—to contrive ;—*v. i.* To produce eggs.

Lay, (lā) *n.* [A.-S. *ley*, from W. *llaia*, sound, melody, Ger. *lied*.] A song ;—a species of narrative poetry among the ancient minstrels.

Lay, (lā) *a.* [L. *laicus*, from G. *laos*, the people.] Pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy.

Layman, (lā'man) *n.* [Eng. *lay* and *man*.] One of the people, in distinction from the clergy.

Lazy, (lā'ze) *a.* [O. Eng. *lasie*, Ger. *lass*, *lassig*, O. Ger. *laz*, dull, slow, *lassen*, to leave off.] Disinclined to exertion ; naturally or habitually slothful ; idle.

Lea, (lē) *n.* [A.-S. *leag*, *leah*.] A meadow or sward land ; a field ;—in rotation of crops, land under grass or clover.

Lead, (led) *n.* [A.-S. *lead*, Ger. *lei*, L. *plumbum*, D. *lood*, Dan. *lod*.] A well-known metal of a dull white colour with a cast of blue ;—a plummet, used in sounding at sea.

Lead, (lēd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *ledan*, Go. *leithan*, to go, Icel. *leida*, to lead, from *leid*, track, way.] To conduct or guide in a way ;—to guide by the hand, as a child ;—to direct, as a chief or commander ;—*v. i.* To go before in the way ;—to tend or go

Leal, (lēl) *a.* [O. F. *leall*.] Faithful ; loyal ; true. [Soot.]

Lean, (lēn) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hlinian*, O. H. Ger. *hlinen*, G. *klinein*, to bend.] To deviate from a perpendicular position or line ;—to rest upon ; to have a propensity in favour of ;—*v. t.* To cause to rest on or incline.

Lean, (lēn) *a.* [A.-S. *lanc*, Ger. *kleine*, allied to L. *lenis*, mild, moderate.] Wanting in flesh ;—thin ; spare ;—bare ; barren.

Leap, (lēp) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hleapan*, Icel. *kleupa*, O. Ger. *klaufen*.] To spring from the ground ; to jump ;—to spring upon with sudden violence ;—to dance for joy ;—*v. t.* To go over or across by jumping.

Leap-year, (lēp'yēr) *n.* [Leap and year.] A year containing 366 days ; every fourth year, which leaps over a day more than a common year.

Learn, (lērn) *v. t.* [A.-S. *leornian*, allied to *læran*, to teach, Go. *leisan*, to know.] To acquire new knowledge or ideas from or concerning ;—to acquire skill in any thing ;—to take pattern or example from ;—*v. i.* To receive information ;—to acquire by knowledge or experience.

Lease, (lēs) *v. t.* [F. *laisser*, It. *lasciare*, L. *laxare*, to loose, from *laxus*, loose.] To grant the temporary possession of lands or tenements to another for a rent reserved.

Leash, (lēsh) *n.* [F. *laisse*, *leaze*, It. *lascio*, L. *laqueus*, a noose, a halter.]

larger quantity, produces fermentation, and renders it light.

Lecture, (lek'tūr) *n.* [F., Low L. *lectura*, from *legere*, to read.] Act of reading;—a discourse on any subject; especially, a formal discourse intended for instruction;—a formal reproof.

Ledge, (lej) *n.* [A.-S. *leger*, from *liegan*, to lie.] A layer or stratum;—a prominent or projecting part; a shelf.

Ledger, (lej'ər) *n.* [A.-S. *leger*, from *liegan*, to lie.] Any thing that lies or remains;—the principal account book among merchants, into which entries from the journal, cash-book, &c., are transferred in brief form.

Lee, (lē) *n.* [Icel. *hlé*, A.-S. *hleō*, shelter, refuge, D. *luis*.] A place defended from the wind; hence, that part of the hemisphere toward which the wind blows.

Leech, (lēch) *n.* [A.-S. *læce*, *lēce*, Go. *leikeis*, from *leikinon*, to heal.] A physician;—a blood-sucking worm.

Lees, (lēz) *n. pl.* [F. *lie*, L. *limus*.] The coarser parts of a liquor which settle at its bottom; sediment; dregs.

Leet, (lēt) *n.* [A.-S. *hlete*, *lot*.] A portion or share;—a list of candidates nominated for election to office.

Left, (left) *a.* [D. *lust*, L. *lævus*, G. *laio*s, left.] In the direction, or on the side of, the part opposed to the right of the body.

Leg, (leg) *n.* [Icel. *legg*, Go. *lapp*.] The limb of an animal used in sub-

Legible, (lej'e-bl) *a.* [L. *legibilis*, from *legere*, to read.] Capable of being read; distinct;—capable of being understood.

Legion, (lē'jun) *n.* [L. *legio*, from *legere*, to gather, collect.] A body of infantry, consisting of from three to five thousand men;—a multitude.

Legislate, (lej'is-lāt) *v. i.* [L. *lex*, *legis*, law, and *ferre*, *latum*, to bring, propose.] To make or enact a law or laws.

Legitimate, (lē-jit'e-māt) *a.* [L. *legitimus*, from *lex*, *legis*, law.] Accordant with law;—lawfully begotten;—genuine;—acknowledged; authorized.

Legume, (leg'ūm) *n.* [L. *legumen*, from *legere*, to gather.] A pod dehiscant into two pieces or valves, as that of the pea.

Leisure, (lē'zhūr) *n.* [O. Eng. *leisere*, O. F. *loisir*, from *loist*, L. *licet*, it is permitted.] Freedom from occupation or business; spare or unemployed time.

Lemma, (lem'a) *n.* [L. *lemma*, G. *lemma*, any thing received, from *lambanein*, to take, assume.] An assumption;—a proposition assumed or proved to aid in the demonstration of another proposition, or in the working out of a problem.

Lemon, (lem'un) *n.* [Per. & Turk. *limūn*, A. *laimūn*.] An oval fruit resembling the orange, and containing an intensely acid pulp;—the tree that produces lemons.

Lend, (lend) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lænan*, Go. *leihvan*, Ger. *leihen*.] To grant the temporary use of on condition of re-

commemorative of the fast of our Saviour.

Lentil, (len'til) *n.* [F. *lentille*, from L. *lens*, *lentis*.] A leguminous plant allied to the bean.

Leo, (lē'ō) *n.* [L.] The lion; the fifth sign of the zodiac;—a constellation containing ninety-five stars.

Leopard, (lep'ard) *n.* [L. *leopardus*, G. *leopardos*, from *leōn*, lion, and *pardos*, pard.] A carnivorous digitigrade mammal of the genus *Felis*.

Leper, (lep'er) *n.* [L. *lepra*, *lepra*, G. *lepra*, the leprosy, from *leproō*, scaly, *lepein*, to peel off.] A person affected with a cutaneous disease, in the form of thick white or grayish scales.

Less, (les) *a.* [A.-S. *læssa*, *laes*, Go. *laus*, from *lysan*, G. *luein*, to loose.] Reduced or diminished;—smaller in size or bulk;—lower in position, rank, &c.

Lesson, (les'n) *n.* [F. *leçon*, L. *lectio*, from *legere*, to gather, to read.] A reading or recitation;—that which has to be learned and repeated by scholars;—the portion of Scripture prescribed for the day;—instruction gained by experience;—reproof.

Lest, (lest) *conj.* [O. Eng. *leste*, *least*, A.-S. *læst*, *leasty*.] That not; for fear that.

Let, (let) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lætan*, Go. *létan*.] To give leave or power by a positive act; not to prevent; to permit; to allow; to lease;—*v. i.* To be leased.

Let, (let) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lættan*, from *læt*, late 1. To retard; to hinder; to im-

The time of rising;—a public reception by the sovereign of the distinguished or privileged classes.

Level, (lev'el) *n.* [A.-S. *læfel*, L. *libella*, diminutive of *libra*, balance.] A line or plane which is every where parallel to the horizon;—a smooth or even plane or surface;—a state of equality.

Lever, (lē'ver) *n.* [F. *levier*, from *lever*, to raise, L. *levare*.] A bar of metal, or other substance, turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop, for raising weights.

Leviathan, (lē-vi'a-than) *n.* [H. *lîy-âthân*, properly an animal bent, twisted in curves, from A. *lauca*, to bend, wind, twist.] A huge aquatic animal described in the book of Job.

Levity, (lev'e-te) *n.* [L. *levitas*, from *levis*, light in weight.] Want of weight; lightness;—hence, inconstancy; fickleness of character or conduct; want of seriousness.

Levy, (lev'e) *v. t.* [F. *lever*, from L. *levare*.] To raise;—to form into an army by enrolment, conscription, &c.;—to collect by authority or exaction, as taxes, &c.

Lewd, (lûd) *a.* [A.-S. *læwed*, *lêud*, from *leod*, the people, W. *lloidy*, shooting.] Given to unlawful indulgence; incontinent; unchaste; profligate.

Lexicographer, (leks-e-kog'ra-fer) *n.* [G. *lexikon*, dictionary, and *graphein*, to write.] The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

Lexicon, (leks'e-kon) *n.* [G. *lexikon*

Liberal, (lib'er-al) *a.* [L. *liberalis*, from *liber*, free, from *libet*, *libet*, it pleases, Skr. *labh*, to desire, love.] Free by birth;—bestowing with a free-hand.

Liberate, (lib'er-ät) *v. t.* [L. *liberare*, from *liber*, free.] To release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty.

Libertine, (lib'er-tin) *n.* [L. *libertinus*, from *libertus*, one made free, from *liber*, free.] A person manumitted or set free from servitude;—one who leads a licentious life.

Liberty, (lib'er-te) *n.* [L. *libertus*, from *liber*, free.] Freedom from restraint of body or mind;—power to do or to forbear an action according to one's will or pleasure;—privilege; leave; license.

Libidinous, (le-bid'in-us) *a.* [L. *libidinosus*, from *libido*, desire, lust, from *libet*, it pleases.] Eager for sexual indulgence; fitted to excite lustful desire.

Libra, (li'bra) *n.* [L.] The Balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September.

Library, (li'bra-re) *n.* [L. *librarium*, book-case, *libraria*, bookseller's shop, from *liber*, a book.] A collection of books;—an edifice or an apartment for holding a collection of books.

Librate, (li'brät) *v. t.* [L. *librare*, from *libra*, a balance.] To balance; to hold in or bring to an equipoise;—*v. i.* To move, as a balance; to oscillate.

License, (li'sens) *n.* [F., L. *licentia*,

to cover.] A cover of a vessel or box;—the cover of the eye; the eyelid.

Lie, (li) *v. i.* [O. Eng. *lee*, A.-S. *leagan*, Ger. *liegen*.] To utter an untrue statement knowingly;—to misrepresent.

Lie, (li) *v. i.* [A.-S. *liegan*, Go. *ligan*.] To be low; to rest extended on the ground, or on a bed or couch.

Liege, (lej) *a.* [O. F. *lige*, from Low L. *ligus*, perhaps from *ligare*, to bind.] Bound by a feudal tenure; subject;—enforcing allegiance; sovereign.

Lieutenant, (lef-ten'ant) *n.* [F., from *lieu*, place, and *tenant*, holding, *ppr.* of *tenir*, L. *tener*, to hold.] An officer, either civil or military, who supplies the place of a superior in his absence.

Life, (lif) *n.* [A.-S. *lif*, Icel. *lif*, D. *lijf*, body, life, Ger. *leben*, to live.] State of being; existence.

Lift, (lift) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hlifan*, to be high, Go. *hlifan*, to steal, F. *lever*, from L. *levis*, light.] To raise; to elevate; to bring up from a lower place to a higher;—to remove by stealing;—*v. i.* To try to raise.

Ligament, (lig'a-ment) *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, from *ligare*, to bind.] Any thing that ties or unites one thing or part to another; a bond.

Ligature, (lig'a-tür) *n.* [L. *ligatura*, from *ligare*, to bind.] Any thing that binds; a band or bandage.

Light, (lit) *n.* [A.-S. *liht*, *leoht*, Ger. *leicht*, L. *lux*.] That which shines and makes objects perceptible to sight;—the diffusion of luminous

Ligneous, (lig'nē-us) *a.* [*L. ligneus*, from *lignum*, wood.] Made of wood; resembling wood.

Like, (lik) *a.* [*A.-S. lic*, *lice*, Dan. *lig*, Ger. *gleich*, Icel. *lík*, Go. *leik*, body, kind, form.] Equal in quantity, quality, or degree;—having resemblance.

Like, (lik) *v. t.* [*A.-S. lician*, Icel. *líka*.] To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to enjoy; to choose with preference;—*v. i.* To be pleased.

Likely, (lik'le) *a.* [*A.-S. lic-lic*, *like-like*.] Worthy of belief; probable;—having or giving reason to expect—followed by an infinitive;—suitable; seemingly adapted.

Lilt, (lilt) *n.* [*Go. lulla*, to sing.] A tune or air in music; especially, a lively tune;—a homely ballad.

Limb, (lim) *n.* [*A.-S. lim*, Icel. *limr*, L. *limbus*.] Edge or border;—an extremity of the human body, as the arm or leg;—the branch of a tree.

Lime, (lim) *n.* [*A.-S. līm*, Icel. *līm*, L. *limus*, Skr. *lip*, to smear.] A viscous substance laid on twigs for catching birds;—the white caustic substance obtained from limestone, shells, &c.;—the linden-tree.

Lime, (lim) *n.* [*Per. limū*, *limūn*.] A fruit allied to the lemon, but smaller.

Limit, (lim'it) *n.* [*L. limes*, *limitis*.] That which circumscribes or confines; border or edge; boundary.

Limn, (lim) *v. t.* [*F. illuminer*, from Low L. *illuminare*, from *in* and *lumen*, light.] To draw or paint; to paint in water colours; to illumine, as books or parchments.

Limp, (limp) *v. i.* [*A.-S. limp-healt*, lame, perhaps from *lim*, limp, and *healdan*, to hold, Ger. *lam*, lame.]

Line, (līn) *n.* [*L. linea*, a linen thread, string, from *linum*, flax, lint.] A linen thread or string;—that which has length, but not breadth or thickness;—an extended stroke;—the equator or equinoctial line.

Lineal, (lin'e-al) *a.* [*L. linealis*, from *linea*, line.] Composed of lines; descending in a direct line from an ancestor.

Linen, (lin'en) *n.* [*A.-S. līn*, flax, *līnen*, made of flax, L. *linum*, flax, G. *linon*.] Thread or cloth made of flax or hemp.

Linger, (ling'ger) *v. i.* [*A.-S. lang-rīan*, to protract, from *lang*, long.] To delay; to loiter;—to be in suspense; to hesitate;—*v. t.* To protract; to defer.

Linguist, (ling'gwist) *n.* [*L. lingua*, tongue, speech, language.] One skilled in languages.

Liniment, (lin'e-ment) *n.* [*L. linimentum*, from *linire*, to besmear, anoint.] A species of soft ointment;—an embrocation.

Link, (lingk) *n.* [*Sw. länk*, Ger. *gelenk*, joint, ring of a chain, from *lenken*, to bend.] A single ring or division of a chain.

Linnet, (lin'et) *n.* [*F. linot*, from L. *linum*, flax, because it feeds on the seeds of flax and hemp.] A small bird of the genus *Fringilla*, allied to the finches, and noted for its sweet and cheerful song.

Lint, (lint) *n.* [*A.-S. līnet*, L. *linum*.] Flax;—linen ravelled or scraped into a soft substance.

Lintel, (lin'tel) *n.* [*F. linteau*, Sp. *lintel*, from L. *limen*, a threshold.] A horizontal piece of timber or stone placed over a door, window, or other opening.

melt by the sole agency of heat or caloric;—*v. i.* To become liquid.

Liquescent, (le-kwes'ent) *a.* [*L. liquescere*, inchoative form of *liquere*, to be liquid.] Tending to become liquid; inclined to melt.

Liquid, (lik'wid) *a.* [*L. liquidus*, from *liquere*, to be fluid.] Fluid;—flowing smoothly or easily.

Liquidate, (lik'wid-ät) *v. t.* [*L. liquidare*, from *liquidus*, liquid, clear.] To make liquid or transparent, as by melting;—to reduce the amount of; to satisfy in full.

Liquor, (lik'er) *n.* [*O. Eng. licour*, *F. liqueur*, *L. liquor*, from *liquere*, to be liquid.] Any liquid or fluid substance;—especially, alcoholic or spirituous fluid.

Lisp, (lisp) *v. i.* [*A.-S. lēlisp*, stammering, lispings, *O. Ger. lispēn*, to lisp.] To give the sound of *th*;—to speak imperfectly;—*v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp.

List, (list) *n.* [*A.-S. list*, *O. Ger. listā*, border, fringe.] The outer edge or selvage of cloth;—a limit or boundary; a border;—catalogue; register; inventory.

List, (list) *n.* [*Norm. F. lice*, *L. licium*, a thread, rope.] A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a field of combat; hence, in the plural, the field inclosed for a race or combat.

List, (list) *v. i.* [*A.-S. lystan*, *tustan*.] To lean or incline; hence, to desire or choose; to please;—to hearken; to listen.

Listen, (lis'n) *v. i.* [*A.-S. hlýstan*, *L.*

Lithe, (lith) *a.* [*A.-S. līdhe*, *lindhe* *Ice. linn*, akin to *L. lenis*, tender soft.] Capable of being easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.

Lithograph, (lith'ō-graf) *v. t.* [*G. lithos*, stone, and *graphein*, to write engrave.] To trace on stone, and transfer to paper by printing.

Lithology, (lith-ol'ō-je) *n.* [*G. lithos* stone, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the characteristics and classification of rocks.

Lithotomy, (le-thot'ō-me) *n.* [*G. lithos* stone, and *temnein*, to cut.] The operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

Litigate, (lit'e-gāt) *v. t. & i.* [*L. litigare*, from *lis*, *litis*, dispute, lawsuit and *agere*, to carry on.] To contest in law; to prosecute or defend by legal process;—*v. i.* To carry on suit by judicial process.

Litigious, (le-tij'e-us) *a.* [*L. litigiosus* from *litigium*, dispute, quarrel.] Inclined to judicial contest; contentious; fond of litigation;—pertaining to legal disputes.

Litter, (lit'er) *n.* [*F. litiere*, from *I. lectus*, couch, bed, from *legere*, to gather, to lay.] A bed so furnished that it may be carried about with person in it;—the number of pigs or other small animals born at once.

Little, (lit'l) *a.* [*A.-S. lytel*, *liti* *Ice. litill*.] Small in size or extent diminutive;—small in quantity or amount;—insignificant; contemptible.

Liturgy, (lit'ur-je) *n.* [*G. leitourgia*

a nobleman, &c.;—the body of livery-men in London.

Livid, (liv'id) *a.* [L. *lividus*, from *livere*, to be black and blue.] Black and blue; discoloured, as flesh by contusion.

Load, (löd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hladan*, Ger. & D. *laden*.] To lay a burden on; to put upon for conveyance;—to put cargo on board of a ship;—to charge, as a gun.

Loadstone, (löd'stön) *n.* [A.-S. *loedan*, to lead, draw, and *stone*.] A piece of magnetic iron ore possessing polarity like a magnetic needle.

Loaf, (löf) *n.* [A.-S. *hláf*, *láf*.] Any thick lump or mass; a large regularly shaped mass, as of bread, sugar, or cake.

Loan, (lön) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lænan*, Ger. *leihen*.] To lend.

Loathe, (lörh) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lathian*, to hate, from *lath*, hostile.] To have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink;—to dislike greatly.

Lobby, (lob'e) *n.* [Low L. *lobium*, *lobia*, a covered portico fit for walking, Ger. *laube*, arbour, bower.] A narrow passage or vestibule, forming the principal entrance into a building, with doors leading to the chief apartments.

Lobe, (löh) *n.* [L. *lobus*, from G. *lobos*, from *lepein*, to peel.] Any projection or division of a somewhat rounded form; the soft termination of the human ear.

Local, (lök'al) *a.* [L. *localis*, from *locus*, place.] Pertaining to a particular place; confined to a spot or definite district.

Lock, (lok) *n.* [A.-S. *loc*, inclosure, *locan*, *lucan*, to lock, fasten, Icel. *laka*.] Any thing that fastens; speci-

deposit for keeping or preservation;—to fix in the mind or memory;—to furnish with a temporary habitation;—*v. i.* To settle in or upon; to dwell in; to reside;—to be laid flat.

Loft, (loft) *n.* [Icel. *loft*, height, A.-S. *lyft*, air, cloud, allied to *lift*.] That which is lifted up; an elevation of one floor above another;—the top room under the roof.

Lofty, (loft'e) *a.* [Ger. *luftig*, lofty, A.-S. *loften*, high.] Lifted high up; much elevated in position;—elevated in character or rank;—characterized by pride.

Log, (log) *n.* [D. *log*, heavy, dull.] A bulky piece or stick of wood or timber;—an apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water.

Logarithm, (log'a-rithm) *n.* [G. *logos*, word, account, proportion, and *arithmos*, number.] One of a class of auxiliary numbers designed to abridge arithmetical calculations.

Logic, (loj'ik) *n.* [L. *logica*, G. *logikē* (sc. *technē*), reasoning art, from *logos*, speech, discourse.] The science of pure and formal thought, or of the laws according to which the process of reasoning should be conducted.

Logography, (lō-gog'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *logos*, word, speech, and *graphein*, to write.] A method of printing in which whole words, cast in a block, are used instead of single letters.

Logomachy, (lō-gom'a-ke) *n.* [G. *logos*, word, and *machē*, fight.] Contention in words; dispute about words.

Loin, (loin) *n.* [A.-S. *lend*, Ger. *lende*, L. *clunis*, allied to *tumbus*.] That part of an animal just above the hipbone, on either side of the spinal column.

throat.] One of a sect of early reformers in Germany:—one of the followers of Wycliffe in England.

Lone, (lôn) *a.* [Abbreviated from *alone*, Icel. *lon*, a breaking off.] Having no company; solitary; unfrequented;—standing by itself.

Lonely, (lôn'le) *a.* [*Lone*, and A.-S. *lic*, like.] Sequestered;—alone or in want of company.

Long, (long) *a.* [A.-S. *long*, Icel. *langr*, L. *longus*.] Drawn out in a line; protracted; extended in time;—slow in coming; dilatory.

Longevity, (lon-jév'e-te) *n.* [F. *longevité*, from L. *longus*, long, and *evitas*, *ævum*, age, from G. *aiôn*, being, Skr. *adh*, to be.] Long duration of life; great age.

Longitude, (lon'je-túd) *n.* [L. *longitudo*, from *longus*, long.] Length;—the arc of the equator intercepted between any place and the meridian of Greenwich, eastward or westward.

Look, (lòók) *v. i.* [A.-S. *lócian*, O. Ger. *luokén*, allied to Skr. *lók*, to see.] To direct the eye toward an object so as to see it;—to consider;—to wait for expectantly;—to watch;—to seem; to appear;—*v. t.* To influence by looks;—to express by a look.

Loom, (lòóm) *n.* [A.-S. *lōma*, *geloma*, pl. *lōman*, household stuff, furniture, utensils.] A frame or machine of wood or other material in which a weaver forms cloth out of thread.

Loom, (lòóm) *v. i.* [A.-S. *leóman*, *lyman*, to shine, *leoma*, a beam of light.] To appear above the surface

cut off, as the top or extreme part of any thing.

Loquacious, (lō-kwā'she-us) *a.* [L. *loquax*, *loquacia*, from *loqui*, to speak.] Given to talking; talkative; babbling.

Lord, (lord) *n.* [A.-S. *hlaford*, said to be from *hlaf*, loaf, and *weardian*, to keep, *i. e.*, bread-keeper, or from *hlaf*, and a supposed root, *ord*, Eng. *afford*, *i. e.*, bread-giver, perhaps from *lag*, law, and *weardian*, to keep guard, *i. e.*, law-guardian, judge, ruler.] A master; a superior;—a husband;—a ruler; governor; king;—a peer of the realm;—the Supreme Being; Jehovah.

Lore, (lôr) *n.* [A.-S. *lār*, from *læran*, to teach.] Erudition; knowledge gained from reading or study.

Loricæ, (lor'e-kât) *v. t.* [L. *loricare*, to clothe in mail, *lorica*, a leather cuirass, from *lorum*, thong.] To plate over;—to cover with a coating, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire.

Lorn, (lorn) *a.* [A.-S. *loren*, pp. or *leóran*, to lose, leave.] Lost; forsaken; lonely.

Lose, (lòéz) *v. t.* [A.-S. *leósan*, *losian*, from *leas*, loose, empty.] To mislay; to put away unintentionally; to forfeit by unsuccessful contest;—to be deprived of.

Loss, (los) *n.* [A.-S. *los*, *losian*, to loose.] Act of losing; privation; diminution or detriment; damage;—waste by escape, leakage, &c.

Lot, (lot) *n.* [A.-S. *hlót*, from *hleotan*,

time.] To spend time lazily; to move idly about;—to recline at ease.

Louse, (lous) *n.* [A.-S. *lūs*, Ger. *laus*, Go. *liusan*, to devour, Skr. *lu*.] A wingless, hemipterous insect parasitic upon mammals.

Love, (luv) *n.* [A.-S. *luf*, love, akin to *L. lubere*, to please, Skr. *lubh*, to desire.] Affection; warm admiration and regard for;—fondness;—attachment to one of the opposite sex.

Low, (lō) *a.* [D. *laga*, allied to Eng. *lie*, A.-S. *liegan*, Icel. *lagna*.] Near to the ground; not high or elevated;—depressed below the adjacent surface;—shallow;—small;—mean; humble;—poor;—weak; feeble.

Low, (lō) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hlōwean*.] To below, as an ox or cow.

Lower, (lō'er) *v. t.* [Eng. *lower*, comparative of *low*.] To cause to descend;—to take down;—to humble;—to reduce in value, amount, &c.

Lower, (low'er) *v. i.* [Ger. *lauren*, to lurk, be on the watch, D. *lûren*, to look sullen.] To be clouded; to threaten a storm;—to frown; to look sullen.

Loyal, (loy'al) *a.* [F., from *L. legalis*, from *lex*, *legis*, law.] Devoted to the maintenance of law; faithful to lawful government, whether parental, civil, or divine.

Lozenge, (loz'enj) *n.* [Probably from G. *loxos*, oblique, and *L. angulus*, an angle.] A figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles.

Lubricate, (lū'bre-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. lubricare*, *lubricatum*, from *lubricus*, slippery.] To make smooth or slippery.

Lucent, (lū'sent) *a.* [*L. lucens*, *ppr.* of *lucere*, to shine, from *lux*, *lucis*, light.] Shining; bright; resplendent.

Icel. *lukka*.] Fortune; fate;—that which one gets in life, good or evil;—chance; good fortune.

Lucrative, (lū'kra-tiv) *a.* [*L. lucrari*, to gain, from *lucrum*, gain.] Yielding lucre; gainful; profitable.

Lucere, (lū'ker) *n.* [*L. lucrum*, akin to Hind. *loot*, booty, Skr. *lotra*, from *lagh*, to obtain.] Gain in money or goods; profit; pecuniary advantage.

Lucubrate, (lū'koo-brāt) *v. i.* [*L. lucubrare*, to work by lamp-light, from *lux*, light.] To study by candle-light or a lamp.

Ludicrous, (lū'do-krus) *a.* [*L. ludicrus*, from *ludus*, play, sport, *ludere*, to play, Skr. *lad*, *lat*, to sport.] Adapted to raise laughter without scorn or contempt; droll; ridiculous.

Lug, (lug) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lyccan*, *lucan*, Icel. *loka*.] To pull with force; to haul; to drag.

Luggage, (lug'aj) *n.* [From *lug*.] That which is lugged or carried with difficulty;—a traveller's trunk, baggage, &c.

Lugubrious, (loo-goo'bre-us) *a.* [*L. lugubris*, from *lugere*, to mourn.] Mournful; indicating sorrow.

Lukewarm, (lūk'wawrm) *a.* [A.-S. *wlæc*, warm, warmish, remiss, W. *llug*.] Moderately warm; neither cold nor hot;—not ardent.

Lull, (lul) *v. t.* [D. *lullen*, Dan. *luller*, Icel. *lulla*, *L. lallare*.] To cause to rest by soothing influences; to quiet; to put to sleep;—*r. i.* To become gradually calm.

Lumbago, (lum-bā'gō) *n.* [*L.*, from *lumbus*, loin.] A rheumatism or rheumatic pain in the loins and back.

Lumber, (lum'ber) *n.* [A.-S. *leoma*, utensil, Dan. *lumpe*, a rag, Ger. *lum-*

- klump*, Eng. *clump*.] A small mass of matter of no definite shape.
- Lunatic**, (lū'nā-tik) *a.* [L. *lunaticus*, from *luna*, the moon.] Affected by madness; insane;—exhibiting lunacy.
- Lunch**, (lunsh) *n.* [W. *llunc*, a gulp or swallowing, mouthful, O. Eng. *nunc*, *nuncheon*, a thick lump or cut of bread or meat.] A slight repast between breakfast and dinner; luncheon.
- Lung**, (lung) *n.* [A.-S.] One of the two organs of respiration in an air-breathing animal.
- Lupercal**, (lū'per-kal) *n. sing.* [L. *Lupercal*, a grotto sacred to *Lupercus*, the Lycean Pan.] A feast of the Romans in honour of Pan.
- Lupine**, (lū'pin) *n.* [F. *lupin*, L. *lupinus*.] A leguminous plant having showy racemes of flowers.
- Lurch**, (lureh) *n.* [W. *llereh*, or *llere*, a frisking.] A sudden roll of a ship to one side.
- Lure**, (lūr) *n.* [F. *leurre*, Ger. *luder*, bait, Go. *lura*, to snare, entice.] An object, not unlike a fowl, held out by the falconer to call a hawk;—any enticement.
- Lurk**, (lurk) *v. i.* [W. *llercian*, Ger. *lauern*.] To lie hid; to lie in wait.
- Luscious**, (lush'e-us) *a.* [Eng. *lush*, juicy, O. Eng. *lushious*.] Sweet; delicious;—sweet so as to cloy; hence, fulsome.
- Lust**, (lust) *n.* [A.-S. *lust*, Go. *lustus*, Skr. *lash*, to desire.] Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy;—evil propensity.
- Lute**, (lüt) *n.* [F. *luth*, Ger. *laut lauten*, to sound.] A stringed instrument resembling a guitar.
- Lute**, (lüt) *n.* [L. *lutum*, mud, clay] A composition of clay or other tenacious substance, used for making the junctures of a vessel air-tight when exposed to heat.
- Luxate**, (luks'ät) *v. t.* [L. *luxare*, from *luxus*, dislocated, allied to G. *loxo* slanting, oblique.] To put out a joint; to dislocate.
- Luxuriate**, (luks-ü're-ät) *v. i.* [L. *luxuriare*, *luxuriatum*, from *luxus*, excess.] To grow exuberantly;—to feed or live luxuriously;—to indulge in or expatiate on with delight.
- Luxury**, (luks'ü-re) *n.* [L. *luxuria*, from *luxus*, excess.] A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures which wealth can procure; high living;—voluptuousness; sensuality;—a delicacy; dainty.
- Ly**, (le). [A.-S. *lic*, like.] A termination of adjectives or adverbs.
- Lyceum**, (li-sē-um) *n.* [L. *lyceum*, (*lukcion*, so named after the neighbouring temple of Apollo, *Lukeios*, the wolf-slayer, from *lukos*, wolf) A place where Aristotle taught philosophy;—a house appropriated to instruction by lectures.
- Lye**, (li) *n.* [A.-S. *leah*, F. *lie*, Ger. *lauge*, L. *lizivium*, from *liz*, ashes] Water impregnated with alkaline salts imbibed from the ashes of wood.
- Lymph**, (limf) *n.* [L. *lymphä*, allied to *limpidus*, clear.] Water or transparent fluid like water in animals.

tremely fragrant and aromatic, and used in seasoning, pickling, &c.

Macerate, (mas'gr-āt) *v. t.* [*L. macerare, maceratum*, from *macer*, lean, meagre.] To make lean;—to subdue the flesh by penance.

Machine, (ma-shēn') *n.* [*L. machina*, *G. mēchanē*, a contrivance, from *mēchos*, means.] An instrument or engine to produce force or motion, or serving to regulate and direct a motive power or force.

Mackerel, (mak'er-el) *n.* [*O. F. maquereel*, *D. mackreel*, from *L. macula*, spot.] A marine fish of the genus *Scomber*, spotted with blue.

Macrocosm, (mak'rō-kōzm) *n.* [*G. makros*, long, great, and *kosmos*, the world.] The great world; the universe—opposed to *microcosm*.

Maculate, (mak'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. maculare, maculatum*, from *macula*, a spot.] To spot; to stain; to blur.

Mad, (mad) *a.* [*A.-S. georad*, *Go. gamāids*, *Ger. matt*, weak, *Skr. mad*, to be drunk, to be mad.] Disordered in intellect; insane;—inflamed with unreasonable desire; infatuated.

Madam, (mad'am) *n.* [*F. madame*, *ma*, my, and *dame*, *It. donna*, *L. domina*, mistress.] My lady—complimentary address to ladies of every rank; a proud, overbearing woman.

Madefy, (mad'e-fī) *v. t.* [*L. madere*, to be wet, and *facere*, to make.] To make wet or moist; to moisten.

Madrigal, (mad're-gal) *n.* [*L. mandra*, *G. mandra* stall bird fold and

practice of evoking supernatural or diabolic agency; sorcery;—the secret and mysterious operations of the powers and forces of nature.

Magisterial, (maj'is-tē're-al) *a.* [*L. magisterius*, from *magister*, master, chief, from *L. magnus*, great, *Skr. mah*, great.] Pertaining or appropriate to a master.

Magistrate, (maj'is-trāt) *n.* [*L. magistratus*, from *magister*, master, chief.] A person clothed with power as a public civil officer.

Magna Charta, (mag'na-kār'ta) [*L.*, great charter.] The great charter obtained by the English barons from King John, A.D. 1215.

Magnanimous, (mag-nan'e-mus) *a.* [*L. magnanimus*, from *magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind.] Great of mind; of lofty spirit.

Magnesia, (mag-nē'she-a) *n.* [*F. Magnesie*, from *Magnesia*, a country in Thessaly where it was found.] A primitive earth;—a white purgative powder.

Magnet, (mag'net) *n.* [*L. magnes, magnetis*, *G. magnes*, from *Magnesia*, a country in Thessaly.] The loadstone; a species of iron ore which has the property of attracting iron, and, when freely suspended, of pointing to the poles.

Magnify, (mag'ne-fī) *v. t.* [*L. magnus*, great, and *facere*, to make.] To make greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of;—to raise in representation or description;—to

letters and papers;—hence, the contents of such a bag;—the coach or carriage in which the mail is conveyed.

Maim, (mām) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *ma-hainer*, It. *magagnare*, from Low L. *mehamire*, from *maneus*, deficient.] To deprive of the use of a limb;—to deprive of a necessary part; to cripple; to disable.

Main, (mān) *n.* [A.-S. *māgen*, strength, force, from *magan*, to be able or strong, may, can, O. Ger. *megin*, strength, allied to L. *magnus*, great.] Strength; force;—the chief or principal part;—the great sea, as distinguished from a bay, &c.

Maintain, (men-tān') *v. t.* [F. *maintenir*, from *main*, hand, and *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold.] To hold or keep in any particular state;—to sustain;—to hold in possession;—to defend;—to affirm and support, as a theory or position, &c.

Majesty, (maj'es-te) *n.* [F. *majesté*, L. *majestas*, from *magnus*, great.] Greatness; exalted dignity;—the title of a king or queen.

Major, (mā'jer) *a.* [L. *major*, comparative of *magnus*, great.] Greater in number, quantity, or extent;—greater in dignity.

Majority, (ma-jor'e-te) *n.* [F. *majorité*, from L. *major*, greater.] Quality or condition of being greater; the greater number;—full age; legal term of 21 years.

Make, (māk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *macian*, L. Ger. *macken*, D. *mager*.] To act causatively upon; to cause to be or to do;

Malevolent, (ma-lev'ō-lent) *a.* [L. *malevolens*, from *male*, ill, and *volens*, *ppr.* of *volo*, to wish.] Wishing evil; ill-disposed, or disposed to injure others.

Malformation, (mal-form-ā'shun) *n.* [L. *malus*, bad, and *formatio*, from *formare*, to make, form.] Irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts.

Malice, (mal'is) *n.* [L. *malitia*, from *malus*, bad, ill, evil.] A disposition to injure others without a cause; enmity; rancour.

Malign, (ma-lin') *a.* [L. *malignus*, from *malus*, evil.] Having a very evil disposition toward others; malignant; malicious.

Malignant, (ma-lig'nant) *a.* [L. *malignans*, *ppr.* of *malignari*, to do or act maliciously.] Malicious; bitterly hostile; extremely disposed to injure.

Malleable, (mal'ē-a-bl) *a.* [F., from Low L. *malleare*, to beat with a hammer.] Capable of being extended by beating.

Mallet, (mal'et) *n.* [F. *maillet*, L. *malleus*.] A wooden hammer used for driving the chisel by carpenters, stone-cutters, &c.

Malt, (mawlt) *n.* [A.-S. *mealt*, malt, from *meltan*, to melt, dissolve, cook, Icel. *malt*, from *melta*, to dissolve.] Barley or other grain steeped in water, and then dried in a kiln—it is used in brewing.

Mamma, (mam-mā') *n.* [L. *mamma*, D. *manne*, W. *man*, breast.] Mother—a word of tenderness and familiar-

Manage, (man'āj) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *menage*, F. *ménager*, to keep house, from L. *mansio*, habitation, from *manere*, to dwell, It. *menaggiare*, to handle, from L. *manus*, the hand.] To handle; to conduct; to direct;—to have under command;—to treat or employ with address;—to husband;—to expend with care and frugality.

Manciple, (man'se-pl) *n.* [L. *manceps*, purchaser at a public auction, from *manus*, hand, and *capere*, to take, seize.] A steward; a purveyor, particularly of a college.

Mandarin, (man-da-rēn') *n.* [Pg. *mandarin*, from *mandar*, L. *mandare*, to command.] A civil or military official in China.

Mandate, (man'dāt) *n.* [L. *mandare*, *mandatum*, from *manus*, the hand, and *dare*, to give.] An official or authoritative command.

Mandible, (man'de-bl) *n.* [L. *mandibula*, from *mandere*, to chew.] The lower jaw of vertebrates—also applied to designate both jaws of birds.

Mane, (mān) *n.* [D. *mane*, Icel. *mön*, Ger. *mähne*.] The long hair on the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse, the lion, &c.

Mange, (mānj) *n.* [F. *manger*, to eat, from L. *manducare*, *mandere*, to chew.] The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, and other beasts.

Manse, (mans) *n.* [L. *mansio*, from

manus, the hand, and *festus*, pp. of obsolete *fendo*, to keep, hold, Skr. *pash*.] Clearly visible to the eye;—obvious to the understanding.

Manifold, (man'e-föld) *a.* [Eng. *many* and *fold*.] Various in kind or quality; many in number.

Manipulate, (ma-nip'ū-lāt) *v. t. or i.* [It. *manipolare*, from L. *manipulus*, a handful, from *manus*, the hand, and *plere*, to fill.] To treat, work, or operate with the hands.

Manna, (man'a) *n.* [H. *mān*, A. *mann*, properly gift (of heaven), from *manna*, H. *mānan*, *māndh*, to share, bestow.] A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness.

Manner, (man'er) *n.* [F. *manière*, from *main*, L. *manus*, the hand.] Way of performing or executing;—habitual practice;—method;—style; deportment.

Manœuvre, (man-ōō'vr) *n.* [F., from *main*, hand, and *œuvre*, work, L. *manus* and *opera*.] Management with address; dexterous movement in military or naval tactics.

Manor, (man'or) *n.* [O.F. *manoir*, habitation, village, L. *manere*, to stay, dwell.] The land belonging to a lord or nobleman.

Manse, (mans) *n.* [L. *mansio*, from *manere*, to stay, dwell.] A house or

enrich, as land, by the application of a fertilizing substance.

Manuscript, (man'ü-skript) *n.* [*L. manuscriptum*, something written with the hand, from *manus*, the hand, and *scribere*, to write.] A book or paper written with the hand.

Many, (men'e) *a.* [*A.-S. maneg, manig, Go. manags.*] Comprising or consisting of a great number of individuals.

Map, (map) *n.* [*L. mappa*, napkin, signal-cloth, a Punic word.] A representation of the surface of the earth, or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material.

Mar, (mär) *v. t.* [*A.-S. merran, mearian*, to spoil, destroy, *O. H. Ger. marrjan, Go. meryjan, Skr. mri*, from the root *mar*, to rub, grind.] To bruise; to injure by cutting or wounding; to deface;—to impair the strength, beauty, or purity of.

Maraud, (ma-rawd') *v. i.* [*F. marauder*, from *maraud*, rogue, rascal, *O. F. marrir*, to stray, *Skr. mray*, to go through, search.] To rove in quest of plunder.

Marble, (mär'bl) *n.* [*F. marbre, L. marmor, G. marmaros*, from *marmarein*, to sparkle, flash.] Any species of calcareous stone susceptible of a good polish.

March, (march) *n.* [*L. Martius*, belonging to *Mars*, the god of war.] The third month of the year.

March, (march) *v. i.* [*F. marcher*, from *marche*, step, boundary, *Low L. marca*.] To move by steps and in

nobleman of a rank equivalent to that of an English earl.

Marine, (ma-rén') *a.* [*L. marinus* from *mare*, the sea, *A.-S. mere, Ski vari*, water.] Pertaining to the sea or to navigation, naval affairs, &c.

Marital, (mär'e-tal) *a.* [*L. maritalis* from *maritus*, a married man, from *mas, maris*, a male.] Pertaining to a husband.

Maritime, (mär'e-tim) *a.* [*L. maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea.] Relating to the sea;—bordering on the sea.

Marjoram, (mär'jö-ram) *n.* [*F. marjolaine, It. margoroma, L. majorana*.] A plant of the genus *Origanum*, of several species.

Mark, (märk) *n.* [*A.-S. meare, Ger. marke, F. marque, O. F. marche, Low L. merca*, from *Skr. mray*, to go through, search.] That which is used in tracing out or defining anything; a visible sign serving as a guide or note of distinction;—impression;—symptom;—point aimed at.

Market, (mär'ket) *n.* [*D. & Ger. markt, L. mercatus*, from *mercari* to trade, traffic, from *merx*, merchandise.] A public place in a city or town where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale.

Marl, (märl) *n.* [*O. F. marle, W. marl, Ir. & Gael. marla*.] A mixed earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime, clay, and silicious sand.

Marmalade, (mar'ma-läd) *n.* [*F.*, from *G. melinēton*, from *meli*, honey, and *melon*, apple.] A preserve made of

march.] A nobleman in England, France, and Italy, of a rank next below that of duke.

Marriage, (már'rij) *n.* [*F. mariage*, from *marier*, to marry, from *mari*, husband, *L. mas, maris*.] Act of uniting a man and woman as husband and wife.

Marrow, (már'rō) *n.* [*A.-S. meary, W. mer*, *Isrl. mor*, fat.] A soft, oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones;—the essence.

Marry, (már're) *v. t.* [*F. marier*, *L. maritare*, from *maritus*, husband, from *mas, maris*, a male.] To unite in wedlock or matrimony;—to take for husband or wife;—*v. i.* To enter into the conjugal state.

Marsh, (mársh) *n.* [*A.-S. mersc*, *D. mersche*, *F. marais*.] A tract of low land occasionally covered with water; a fen; a swamp; a morass.

Marshal, (már'shal) *n.* [*F. maréchal*, from *Ger. marschall*, from *mähre*, horse, and *schalk*, servant.] A military officer of the highest grade; field-marshal.

Marsupial, (már-sū'pe-al) *a.* [*L. marsupium*, *G. marsupium*, a pouch, bag, purse.] Having a pouch for carrying the immature young, as the kangaroo, &c.

Mart, (márt) *n.* [Contracted from *market*.] A place of sale or traffic; a market.

Martial, (már'shal) *a.* [*L. martialis*, from *Mars*, the god of war.] Pertaining or suited to war; military;—

Masculine, (mas'kü-lin) *a.* [*F. masculin*, from *L. masculus*, *mas*, male.] Male;—denoting the gender in words appropriated to males.

Mash, (mash) *v. t.* [*Ger. meischen*, *maischen*, to mash, mix, from the root of *miz*.] To crush by beating or pressure; to bruise.

Mask, (mask) *n.* [*F. masque*, *Ger. maske*, from *A. maskharat*, buffoon, from *sakhira*, to laugh at.] A cover for the face, with apertures for the eyes and mouth; a visor;—a pretext or subterfuge;—a masquerade.

Mason, (mā'sn) *n.* [*F. maçon*, allied to *L. maceira*, wall, perhaps from *G. massen*, to bray, to pound, *Skr. mar*.] A builder in stone; a hewer or cutter of stone;—a member of the fraternity of Freemasons.

Masquerade, (mas-ker-ād') *n.* [*F. mascarade*, *Sp. mascarada*, *It. mascherata*.] An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation, &c.

Mass, (mas) *n.* [*L. massa*, *Ger. mass*, *massen*, to knead, allied to *G. maza*.] A body of matter formed into a lump;—a great quantity collected;—bulk; magnitude. [*A.-S. mässe*, *L. missa*, from *mittere*, to send, dismiss.] The communion service, or the consecration and oblation of the host, in Roman Catholic churches.

Massacre, (mas'a-ker) *n.* [*F.*, from *Ger. metzgern*, *metzgen*, to kill cattle.]

coasts of the Mediterranean, and producing a valuable resin.

Masticate, (mas'te-kăt) *v. t.* [*L. masticare, masticatum*, allied to *G. mastazein, masasthai*.] To grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion; to chew.

Mastiff, (mas'tif) *n.* [*It. mastino, O. F. mestif*.] A large variety of dog remarkable for strength and courage.

Mat, (mat) *n.* [*A.-S. meatte, meatta*, from *L. matta*, a mat made of rushes, *Ger. matte*.] A texture of sedge, &c., laid on the floor of a lobby, or at the door of a room.

Matadore, (mat'a-dôr) *n.* [*Sp. matador*, a murderer, from *matar*, to kill, *L. mactare*, to sacrifice.] The man appointed to kill the bull in Spanish bull-fights.

Match, (mach) *n.* [*F. meche*.] Any combustible substance, as tow, wick, chip of wood, used to light a lamp, fire, &c., or ignite a gun, mine, &c.

Match, (mach) *n.* [*O. Eng. macche, A.-S. maca, Icel. maki*.] A person or thing equal or similar to another in quality; an equal; a mate; a suitable object of courtship;—a trial of skill, &c.

Mate, (mât) *n.* [*Icel. mati, D. maeti*, equal, companion.] One who customarily associates with another;—an officer in a merchant vessel;—one who eats at the same table; messmate, &c.

Material, (ma-tê're-al) *a.* [*L. materi-*

al, from *materia*, mother, and *cadere*, to kill.] The murder of a mother;—one who murders his mother.

Matriculate, (ma-trik'ü-lăt) *v. t.* [*L. matricula*, a public roll or register diminutive of *matriz*, the womb parent body.] To enter or admit to membership in a college or university.

Matrimony, (mat're-mun-e) *n.* [*L. matrimonium*, from *mater*, mother. Union of man and woman as husband and wife; the nuptial state.

Matron, (mă'trun) *n.* [*L. matrona* from *mater*, mother.] A married woman;—an elderly married woman—a nurse in a hospital.

Matter, (mat'er) *n.* [*L. materia*, *F. matiere*, from *mater*, mother, producing cause, *A.-S. madu, Skr. ma, to make*.] Body; substance;—elementary substance of which the earth and all living bodies are composed.

Mattock, (mat'uk) *n.* [*A.-S. mottoc W. matog*.] A kind of pick-axe having the iron ends broad instead of pointed.

Mattress, (mat'res) *n.* [*W. matras F. matelas, Ger. matratze, A.-S. meatta, mat*.] A bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other soft materia and quilted.

Maturate, (mat'ü-răt) *v. t.* [*L. maturare, maturatum*, to make ripe, from *materas*, ripe, mature.] To bring to ripeness or maturity;—*v. i.* To suppurate perfectly.

MAVIS

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MEDAL

ma'vis n. [F. *mauris*.] The
e or song-thrush.
(maw) n. [A.-S. *maga*, Ger.
.] A stomach of one of the
animals; in birds, the craw.
ma'lar (maks-il'lar) a. [L. *maxil-
lar*, from *maxilla*, jaw-bone.] Per-
ting to the jaw, properly, to the
er jaw.
ma'ximum (maks'im) n. [L. *maxima*
sententia], the greatest proposi-
a or axiom.] An established
nciple; a condensed proposition
important practical truth.
ma'ximum (maks'e-mum) n. [L.,
auter of *maximus*, the greatest,
uperlative of *magnus*, great.] The
reatest quantity or number; the
ighest rate of speed or working
power.
may (mā) v. [A.-S. *magan*, to be
lay, Ger. *mögen*.] An auxiliary
able, Ger. *mögen*.] An auxiliary
verb qualifying the meaning of an-
other verb, by expressing ability or
competency.
May (mā) n. [A.-S. *māg*, Icel. *mey*,
Go. *ma'i*.] The early part of life;
the flowers of the hawthorn;—a young
woman.
May (mā) n. [F. *mai*, L. *Maia*,
daughter of Atlas and mother of
Mercury by Jupiter.] The fifth
month of the year.
Mayor (mā'er) n. [F. *maire*, from
L. *major*, greater, comparative of
magnus, great.] The chief magis-
trate of a city or borough.
Maze (māz) n. [A.-S. *māse*, whirl-
pool, gulf, Icel. *meis*, winding.] A
labyrinth; a place full of windings
and turnings;—hence, intricacy; per-
plexity; confusion of thought.
Me (mē) pron. pers. [A.-S. *me*, Ger.
L. *me*, mihi, G. *me*, Skr. *ma-*
neaking—objec-

A portion of food taken at one time;
a repast.
Meal (mēl) n. [A.-S. *mebu*, Ger.
mehl, from Go. *malan*, L. *molere*,
from Skr. *mar*, to grind.] Flour of
oats, barley, pease, &c.
Mean (mēn) a. [A.-S. *mæne*, *gemæne*,
L. *communis*.] Wanting rank or
dignity; low in birth or station;—of
little value; insignificant; despicable;
contemptible.
Mean (mēn) a. [F. *moyen*, from L.
medius, G. *mesos*, Skr. *madhya*.]
Occupying a middle position; aver-
age; having an intermediate value
between two extremes.
Mean (mēn) v. t. [A.-S. *mænan*, Go.
munan, Icel. *meina*, allied to Skr.
man, to think.] To have in view or
contemplation; to intend; to per-
pose;—to design;—v. i. To have a
sense or meaning; to signify; to indi-
cate; to denote.
Meander (mē-an'der) n. [L. *Mæander*,
G. *Maiaandros*, a river in Phrygia
proverbial for its many windings.] A
winding course; a winding or turn-
ing in a passage.
Measles (mē'zls) n. pl. [D. *mazelen*,
Ger. *masern*, pl., from *maser*, a speck,
spot.] A contagious febrile disorder,
marked by eruption of red spots.
Measure (mez'hūr) n. [F. *mesure*, L.
mensura, from *metiri*, *mensus*, to mea-
sure, Skr. *mā*.] That by which ex-
tent or capacity is ascertained;—fixed
standard of comparison;—proportion;
—degree; the whole extent or dimen-
sions;—moderation;—means to an
end;—musical time;—metre.
Meat (mēt) n. [A.-S. *māte*, *mete*, Go.
mats.] Food in general;—the flesh of
animals used as food.
Mechanical (mē-kan'ik-al) a. [L.
mechanicus, G. *mēchanikos*, from
mechanē, a machine, from *mēchos*,
pertaining to machines or

of any ev
Meddle, (C
medler,
lare, L.
do with
affairs
sively.
Medial,
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with a device intended as a memento of any event or person.

Meddle, (med'l) *v. i.* [*D. middelen*, *F. medler*, *mester*, from Low *L. misculare*, *L. miscere*, to mix.] To have to do with;—specifically, to act in the affairs of others officiously or intrusively.

Medial, (mê'de-al) *a.* [*L. medialis*, from *medius*, middle.] Pertaining to a mean or average.

Mediate, (mê'de-ât) *a.* [*L. mediatius*, *pp.* of *mediare*, to halve, from *medius*, middle.] Being between the two extremes; middle; intervening; acting by or as a means.

Medicable, (med'ik-a-bl) *a.* [*L. medicabilis*, from *medicare*, to heal.] Capable of being medicated, cured, or healed.

Medical, (med'ik-al) *a.* [*L. medicus*, belonging to healing, from *mederi*, to heal.] Pertaining to medicine or the art of healing disease;—tending to cure;—medicinal.

Medicate, (med'e-kât) *v. t.* [*L. medicare*, *medicari*, *pp.* *medicatus*, from *medere*, to heal.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal;—to heal; to cure.

Medicine, (med'e-sin) *n.* [*L. medicina* (sc. *ars*), *medicinus*, medical, from *medicus*, a physician.] Any substance administered in the treatment of disease; remedy; physic.

Medieval, (mê-de-ŷ'val) *a.* [*L. medius*, middle, and *ævum*, age.] Relating to the middle ages.

Mediocre, (mê-de-ŷ'ker) *a.* [*L. medi-*

Medley, (med'le) *n.* [*F. mêlée*, from *L. miscere*, to mix.] A mixture;—a composition which consists of detached passages from several different compositions.

Meed, (mêd) *n.* [*A.-S. mēd*, *G. mis-θος*.] That which is bestowed in consideration of merit; reward; recompense.

Meek, (mêk) *a.* [*Sw. miuk*, *Icel. miukr*, mild, soft.] Not easily provoked or irritated;—submissive.

Meet, (mêt) *v. t.* [*A.-S. mētan*, *Icel. mata*, *D. moeten*.] To come together from an opposite direction; to fall in with;—to come upon with a hostile object;—*v. i.* To come together; to approach.

Meet, (mêt) *a.* [*A.-S. gemêt*, with the prefix *ge*, from *mētan*, *gemētan*, to meet, find, that is, to come to. Adapted, as to a use or purpose; fit; suitable; proper; convenient.

Megalosaurus, (meg-a-lô-saw'r-us) *n.* [*G. megas*, great, and *sauros*, lizard.] A gigantic saurian or lizard now extinct. Some specimens have been found, indicating that the reptile was forty or fifty feet in length.

Megatherium, (meg-a-thâ're-um) *n.* [*L.*, from *G. megas*, great, and *thērion*, beast.] An extinct gigantic mammiferous quadruped allied to the ant-eaters and sloths.

Megrim, (mê'grim) *n.* [*F. migraine*, *L. hemicranium*, *G. hēmi*, half, and *kranion*, skull.] A vehement pain confined to one side of the head, sometimes to the forehead.

Melody, (mel'ô-de) *n.* [*L. melodia*, *G. melôdia*, a tune to which lyric poetry is set, a choral song, from *melos*, song, and *ôdê*, ode.] A rhythmical succession of single tones, so related together as to form a musical whole.

Melon, (mel'un) *n.* [*F.*, from *L. melo*, *G. melon*, apple.] The fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, which is eaten raw, and prized for its juicy, cool, and often delicate flavoured pulp.

Melt, (melt) *v. t.* [*A.-S. meltan*, *Ice. melta*, *G. meldein*.] To reduce from a solid to a liquid state by heat;—to liquefy;—to soften to love or tenderness;—*v. i.* To become liquid; to be softened by love, grief, &c.

Member, (mem'ber) *n.* [*F. membre*, *L. membrum*.] A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office; a vital organ; a limb;—one of the persons composing a society.

Membrane, (mem'brân) *n.* [*L. membrana*, from *membrum*, member.] A thin, extended, soft, transparent tissue, serving to cover some part of the body.

Memento, (mê-ment'ô) *n.* [*L.*, the imperative form of a defective verb *memini*, *meminisse*, to remember, akin to *Skr. man*, to think.] A hint or suggestion to awaken memory;—a gift or token by way of remembrance; a souvenir.

Memoir, (mem'wor or mêm'oir) *n.* [*L. memoria*, memory, from *memor*, mindful.] A record or written account; autobiography;—narrative of a life founded on letters, diaries, and other personal memorials; biography.

Memorable, (mem'or-a-bl) *a.* [*L. memorabilis*, from *memorare*, to bring to remembrance.] Worthy to be remembered.

or intention to inflict an evil; a threat or threatening.

Mend, (mend) *v. t.* [*L. emendare*, from *menda*, spot, blemish.] To repair, as any thing that is torn, broken, defaced, decayed, or the like;—to alter for the better;—*v. i.* To become improved.

Mendacious, (men-dâ'she-us) *a.* [*L. mendax*, lying, from *mentiri*, to lie.] Given to deception; lying; false.

Mendicant, (men'de-kant) *a.* [*L. mendicans*, *ppr.* of *mendicare*, to beg, from *mendicus*, beggarly, beggar.] Begging; poor;—practising beggary.

Menial, (mê-ne-al) *a.* [*Norm. F. meignal*, from *O. F. meignêre*, *même*, family, from *L. manere*, to dwell.] Pertaining to servants or domestic service; servile; low; mean.

Meniscus, (mê-nis'kus) *n.* [*G. mêniskos*, diminutive of *mênê*, moon.] A lens convex on one side and concave on the other.

Mensuration, (mens-ûr-â'shun) *n.* [*L. mensurare*, *mensuratum*, from *metiri*, to measure.] Act, process, or art of measuring;—that branch of applied geometry which gives rules for finding the dimension of objects from certain data of lines and angles.

Mental, (ment'al) *a.* [*F.*, from *L. mens*, *mentis*, the mind.] Pertaining to the mind; intellectual.

Mention, (men'shun) *n.* [*L. mentio*, from *meminisse*, to remember.] A brief notice or remark; hint; suggestion; cursory or incidental allusion.

Mephitic, (mê-fit'ik) *a.* [*L. mephitis*.] Offensive to the smell; foul; poisonous; noxious; pestilential.

Mercantile, (mer'kan-til) *a.* [*F.*, from *L. mercari*, to traffic, from *merx*,

eter of the gods; the god of ice and of merchandise;—a nearest to the sun;—a certain white like silver, liquid at a temperatures; quicksilver. (mēr'se) *n.* [F. *merci*, It. *misericordia*.] Willing-
save; clemency;—pity; com-
—charity;—grace.

(mēr) *a.* [A.-S. *mere*, L. *merus*.] ad; pure; entire; absolute; this, and nothing else.

(mēr) *n.* [A.-S. *mere*, Icel. *lied* to L. *mare*.] A pool or [A.-S. *mere*, Icel. *meri*.] A ry.

ious, (mēr-ē-trish'e-us) *a.* [L. *civa*, from *meretrix*, a prosti-
Pertaining to the arts of a
gaudily and deceitfully orna-
; tawdry.

(mērj) *v. t.* [L. *mergere*, akin
mōji, to dive, to sink.] To
be swallowed up; to immerse;
—*v. i.* To be sunk, swallowed
ost.

, (mē-rīd'e-an) *n.* [F. *meri-*
om L. *meridies*, from *medius*,
and *dies*, day.] Midday;
—a great circle of the sphere
through the poles of the
and the zenith of the specta-

agrīt) *n.* [L. *meritum*, from
to deserve.] Desert; good-
forth; quality of deserving
or reward.

(mēr'e) *a.* [A.-S. *merh*, *mirig*,
Icel. *mear*, from *mir*, to sport.]

soldiers and seamen;—a situation of
difficulty or perplexity.

Message, (mes'āj) *n.* [F., Sp. *message*,
Low L. *messaticum*, from L. *missus*,
sent.] Any notice, word, or com-
munication, written or verbal, sent
from one person to another.

Messenger, (mes'en-jer) *n.* [F. *mes-*
sager, from *message*.] One who bears
a message or is sent on an errand;—a
harbinger; a courier;—a legal officer
who executes letters of diligence, &c.

Messiah, (mes-si'a) *n.* [H. *māshiah*,
anointed, from *māshah*, to anoint.]
Christ; the Anointed; the Saviour.

Meta, (mēt'a) *n.* [L.] A mark; a goal.
[G.] A prefix to words of Greek
origin, denoting posteriority in time
or place, corresponding to *after*; mix-
ture or union, corresponding to *with*;
and increase or augment, correspond-
ing to *over* or *above*.

Metacentre, (met-a-sen'ter) *n.* [G.
meta, beyond, and *kentron*, centre.]
The point of gravitation on which a
moving or floating body is suspended,
rests, or acts, as distinguished from
its true centre of gravity.

Metal, (met'al) *n.* [L. *metallum*, G.
metallon, akin to *metallazō*, to search
for, from *meta*, after, and *alla*, other
things.] A substance having a pecu-
liar lustre, insoluble in water, and
usually solid at ordinary temper-
atures.

Metalliferous, (met-al-if'er-us) *a.* [L.
metallifer, from *metallum*, metal, and
ferre, to bear.] Producing metals.

Metallurgy, (met'al-ur-je) *n.* [G.

meta ta phusika, after those things which relate to nature, afterysics.] Ontology; the science which investigates the origin, principles, and causes of living existence;—the science of mind, as opposed to matter; mental philosophy;—psychology.
ete, (*mēt*) *v. t.* [A.-S. *meton*, Icel. *meta*, allied to *L. metiri*.] To ascertain the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of; to measure.
eteor, (*mētē-gr*) *n.* [G. *meteōros*, high in the air, from *meta*, beyond, and *aírein*, to lift up.] Any phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere;—specifically, a transient fiery or luminous body seen in the atmosphere.

Meteorolite, (*mētē-orō-lit*) *n.* [G. *meteōros*, high in air, and *lithos*, stone.] A body of semi-metallic matter which falls to the earth after the disposition of a luminous meteor.
Meteorology, (*mētē-or-olō-je*) *n.* [G. *meteōra*, meteor, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena.

Meter, (*mēt'er*) *n.* [Eng. *mete*.] One who, or that which, metes or measures; specifically, an instrument for measuring the consumption of gas or of water.

Method, (*meth'nd*) *n.* [L. *methodus*, G. *meta*, after, and *hodos*, way.] Plan; order; system;—suitable or convenient arrangement;—regular mode of transacting business, &c.

Metre, (*mēt'er*) *n.* [A.-S. *meter*, F. *mètre*, L. *metrum*, G. *metron*.] Rhythmic arrangement of syllables into feet, lines, verses, stanzas, &c.
metrical, (*met'rik-al*) *a.* [L. *metricus*, *metron*, measure.]

courage.] Spirit; courage; constitutional ardour.

Mew, (*mū*) *v. t.* [W. *mic*, F. *muer*, It. *mudare*, L. *mutare*.] To shed or cast, as a bird its feathers;—hence, from shutting up birds when moulting, to inclose; to confine;—*v. i.* To cast the feathers; to moult.
Mew, (*mū*) *v. i.* [W. *mevian*, Ger. *miaven*, L. *mugire*.] To cry as a cat; to caterwaul.

Mezzotint, (*met'zō-tint*) *n.* [It. from *mezzo*, middle, and *tinto*, tint, from L. *tingere*, to dye.] A particular manner of engraving on copper in imitation of painting in India ink.

Miasma, (*mī-az'ma*) *n.* [G. *miasma*, defilement, from *miainein*, to stain, pollute.] Infection floating in the air; deadly exhalation; noxious effluvia.
Mica, (*mī'ka*) *n.* [L. *mica*, from *micare*, to shine, glisten.] A shining mineral capable of being cleaved into thin elastic plates—formerly used as glass.

Michaelmas, (*mik'el-mas*) *n.* [Michael and *mass*.] The feast of St. Michael, a festival of the Roman Catholic Church, celebrated September 29th.
Microcosm, (*mī'krō-kozm*) *n.* [G. *mikros*, little, small, and *kosmos*, the world.] A little world;—man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world.

Microscope, (*mī'krō-skōp*) *n.* [G. *mikros*, small, little, and *skopein*, to view.] A magnifying optical instrument, used to examine the structure or texture of minerals, animal bodies, &c., and to discern, as in a drop of water, forms invisible to the naked eye.

Mid, (*mid*) *a.* [A.-S. *midd*, Icel. *midhr*, L. *medius*.] Situated between middle; intervening.

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tory muscle which separates the thorax and abdomen.

Midst, (midst) *n.* [Contracted from obs. *middest*, the superlative of *mid*.] The interior or central part; the middle.

Midwife, (mid'wif) *n.* [A.-S. *mid*, with, and *wif*, woman, wife.] A woman that assists women in childbirth.

Mien, (mēn) *n.* [F. *mine*, from *mener*, to lead, conduct.] External appearance; air; look; carriage; bearing.

Light, (līt) *n.* [A.-S. *meaht*, *mīht*, from the root of *may*.] Force or power of any kind, whether of body or mind.

Lighty, (līt'e) *a.* [A.-S. *meahtig*, O. H. Ger. *mahtig*, Go. *mahteigs*.] Strong; powerful; vigorous;—valiant; bold, as warriors;—violent, as wind or tempest;—astonishing, as deeds.

Mignonette, (mīn-yō-net') *n.* [F., diminutive of *mignon*, darling.] An annual flowering plant of the genus *Reseda*, having a delicate and agreeable fragrance.

Migrate, (mī'grāt) *v. t.* [L. *migrare*, *migratum*.] To change one's place of residence; to pass from a colder to a warmer climate in the autumn—said of birds.

Mild, (mild) *a.* [A.-S. *mild*, Icel. *mīldr*, Ger. *mīld*.] Tender and gentle in temper or disposition;—soft; soothing;—kind; indulgent; calm; placid;—acting gently.

Mildew, (mīl'dū) *n.* [A.-S. *mīldeow*,

stand opposed to; to contend; to fight against.

Militia, (mil-ish'e-a) *n.* [L., from *miles*, *militis*, soldier.] A body of men enrolled and drilled as soldiers, but not serving in time of peace, and not liable to foreign service in time of war.

Milk, (milk) *n.* [A.-S. *mīlc*, Go. *mīlucs*, Icel. *mīglk*, allied to L. *mulgere*, *mulcere*, G. *amelgein*, Skr. *mṛi*, from the root *mar*, to rub.] A white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young.

Mill, (mil) *n.* [A.-S. *mylen*, F. *moulin*, L. *mola*, G. *mūle*, Skr. *mṛid*, to grind, from the root *mar*, to bruise, rub.] An engine or machine for grinding any substance, as grain, &c.

Millennium, (mil-len'e-um) *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, a year.] A thousand years—a word used to denote the thousand years mentioned in Revelation xx., during which period Satan will be bound, and holiness become triumphant throughout the world.

Millepore, (mil'lē-pōr) *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, G. *poros*, passage, way through.] A species of coral having the surface perforated with very minute cells.

Milliner, (mil'in-er) *n.* [Etymology uncertain; said to be from *Milaner*, importer of wares from Milan; perhaps from *Maliniere*, importer of lace (Mechlin) from Malines.] A person who makes and sells dresses, bonnets, laces, stuffs, &c., for women.

MINCE

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tes from which the people are
ioned to prayer.
(mins) v. t. [A.-S. *minian*,
min, minor, weak, G. *min*,
ler, slight O. F. *minier*, It.
minore, from L. *minore*, to
en.] To cut into very small
ces; to hash;—to diminish in
aking to clip, as words or ex-
essions;—r. i. To walk with affect-
eps;—to speak or behave with affect-
nicety.

nd. (mind) n. [A.-S. *mind*, G.
mens, memory, allied to L. *mens*,
mentis, G. *mentis*, Skr. *man*, to think.]
The intellectual or rational faculty
in man; the understanding; also,
the entire spiritual nature; the soul;
— *conscience*, inclination; intent; pur-
pose; — *counting*; spirit; memory;
remembrance; recollection.

Time. (mín) n. or pron. [A.-S. *min*,
G. *min*, F. *min*, It. *min*,] My;
— *belonging to me*.

Mine. (mín) n. [F. *mine*, Ger. & D.
mine, It. *miniera*, W. *min*,] A pit
perhaps from *man*, a stone;—a cavity
or excavation in the earth from which
mineral substances are dug;—a cavity
filled with powder formed under a
fortification.

Mineral. (min'er-ál) n. [F. from
mine,] That which is got from a
mine;—any substance containing a
metal; any inorganic body, neither
animal nor vegetable, having a de-
finite chemical composition.

Mint. (mínt) n. [From
discourse.]

Minimum. (min'e-mum) n. [L. from
minimus.] The least quantity assign-
able in a given case;—the lowest
price or rate.

Minion. (min'yun) n. [F. *mignon*,
from O. H. Ger. *miunt*, love, affec-
tion, D. *minnen*, to love.] A favour-
ite; a darling; one who gains favour
by mean adulation;—a small kind of
printing type.

Minister. (min'is-ter) n. [L. from
minus, less.] A servant; a subordi-
nate;—one who has the direction
of affairs of state;—the pastor of a
church.

Ministry. (min'is-tre) n. [L. *ministra-
terium*.] Act of ministering; agency;
instrumentality;—the clergy;—the
ministers of state.

Minor. (mí'nor) n. [L. the compar-
ative degree of a word not found in
that language, but existing in other
Indo-European dialects. A.-S. *min*,
G. *minus*, little, small.] Inferior in
bulk, degree, importance, &c.; less;
smaller;—less or lower by a
semitone;

—*One under age*—21 years.
Minster. (min'ster) n. [A.-S. *minster*,
from L. *monasterium*.] The church
of a monastery, or one to which a
monastery has been attached; some-
times, a cathedral church.

Minstrel. (mín'strel) n. [O. Eng. *myne-
stre*, O. F. *menestrel*, from L. *minis-
ter*.] One of an order of men in the
middle ages, who sung to the harp
verses composed by themselves or
others; a bard.

Mint. (mínt) n. [A.-S. *mynet*, none
coin, from L. *Moneta*, a surname
in whose temple at Ro-
me the coins were struck.] The place wh

om *mirari*, to wonder.] A ; any thing supernatural.

(*me-rázh'*) *n.* [F., from *mírer*, at carefully, *se mirer*, to look self in a glass, to be reflect- n optical illusion causing re- jects to be seen double, as if d in a mirror, or to appear as nded in the air.

mír) *n.* [A.-S. *myre*, Icel. *marsh*, D. *moer*, mod.] Earth nd soft as to yield to pressure; nd.

merk) *a.* [A.-S. *mirc*, Icel. | Dark; murky.

(*mir'er*) *n.* [F. *miroir*, L. to wonder.] A looking-glass; in which a true image may be pattern.

(*merth*) *n.* [A.-S. *mirdh*, *ireadh*, from *mirr*, to sport.] excitement of pleasurable feel- company; noisy gayety.

s). A prefix denoting error ; unlikeness.

rope, (*mis'an-thrōp*) *n.* [G. to hate, and *anthrōpos*, a A hater of mankind.

ehend, (*mis-ap-prē-hend'*) *v. i.* nd *apprehend*.] To take in a sense; to misunderstand.

ve, (*mis-bē-hāv'*) *v. i.* [*Mis iave*.] To behave ill; to con- e's self improperly.

nation, (*mis-sē-jē-nā'shun*) *n.* *cerē*, to mix, and *genus*, race, *ignere*, to beget.] Amalgama- races.

neous, (*mis-sel-lā'nē-us*) *a.* [L.

amiss; to mismanage; reflexively, to behave ill;—*v. i.* To behave amiss.

Miscreant, (*mis'krō-ant*) *n.* [F. *mē- creant*, from Norm. F. *mes*, wrong, and *creance*, L. *credentia*, belief, from *credere*, to believe.] An infidel; a misbeliever;—a vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow.

Misdeed, (*mis-dēd'*) *n.* [*Mis* and *deed*.] An evil deed; a wicked ac- tion.

Miser, (*mī'zēr*) *n.* [L. *miser*, wretch- ed, miserable.] An extremely covet- ous person; a niggard; a mean fel- low.

Miserable, (*miz'er-a-bl*) *a.* [L. *miser- abilis*, from *miser*, wretched.] Very unhappy; in a state of misery or distress; wretched;—calamitous;— very poor.

Misery, (*miz'er-e*) *n.* [L. *miseria*, from *miser*, wretched.] Great un- happiness; extreme distress of body or mind.

Misfortune, (*mis-for'tūn*) *n.* [*Mis* and *fortune*.] Ill fortune; ill luck; an evil or cross accident.

Misgovern, (*mis-guv'ern*) *v. t.* [*Mis* and *govern*.] To govern ill; to ad- minister unfaithfully.

Misguide, (*mis-gid'*) *v. t.* [*Mis* and *guide*.] To direct ill; to lead into error.

Mishna, (*mish'na*) *n.* [H. *mishnāh*, repetition, explanation (sc. of the divine law), from *shānāh*, to change, to repeat.] A collection of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scrip- ture.

- missin*, to hate, and *gunē*, woman.] A woman-hater.
- Misplace**, (mis-plās') *v. t.* [*Mis* and *place*.] To put in a wrong place; to mislay;—to place upon an improper or unworthy object.
- Misprize**, (mis-priz') *v. t.* [*F. méprendre*, from *mes*, wrong, and *prendre*, to take, *L. prehendere*.] To take in a wrong manner; to misapprehend;—hence, to slight; to scorn.
- Misrepresent**, (mis-rep-rē-zent') *v. t.* [*Mis* and *represent*.] To represent falsely or incorrectly.
- Miss**, (mis) *v. t.* [*A.-S. missian*, *Ger. missen*.] To fail of hitting, reaching, attaining, or finding;—to discover the absence or omission of;—*v. i.* To fly wide; to miscarry.
- Missal**, (mis'al) *n.* [*L. liber missalis*, from *missa*, mass.] The Roman Catholic mass-book.
- Missile**, (mis'il) *a.* [*L. missilis*, from *mittere*, to send, to throw.] Capable of being thrown by the hand; discharged from a military engine or gun.
- Mission**, (mish'un) *n.* [*L. missio*, from *mittere*, to send.] Act of sending or state of being sent; duty on which one is sent;—a station or organization of missionaries.
- Missive**, (mis'iv) *a.* [*L. mittere*, *missum*, to send.] Intended to be sent; prepared for sending out.
- Mist**, (mist) *n.* [*A.-S. mist*, darkness, from *midian*, to darken, *Icel. mistr*.] Visible watery vapour at or near the surface of the earth; fog;—*hence*, to mislead or intercept.
- Mite**, (mit) *n.* [*A.-S. mite*, *Low L. mita*.] Any thing very small; a minute object;—a very small piece of money.
- Mitigant**, (mit'e-gant) *a.* [*L. mitigans*, *ppr. of mitigare*.] Tending to mitigate; lenitive; easing, as pain.
- Mitigate**, (mit'e-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. mitigare*, from *mitis*, mild, soft.] To reduce or alleviate in severity or harshness.
- Mitre**, (mī'ter) *n.* [*L. mitra*, *G. mitra*, head-band, turban, akin to *mitos*, thread.] An ornamental cap cleft at the top, worn by bishops, &c.
- Mix**, (miks) *v. t.* [*A.-S. miscan*, *Ger. mischen*, *L. miscere*, *mixtum*, *G. mixumi*, *Skr. migh*.] To blend in a mass; to produce by the stirring together of different ingredients;—to unite with in company;—*v. i.* To become blended or joined with;—to associate.
- Mixtilineal**, (miks-te-lin'ē-al) *a.* [*L. mixtus*, mixed, *pp. of miscere*, to mix, and *Eng. lineal*.] Containing, or consisting of, lines of different kinds, as straight, curved, and the like.
- Mixture**, (miks'tūr) *n.* [*L. mixtura*, from *miscere*, to mix.] Art of mixing, or state of being mixed;—that which is mixed; a compound of different ingredients.
- Mizzle**, (miz'l) *v. i.* [*Eng. mist*.] To rain in very fine drops;—to vanish;—hence, to steal or slip away.
- Mnemonic**, (nē-mon'ik) *a.* [*G. mnēmonikos*, from *mnēmē*, memory, *mnōmai*, to remember.] Assisting the

Capable of being moved, aroused, or excited.

Mock, (mók) v. t. [F. *moquer*, W. *mociaw*, G. *mōkathai*, from *mōkos*, buffoon, scorner.] To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule;—to mimic; to imitate in contempt;—to tantalize;—v. i. To make sport; to speak jestingly.

Mode, (mōd) n. [F. *mode*, L. *modus*, measure, A.-S. *mete*, L. *meta*, from *metiri*, to measure, Skr. *mā*.] Manner of existing; form; make;—manner of acting; method.

Model, (mod'el) n. [F. *modèle*, L. *modulus*, diminutive of *modus*.] A small pattern;—a representation on a reduced scale of a machine, structure, ship, &c.;—a standard of comparison; a high example of worth or excellence.

Moderate, (mod'er-āt) a. [L. *moderatus*, *pp.* of *moderare*, from *modus*, a measure.] Limited; restrained; kept within due bounds; temperate;—holding a mean or middle place;—not extreme in opinion, &c.

Modern, (mod'ern) a. [F. *moderne*, from L. *modo*, only, just now, and *era*.] Pertaining to the present time or time not long past; not ancient.

Modest, (mod'est) a. [L. *modestus*, from *modus*, measure.] Restrained within due limits of propriety or decency;—diffident;—chaste.

Modify, (mod'e-fi) v. t. [L. *modificare*, from *modus* and *facere*, to make.] To change the form or external qualities of; to vary;—to reduce in measure or degree; to qualify;—

moite, L. *musteus*, belonging to new wine, fresh, or from L. *madidus*, W. *meydd*, soaked or steeped; or L. *humectus*, wet, moist.] Moderately wet; damp; humid.

Molasses, (mō-las'ēz) n. *sing.* [F. *melasse*, from L. *mellaceus*, honey-like, from *mel*, G. *meli*, honey.] The viscid, uncrystallizable syrup which drains from sugar in the process of manufacture.

Mole, (mōl) n. [A.-S. *māl*, *mæl*.] A spot or small dark brown mark on the human body.

Mole, (mōl) n. [F., from L. *moles*, huge mass.] A massive work formed of large stones at the mouth of a port to defend it from the violence of the waves.

Mole, (mōl) n. [Ger. *maulwurf*, Dan. *muldværp*, a mould-turner, from its burrowing habits.] A small, insect-eating mammal with minute eyes and soft fur.

Molecule, (mōl'ē-kūl) n. [F., diminutive of L. *moles*, a mass.] A very minute particle of matter;—a small part or portion of a mass or body.

Molest, (mō-lest') v. t. [F. *molester*, from L. *molestus*, troublesome, from *molex*, a heavy mass.] To trouble; to render uneasy.

Mollient, (mol'yent) a. [L. *mollior*, *ppr.* of *mollire*, to soften.] Serving to soften; assuaging; emollient.

Mollify, (mol'e-fi) v. t. [L. *mollis*, soft, and *facere*, to make.] To make soft or tender;—to assuage, as pain, to pacify.

Mollusc, (mol'ush) n. [L. *mollusca*,

atom;—an ultimate or indivisible article of matter.

march, (mon'ark) *n.* [F. *monarque*, *n.* *monarchos*, from *monos*, alone, and *archos*, chief, *archein*, to rule.] A sole ruler; an autocrat; a sovereign.

monastery, (mon'as-ter-e) *n.* [L. *monasterium*, G. *monastēs*, solitary, from *monazein*, to live in solitude, *monos*, alone.] A house of religious retirement for monks.

Monday, (mun'dā) *n.* [O. Eng. *monenday*, A.-S. *mōnandag*, i. e., day of the moon.] The second day of the week.

Money, (mun'e) *n.* [F. *monnaie*, L. *moneta*, from *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple money was coined.] Coin used as the medium of commerce; any thing representing property or goods; paper currency, &c.

Monger, (mung'ger) *n.* [A.-S. *man-gere*, from *man-gian*, to trade, L. *mango*, a trader.] A trader; a dealer—now used only in composition.

Mongrel, (mung'grel) *a.* [A.-S. *men-gan*, *men-gan*, to mix.] Of a mixed breed; hybrid.

Monition, (mō-nish'un) *n.* [L. *monitio*, from *monere*, to warn.] Instruction given by way of caution; warning; notice.

Monitor, (mon'e-ter) *n.* [L.] One who admonishes;—one who gives useful hints as to conduct or duty;—a pupil who assists a schoolmaster.

monk, (mungk) *n.* [A.-S. *monce*, G. *monachos*, from *monos*, alone, and *archos*, chief, *archein*, to rule.] A religious man living in solitude.

monos, single, and *mania*, madness, mania.] Derangement of the mind with regard to a particular subject only.

Monopoly, (mon-op'ū-le) *n.* [L. *monopolium*, G. *monos*, alone, and *pōlein*, to sell.] The sole permission and power of dealing in any species of goods or of dealing with a country or market.

Monosyllable, (mon-ō-sil'la-bl) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *syllabē*, syllable.] A word of one syllable.

Monotheism, (mon'ō-thē-izm) *n.* [G. *monos*, alone, only, and *theos*, God.] The doctrine or belief that there is but one God.

Monotony, (mon-ot'ō-ne) *n.* [G. *monos*, alone, single, and *tonos*, tone.] Uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflection or cadence in vocal utterance.

Monsieur, (mō'sēr) *n.* [F. *mon*, my, and *sieur*, abbreviation of *seigneur*, lord.] Sir or Mr.—a title of civility in France, used both in speech and writing.

Monsoon, (mon'soon) *n.* [Malay. *mūsīm*, Hind. *mausim*, from A. *mausim*, a time, a season.] A wind in the Indian Ocean blowing half the year in one direction, and the other half in the opposite.

Monster, (mon'ster) *n.* [L. *monstrum*, show, wonder, from *monstrare*, point out.] Something of unnatural size or shape;—an animal or plant of abnormal growth;—ugly or horrible object;—a person of unnatural wickedness.

monstrous, (mon'strus) *a.* [L. *monstrum*, a prodigy, from *monstrare*, to show.]

preserve the remembrance of a person, event, &c.

Mood, (móód) *n.* [*L. modus.*] State or condition; form;—method; style or manner;—in *grammar*, the inflection of a verb. [*A.-S. mod, Ger. muth.*] Frame of mind; temporary state of feeling or temper.

Moody, (móód'e) *a.* [*A.-S. módiq, módeg.*] Sullen; out of humour; peevish.

Moon, (móón) *n.* [*A.-S. mōna, Go. mēna, Ger. mond, G. mēnō, Skr. masi, from ma, to measure.*] The satellite which revolves round the earth.

Moor, (móór) *n.* [*A.-S. mōr, waste land on account of water, heath, or rocks, Ger. moor, allied to Go. mareí.*] An extensive waste covered with heath.

Moor, (móór) *n.* [*L. Maurus, G. Mauros, from amauros, black.*] A native of the northern coast of Africa, or of the countries now called Morocco.

Moor, (móór) *v. t.* [*A.-S. merran, amerran, to hinder, Sp. amarra, a cable.*] To confine or secure, as a ship, by cables and anchors;—*v. i.* To be confined by cables or chains.

Moot, (móót) *v. t.* [*A.-S. motian, to meet for conversation, from mōt, an assembly, mētan, to meet.*] To argue for and against; to debate; to propose for discussion;—*v. i.* To argue or plead on a supposed cause.

Mop, (mop) *n.* [*W. mop, L. mappa, a napkin.*] A piece of cloth fastened

from *morbus*, disease, *mori*, to die. *Skr. mri*, from the root *mar*, to grind or bruise.] Not sound and healthy; diseased; sickly.

Morbific, (mor-bif'ik) *a.* [*L. morbus* disease, and *facere*, to make.] Causing or tending to produce disease.

Morceau, (mor-sō') *n.* [*F., from L. morsus, a bite, from mordere, to bite.*] A bit; a morsel.

Mordacious, (mor-dā'she-us) *a.* [*L. mordax, mordacis, from mordere, to bite.*] Biting; given to biting;—sarcastic; severe.

Mordant, (mor'dant) *a.* [*F., ppr. of mordre, from L. mordere, to bite.*] Biting; sarcastic;—serving to fix colours, as alum.

More, (mōr) *a., comp.* [*A.-S. mārā, mæra, Icel. meiri, L. magis, Ger. mehr.*] Greater, in amount, degree, quality, number, or the like.

Moresque, (mō-resk') *a.* [*F., It. moresco, from Moro, a Moor.*] Done after the manner of the Moors;—arabesque.

Morion, (mō're-un) *n.* [*F., Sp. morrion, It. morione.*] A kind of open helmet without visor or beaver;—a casque.

Morn, (morn) *n.* [*A.-S. morn, morgen, Icel. morgun.*] The first part of the day; the morning.

Morose, (mō-rōs') *a.* [*L. morosus, excessively addicted to any particular way or habit, from mos, moris, manner.*] Of a sour temper.

Morphology, (mor-fol'ō-je) *n.* [*G. morphē, form, and logos, discourse.*] The

with a pestle;—a short piece of ordnance for throwing bombs, shells, &c.

Mortar, (mor'tār) *n.* [It. *mortario*, L. *mortarium*.] A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls.

Mortgage, (mor'gāj) *n.* [F. *mort*, dead, L. *mortuus*, and *gage*, L. *vas*, *vadis*, pledge.] A conveyance of an estate in fee, granted in security of money borrowed, but redeemable on conditions of repayment within a certain time.

Mortify, (mor'te-fi) *v. t.* [L. *mortificare*, from *mors*, *mortis*, death, and *facere*, to make.] To destroy the organic and vital functions of;—to keep in subjection by religious discipline;—*v. i.* To lose vitality; to be subdued.

Mortuary, (mor'tū-ār-e) *n.* [L. *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead, from *mortuus*, dead.] Belonging to the burial of the dead.

Mosaic, (mō-zā'ik) *n.* [F. *mosaïque*, Fr. *mosaic*, It. *mosaico*, perhaps from G. *mousoios*, belonging to the Muses, *Mousa*, a Muse.] Inlaid work of coloured stone or other hard substance.

Moslem, (moz'lem) *n.* [A. *moslem*, *muslim*.] A Mussulman; an orthodox Mahometan.

Mosque, (mosk) *n.* [A. *masjid*, from *sajada*, to bend, bow, adore.] A Mohammedan place of worship.

Mosses, (mos'kētāl) *n.* [Fr. *mos-*

cially, a female parent of the human race;—that which has produced any thing.

Motion, (mō'shun) *n.* [L. *motio*, from *movere*, *motum*, to move.] Act or process of changing place; movement, as opposed to rest;—a single movement; gait;—excitement; agitation;—proposition moved in a deliberative assembly or public meeting.

Motive, (mō'tiv) *n.* [F. *motif*, Sp. *motivo*, from L. *movere*, *motum*, to move.] That which incites to action; any thing moving the will;—constraining influence.

Motley, (mot'le) *a.* [W. *mudaw*, to move, change, and *lliw*, colour, or *ymot*, a spot, *ymotio*, to mottle.] Variegated in colour; dappled;—made or mixed up of various parts.

Motto, (mot'ō) *n.* [It. *motto*, from Low L. *muttum*, from *muttire*, to mutter.] A sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay, chapter, poem, and the like, or added to a device on a shield, ring, or other armorial bearing.

Mould, (mōld) *n.* [A.-S. *molde*, Icel. *mold*, Ger. *mull*, L. *mollis*, soft.] Fine soft earth, or earth easily pulverized.

Mould, (mōld) *n.* [Sp. *molde*, F. *moule*, L. *modulus*.] The matrix in which any thing is cast.

Moulder, (mōld'er) *v. i.* [Dan. *mulner*, Sw. *multna*, Eng. *mould*, fine, soft earth.] To turn to dust by natural decay;—to perish;—to waste away.

above the level of the earth or adjacent land; a high hill.

Mountebank, (mount'e-bangk) *n.* [It. *montare*, to mount, and *banco*, bench.] A quack doctor who vends his nostrums from a bench or stage in some public place;—a charlatan.

Mourn, (mörn) *v. i.* [A.-S. *murnan*, Go. *maurnan*, O. H. Ger. *mornen*.] To express grief or sorrow; to grieve;—to wear the customary habit of sorrow;—*v. t.* To bewail.

Mouse, (mous) *n.* [A.-S. *mūs*, *pl. mýs*, Icel. *mús*, L. *mus*.] A small rodent quadruped which infests houses and fields.

Moustache, (móós-tash') *n.* [F., from G. *mustax*, upper lip.] The hair on the upper lip.

Mouth, (mouth) *n.* [A.-S. *múth*, Fries. *múth*, Go. *munth*.] The aperture between the lips; also, the cavity within the lips; an opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied, or of a cave or den;—speech; utterance;—boasting;—a grimace.

Move, (móov) *v. t.* [O. F. *mouvoir*, L. *movere*.] To cause to change place or posture; to set in motion;—to excite to action;—*v. i.* To change place; to make a proposal.

Mow, (mō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *māwan*, allied to L. *metere*.] To cut down with a scythe, as grass;—to cut down indiscriminately;—*v. i.* To cut and make grass into hay.

Much, (much) *a.* [O. Eng. *moche*, A.-S. *mucl*, G. *megas*, Skr. *maha*, great.] Great in quantity or amount;

thing that conceals; to wrap the or neck in disguising folds;—to er so as to render sound dull.

Muggy, (mug'e) *a.* [W. *mug*, sn Icel. *mugga*, mist.] Thick; c misty, as air;—damp; mouldy.

Mulatto, (mu-lat'ō) *n.* [Sp. *mulo* of a mixed breed, from L. *m* mule.] The offspring of a negre a white man, or of a white we by a negro.

Mule, (mul) *n.* [L. *mulus*, A.-S. *múl-as*.] A quadruped of a mo breed, usually generated between ass and a mare; a hybrid;—*mühle*.] A machine used in spin cotton.

Muliebrity, (mū-le-eb're-te) *n.* *muliebritas*, from *mulier*, a wo State of being a woman; wo hood;—hence, effeminacy; soft

Mull, (mul) *v. t.* [L. *mollire*, to ten, W. *muell*, warm, Go. *m* honey.] To heat, sweeten, and rich with spices.

Multifarious, (mul-te-fār'e-us) *a.* *multifarius*, from *multus*, many *varius*, various.] Having mul city; of various kinds; diversifi

Multiform, (mul'te-form) *a.* [L. *tus*, many, and *forma*, shape.] ing many forms, shapes, or ap ances.

Multilateral, (mul-te-lat'ēr-al) *a.* *multus*, many, and *latus*, la side.] Having many sides.

Multiped, (mul'te-ped) *n.* [L. *tus*, many, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] insect having many feet.

MUMMERY

MUMMERY
Mummery, (mun'gr-e) n. [F. mon-
erie, from Ger. mummen, to mask,
a mask, allied to G. Mōmos
Masking; diver

Mummy, (mum'i) n. [F. *mumie*,
from Per. *mūmiya*, from *mūm*, *mōm*,
wax.] A dead body embalmed and
dried after the manner of the ancient
Egyptians.

Munch, (munsh) v. t. or i. [F. *manducare*, to eat, from L. *manducare*, to chew.] To nibble; to chew without swallowing the mouth. [L. *mun* world.]

Mundane, (mun'dān) a. [L. mundanus, from *mundus*, the world.]
 pertaining to the world; earthly;

Municipal, (mū-nis'e-pal) *a.* [F., from *L. municipium*, a free town, from *munia*, official duties, and *capere*, to take.] Pertaining to a corporation or city;—pertaining to a city or nation.

Munificent, (mū-nīf-ē-sent) *a.* [L. *munus*, *muneris*, present, gift, and *munus*, to make.] Very liberal in giving; bounteous.

Muniment, (mū'ne-ment) *n.* [L. *munimentum*, from *munire*, to fortify, munera, walls.] Act of supporting or defending;—a stronghold;—in a record; title-deeds.

Munition, (mū-nish'un) *n.* [L. *munio*, a record; title-deeds. Whatever materials are used in war; military or naval stores of all kinds; ammunition. (L. *muralis*, from *murus*, a wall, to surround.]

Mural, (mū'ral) *a.* [*L. muralis*, from *murus*, wall, *Skr. mur*, to surround.]
Pertaining to a wall;—resembling a wall.
Perpendicular or steep. [*A.-S. mordhurn*, to dig.]

mordhur, wall;—*Pertaining to a wall*;—*wall*:—perpendicular or steep.
mordhur. (murder) n. [A.-S. *mordhur*,
murder. allied to L. *murder*. *murari*, to

die.) An infectious and fatal disease among cattle. (Sp. mos.)

Muscadel, (mus'ka-del) n. [Sp.]
among cattle.
Muscadel, F. *muscat*, grape or wine, It.
catel, F. *muscat*, *musc*, musk.] A
moscado, nutmeg, *musc*, musk.] A
rich, spicy grape; also, the wine
made from it. [L. *musculus*.]
made from it. [L. *musculus*.]

Muscle, (mus) *n.* [L. *musculus*,
made from it.
An organ of motion in animal bodies,
and admitting of contraction and re-
laxation. (mus'kū-lār) *a.* [F. *muscle*,
a muscle.

Muscular, (mus-kū-lār) a. [F. musculaire, from L. *musculus*, a muscle.]
Pertaining to a muscle, or to a system or the strength of muscles;—strong; powerful.

Muse, (*mūz*) v. i. [*F.* *muser*, *G.* *muſen*, *L.* *musare*, *G.* *muſiren*.] To think on one's muse; to gaze; to mull; to muse; to dream; to meditate. [*L.* *musa*, *G.* *muſe*, *L.* *musare*, *G.* *muſiren*.] To think on one's muse; to gaze; to mull; to muse; to dream; to meditate. [*L.* *musa*, *G.* *muſe*, *L.* *musare*, *G.* *muſiren*.]

Muse, (mūz) *n.* [*L. musa*, *G. moussa*,
probably from *maō*, to invent.] One
of the nine fabled goddesses who pre-
side over literary, artistic, and sci-
entific matters.

Museum, (mū-zā'm) n. [*L. museum*,
G. *mouseton*, temple of the Muses.]
A collection of natural, scientific,
or literary curiosities, or of works of
art.

Mushroom, (mush'room) *n.* [*F. mousseron*, from *mousse*, moss, because it grows in it.] One of a large class of cryptogamic plants of the nature of fungi;—an upstart.

Music, (mū'zīk) *n.* [F. *musique*, *musica*, G. *mousikē* (sc. *technē*), over which the Muses preside of body or harmony; — science

Musk, (musk) n. [L. *musculus* moschos, A. *musk*.] A substance obtained from a bag behind the male musk-deer. [It. *mosc*

Musket, (mus'ket) n. [It. mosc
F. mousquet.] A fire-arm us

ity, from *aslama*, to bend, to submit.] A follower of Mahomet; a Moslem.

Must, (must) *v. i.* or *auxiliary*. [O. Sax. *mōste*, Go. *mōtan*.] To be obliged —expressing both physical and moral necessity.

Mustard, (mus'terd) *n.* [F. *moutarde*, said to be from *L. mustum ardens*, hot must.] A plant of the genus *Sinapis*, and its pungent seeds.

Muster, (mus'ter) *v. t.* [Ger. *mustern*, O. F. *monstrer*, from *L. monstrare*, to show.] To assemble, as troops for parade, exercise, or the like; to gather;—*v. i.* To meet in one place.

Mutable, (mū'ta-bl) *a.* [L. *mutabilis*, from *mutare*, to change.] Capable of alteration; subject to change;—inconstant; fickle.

Mute, (mūt) *a.* [L. *mutus*, G. *muzein*, to utter with closed lips, *muēin*, to close, Skr. *mu*, to bind.] Dumb; wanting the organs or powers of speech;—silent.

Mute, (mūt) *v. i.* [F. *mutir*, to dung, allied to Eng. *mutt*.] To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds;—*v. t.* To cast off; to moult.

Mutilate, (mū'te-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *mutilare*, from *mutilus*, maimed, G. *mutilos*.] To cut off a limb or essential part of; to maim; to cripple.

Mutiny, (mū'te-ne) *n.* [F. *mutin*, rebellious, It. *mutinare*, to revolt, F. *emeute*, stir, insurrection, from *e* and *L. motus*, movement, from *movere*, to move.] Insurrection against constituted authority, particularly mili-

The flesh of sheep raw or dressed for food.

Mutual, (mū'tū-al) *a.* [L. *mutuus* from *mutare*, to change.] Reciprocally acting or related; reciprocally given and received.

Muzzle, (muz'l) *n.* [F. *muzeau*, It. *muso*, Low L. *musellum*, *musum*.] The mouth and nose of an animal —a fastening for the mouth which hinders biting.

Myriad, (mire-ad) *n.* [G. *myriades*, *myriados*, *myrioi*, ten thousand.] The number of ten thousand;—an indefinitely large number.

Myrrh, (mer) *n.* [L. *myrrha*, G. *murra*, H. *mōr*, A. *murr*.] A transparent gum-resin of an aromatic odour, and a slightly pungent taste.

Mystery, (mis'ter-e) *n.* [L. *mysterium*, G. *musterion*, from *mustes*, initiated, *i. e.*, with closed eyes, from *muēin*, to close, shut the eye, Skr. *mu*, to bind.] Something hidden or awfully obscure;—profound secret;—a truth or doctrine not discernible by human reason.

Mystical, (mis'tik-al) *a.* [L. *mysticus*, G. *mustikos*, belonging to secret rites.] Obscure; hidden;—involving some secret meaning; allegorical.

Mystify, (mis'te-fi) *v. t.* [G. *mustēs* and *L. facere*, to make.] To involve in mystery so as to mislead; to perplex purposely.

Myth, (mith) *n.* [G. *mythos*, fable.] A fabulous statement or narrative founded on a real fact, event, or doctrine in the early period of a nation's

(nā'dir) *n.* [A. *nadir*, *nadr*, *nazara*, to be like.] That point in heavens directly opposite to zenith; — hence, the lowest

pt.

(nag) *n.* [D. *negge*, allied to S. *hnaegan*, to neigh.] A small

re; a pony; hence, any horse.

ad, (nā'yad) *n.* [L. *naias*, G. *naias*, from *nacin*, to flow.] A fe-

male deity fabled to preside over

vers and springs.

ail, (nāl) *n.* [A.-S. *nægel*, Ger. *nagel*, allied to L. *unguis*, Skr.

nakhvāh.] The horny scale growing

at the end of the human fingers and

toes; — the claw or talon of a bird or

other animal; — a small pointed piece

of metal — usually with a head for

fastening wood work.

Naive, (nā'ev) *a.* [F. *naïf*, *naïve*, from L. *nativus*, innate, natural.]

Having native or unaffected simpli-

city; ingenuous; frank.

Naked, (nā'ked) *a.* [A.-S. *nacod*, *naced*, Ger. *nackt*, Skr. *nagna*, *na*, to be ashamed.] Bare; nude; hav-

ing no clothes; — uncovered; wilfully

exposed; — defenceless.

Name, (nām) *n.* [A.-S. *nama*, L. *nomen*, G. *onoma*, Skr. *naman*, from

jna, to know.] The title by which

any person or thing is known or

spoken of; — character; reputation.

Nap, (nap) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hnappian*.] To have a short sleep; to be drowsy;

to doze.

Nap, (nap) *n.* [A.-S. *hnoppa*.] Woolly

or villous surface, as of felt, of cloth,

of some plants, and the like.

Nape, (nāp) *n.* [A.-S. *cnapp*, *cnapp*, a

too. *knop*.] The back part of the

lieving pain and producing sleep;

producing stupor, and, when given

in sufficient quantity, causing death.

Nard, (nārd) *n.* [G. *nardos*, H. *nerd*,

Skr. *nalada*, perfume.] An odorous

or aromatic plant, usually called

spikenard; — an unguent prepared

from the plant.

Narrate, (nā-rāt) *v. t.* [L. *narrare*, *narratum*, from *gnarus*, knowing.]

To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story;

to give an account of.

Narrow, (nārō) *a.* [O. Eng. *narwe*, A.-S. *neara*, *netro*, comp. of *neah*,

near.] Of little breadth; limited;

circumscribed; — illiberal; bigoted; —

covetous.

Nasal, (nāz'al) *a.* [F. from L. *nasus*, the nose.] Pertaining to the nose; —

spoken through the nose.

Nascent, (nas'ent) *a.* [L. *nascent*, *ppr.* of *nasci*, to be born.] Begin-

ning to exist or to grow.

Nasty, (nas'te) *a.* [Etymology uncer-

tain — perhaps from Ger. *nass*, wet,

Go. *natjan*, to wet, moisten.] Offan-

sive; filthy; very dirty; indeli-

cate.

Natal, (nā'tal) *a.* [L. *natalis*, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born.] Pertain-

ing to birth.

Nation, (nā'shun) *n.* [L. *natio*, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born.] A body

of people united under the same

government, and generally of the

same origin and language.

Native, (nā'tiv) *a.* [L. *nativus*, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born.] Pertain-

ing to one's birth; natal; — conferr-

ed by birth; indigenous.

Nativity, (nā-tiv'ite) *n.* [L. *nati-*

tas, F. *nativité*.] Birth; — the

place, or circumstances of birth;

horoscope.

Natural, (nat'ūr-al) *a.* [L. *natur-*

thing; —

awihl, any thing.] Nothing:—written also *nought*.

Naughty, (naw't'e) *a.* [From *naught*.] Worthless; corrupt; wicked;—mischievous; froward.

Nausea, (naw'zē-n) *n.* [L. *G. nausia*, from *naus*, ship.] Sea-sickness; hence, any similar sickness; squeamishness.

Nauseate, (naw'zē-āt) *v. t.* [L. *nauscare*, *nauseatum*, from *nausea*.] To become squeamish; to feel disgust;—*v. t.* To affect with nausea;—to reject with disgust; to loathe.

Nautical, (naw'tik-al) *a.* [G. *nautikos*, from *nautēs*, a sailor, *G. naus*, *Skr. nau*, a ship.] Pertaining to seamen, or to the art of navigation.

Naval, (nā'val) *a.* [L. *navalis*, from *navis*, ship, *G. naus*.] Consisting of ships;—pertaining to ships or a navy.

Nave, (nāv) *n.* [A.-S. *nafu*, *Skr. nabhi*, nave and navel.] The piece of timber or other material in the centre of a wheel;—the middle or body of a church.

Navel, (nāv'l) *n.* [A.-S. *nafela*, *nafu*, nave, *Icel. nabli*, *Skr. nabhi*, nave, navel.] A depression in the centre of the abdomen.

Navigate, (nav'e-gāt) *v. i.* [L. *navigare*, from *navis*, ship, and *agere*, to move, work.] To go in a vessel or ship; to sail;—*v. t.* To steer, direct, or manage in sailing.

Navy, (nav'e) *n.* [Abridged from *navigator*.] Originally, a labourer on canals for internal navigation; hence, a labourer in making railroads, &c.

Neat, (nēt) *a.* [F. *net*, It. *netto*, L. *nitidus*, from *nitere*, to shine.] Clean free from foul or extraneous matter—cleanly; tidy;—well made; fitting as garments.

Neb, (neb) *n.* [A.-S. *nebb*, head, face, *Icel. nebbi*, beak of a bird, nose, D. *nebbe*.] The nose; snout;—the beak of a bird;—nib, as of a pen.

Nebula, (neb'ū-la) *n.* [L. *G. nephelē* mist, vapour, allied to *nubes*, *G. nephes*, cloud, *Skr. nabhas*, the sky.] A light gauzy cloud;—a group or cluster of stars forming a glittering cloud.

Necessary, (nes'es-sār-e) *a.* [L. *necessarius*, from *necesse*, necessary, from *ne*, not, and *cedere*, *cessum*, to yield.] Such as must be; inevitable;—indispensable.

Necessitate, (nē-ses'se-tāt) *v. t.* [L. *necessitas*, force, fate.] To make necessary or indispensable;—to force to compel.

Necessity, (nē-ses'se-te) *n.* [L. *necessitas*, from *necesse*, necessary.] Quality of being necessary or absolutely requisite; indispensableness;—compulsion;—urgent need; poverty.

Neck, (nek) *n.* [A.-S. *hnecca*, *Icel. hnacki*, D. *nek*.] The part of an animal's body connecting the head and the trunk.

Necrology, (nek-ro'lō-je) *n.* [G. *nekro*, dead, and *logos*, speech, discourse.] A register of deaths;—a collection of biographical notices of distinguished persons.

Necromancy, (nek'rō-man-se) *n.* [G.

nagan, to sew, [Skr. *nah*, to fasten.] A small instrument of steel used in sewing and embroidering;—any thing like a needle, as the magnet of a compass.

Nefarious, (nē-fū're-us) *a.* [L. *nefarius*, from *ne*, not, and *fas*, law, probably from *fari*, to speak.] Wicked in the extreme; villainous.

Negation, (nē-gū'shun) *n.* [L. *negatio*, from *negare*, to deny, from *ne*, not, and *aiō*, to say.] Act of denying; denial;—statement of what a thing is not, or has not, and the like.

Negative, (neg'n-tiv) *a.* [L. *negativus*, from *negare*, to deny.] Implying denial or contradiction; not affirmative;—not positive.

Neglect, (neg-lekt) *v. i.* [L. *negligere*, *neglectum*, from *ne*, not, and *legere*, to choose.] To let alone;—to omit by carelessness;—to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, or the like.

Negligent, (neg'le-jent) *a.* [L. *negligens*, *ppr.* of *negligere*, to neglect.] Apt to neglect by disposition or habit; careless; inattentive.

Negotiate, (nē-gō'she-āt) *v. i.* [L. *negotiarī*, *negotiatūs*, from *negotium*, business, from *ne*, not, and *otium*, leisure.] To transact business; to hold intercourse in bargain or trade;—to treat with respecting peace or commerce;—*v. t.* To settle by dealing and management.

Negro, (nē-grō) *n.* [It., Sp., & Pg., from L. *niger*, black.] A black man.

Neigh, (nū) *v. i.* [A.-S. *anagan*, Icel. *hneggia*, L. *hinnire*.] To cry as a horse; to whinny.

Neighbour, (nā'ber) *n.* [A.-S. *neah-būr*, from *neah*, nigh, and *gebūr*, a dweller, farmer, from *buan*, to dwell,

convert or proselyte;—hence, a novice; a tyro.

Nephew, (nēv'ū) *n.* [O. Eng. *necece*, A.-S. *nefa*, L. *nepos*, a grandson, a descendant, Skr. *napat*.] The son of a brother or sister.

Nepotism, (nep'ō-tizm) *n.* [L. *nepos*, *nepotis*, nephew.] Fondness for nephews;—favouritism shown to nephews and other relations.

Neptune, (nep'tūn) *n.* [L. *Neptunus*.] In mythology, the god of the sea;—a large planet beyond Uranus.

Nerve, (nerv) *n.* [L. *nerveus*, G. *neuron*, *neura*.] A tendon or sinew;—one of the bundles of fibres which establish communication between the various parts of the animal body and the brain;—physical strength;—firmness of mind; courage.

Nescience, (nes'she-ens) *n.* [L. *nescientia*, from *nescire*, *ppr.* of *nescire*, to be ignorant.] Want of knowledge; ignorance.

Ness, (nes) *n.* [A.-S. *nez*, *nesse*, Ger. *naze*.] A promontory; headland; cape.

Nest, (nest) *n.* [A.-S. *nest*, allied to L. *nidus*, Skr. *nida*.] The retreat prepared by a bird for hatching and rearing her young.

Net, (net) *n.* [A.-S. *nett*, Go. *nati*, from the root of *knit*.] A textile fabric of thread or twine knotted into meshes, for catching fish, birds, or wild beasts.

Net, (net) *a.* [F., It. *netto*, from L. *nitidus*.] Pure; unadulterated; clear of all charges and deductions, &c.

Nether, (neth'ər) *a.* [A.-S. *nidhera*, *neodhera*, comparative of *nidhe*, *nidh*, down.] Lying or being beneath, or in the lower part; lower.

being indifferent;—state of taking no part on either side of a controversy or contest.

Never, (nev'ər) *adv.* [A.-S. *nefre*, from *ne*, not, and *afre*, ever.] Not ever; not at any time;—not in the least.

New, (nū) *a.* [A.-S. *neowe*, L. *novus*, G. *neos*, Skr. *nava*.] Fresh; recent in origin;—lately discovered or invented; novel;—not ancient; modern.

News, (nūz) *n.* [From *new*;—it is plural in form, but is almost always united with a verb in the singular.] Recent account; fresh information.

Nice, (nis) *a.* [A.-S. *nesc*, *knes*, Dan. *niesch*, soft, tender, O. F. *nice*, foolish, simple, from L. *nescius*, ignorant, from *ne*, not, and *scire*, to know.] Soft; delicate;—sweet or pleasant to the taste;—over-scrupulous; fastidious.

Niche, (nich) *n.* [F., It. *nicchia*, properly a shell-like recess in a wall, from *nicchio*, shell-fish, muscle.] A cavity or recess, generally within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust, or other erect ornament.

Nick, (nik) *n.* [F. *nique*, trick.] A winning throw or trick;—a hit; the exact point of time; the critical moment. [Ger. *knick*.] A notch; a cut in wood;—a mark for scoring;—a score.

Nickname, (nik'nām) *n.* [Either from F. *nique*, a sign of mockery or contempt, or from O. Eng. *neke-name*, *eke-name*, surname.] A name given in contempt, derision, or sportive familiarity.

Nidificate, (nid'e-fe-kāt) *v. i.* [F. from *nidus*, nest.

sunrise;—time of rest;—time of darkness; hence, gloom; obscure.

Nightingale, (nit'in-gāl) *n.* [A. *niktegale*, from *niht*, night, and *ga*, to sing, *gale*, songster.] A small bird that sings at night; philomela.

Nightmare, (nit'mār) *n.* [Ger. *nacht*, night, and *mahr*, Go. *mara*, spectre of the night.] A sensation in sleep as of the pressure of a weight on the chest or stomach;—incubus.

Nigrescent, (ni-gres'ent) *a.* [L. *nigrescens*, *ppr.* of *nigrescere*, to grow black from *niger*, black.] Growing black, changing to a black colour.

Nigrification, (ni-gre-fe-kā'shun) *n.* [L. *nigrificare*, from *niger*, black, and *facere*, to make.] The act of making black.

Nimble, (nim'bl) *a.* [A.-S. *nēmol*, *numol*, capable, catching, from *niman*, to take.] Light and quick in motion.

Nine, (nin) *a.* [A.-S. *nigan*, Go. *nian*, allied to L. *novem*, Skr. *navan*.] One more than eight, or one less than ten.

Ninny, (nin'e) *n.* [It. *ninno*, Sp. *nino*, child, L. *nanus*, dwarf, G. *nenos*, foolish, silly.] A fool; a simpleton; a dolt.

Nip, (nip) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hnipan*, to bend, D. *knippen*, Ger. *kneifen*, to pinch.] To inclose and compress tightly between two surfaces or edges brought together; to pinch.

Nipple, (nip'l) *n.* [A.-S. *nypele*, diminutive of *nib*.] A teat; a pap. —the protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females.

Nit, (nit) *n.* [A.-S. *nit*, to urinate, *nit*.] The

Nobility, (nō-bil'e-te) *n.* [*L. nobilitas.*]

The quality of being noble; superiority of mind;—noble birth; dignity;—the peerage.

Noble, (nō'bl) *a.* [*L. nobilis*, from *noscere*, *novi*, to know.] Elevated; dignified; illustrious;—high-born; titled.

Nocturnal, (nok-tar'nal) *a.* [*L. nocturnalis*, from *nox*, night, *noctu*, by night.] Pertaining to, done or happening by night.

Nod, (nod) *v.i.* [*L. nutare*, *W. nodi*, to mark, to note, *G. neuein*, to incline in any direction.] To bend or incline with a quick motion;—to make a slight bow in token of assent or salutation;—to be drowsy;—*v.t.* To make a motion of assent.

Node, (nód) *n.* [*L. nodus*, *It.* and *Sp. nodo.*] A knot; a knob; a protuberance;—specifically, one of the two points where the orbit of a planet or comet intersects the ecliptic.

Noise, (noiz) *n.* [*O. F. noise*, strife, from *L. naca*, hurt, injury, from *nocere*, to hurt.] Sound of any kind;—especially, over-loud, confused sound.

Noisome, (noi'sum) *a.* [*For noise-some*, *F. nuisant*, *ppr.* of *nuire*, *L. nocere*, to hurt, and *Eng.* termination *somē*.] Injurious to health; insalubrious;—offensive to the smell

[*L. nonagenarius*, containing, or consisting of, ninety, from *nonaginta*, ninety, from *novem*, nine.] One who is ninety years old.

Nonchalance, (non-sha-láns') *n.* [*F.*, from *non*, not, and *chaleur*, heat.] Indifference; carelessness; coolness.

Nondescript, (non'dē-skript) *a.* [*L. non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.] Not hitherto described; novel; hence, odd; abnormal.

None, (nun) *a. & pron.* [*A.-S. nān*, from *ne*, not, and *ān*, one.] No one; not any thing;—frequently used as a plural, not any.

Nones, (nōnz) *n. pl.* [*L. nonæ*, from *novus*, the ninth, from *novem*, nine.] The 5th day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 7th day of March, May, July, and October.

Nonplus, (non'plus) *n.* [*L. non*, not, and *plus*, more, further.] Insuperable difficulty; puzzle.

Nook, (nóok) *n.* [*Gael. nuic*, *O. Eug.nock*, a notch.] A corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.

Noon, (nóon) *n.* [*Sax. non*, *Dan. noon*, *L. nona hora*, the ninth hour, or 3 o'clock, when the Romans dined.] The middle of the day; twelve o'clock.

Noose, (nóos) *n.* [*Ir. nas*, *F. naud*,

etable, (nōt'a-bl) *a.* [L. *notabilis*, from *notare*, to mark, *nota*, mark.] Noticeable; worthy of notice; remarkable; distinguished.

otary, (nōt'a-re) *n.* [L. *notarius*, from *nota*, mark, letter, character.] A public officer who attests deeds and other writings, to make them authentic in another country.

otation, (nōt-ā'shun) *n.* [L. *notatio*, from *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark.] Act, practice, or method of recording any thing by marks, figures, or characters.

ote, (nōt) *n.* [L. *nota*, from *noscere*, *notum*, to know.] A mark, token, or sign;—that by which a thing is known;—a figure in a book calling attention to something important;—a short remark or explanation;—a memorandum;—a short letter.

otice, (nōt'is) *n.* [L. *notitia*, from *noscere*, *notum*, to know.] Act of noting or observing;—intelligence; knowledge given or received; intimation.

otify, (nōt'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *notificare*, from *notus*, known, and *facere*, to make.] To make known;—to give notice to; to give certain or official information of.

otion, (nō'shun) *n.* [L. *notio*, from *noscere*, *notum*, to know.] Mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; idea; conception.

otorious, (nō-tō're-us) *a.* [F. *notaire*, It. *notario*, from L. *notare*, to mark, indicate, from *noscere*, to know.]

nine.] The eleventh month of the year.

Novice, (nov'is) *n.* [L. *novicius*, *novitius*, new, from *novus*, new.] One who is new in any business; a beginner;—one who has entered a convent or nunnery, but has not taken the vow.

Now, (now) *adv.* [A.-S., Icel., & Go. *nu*, G. *nun*, L. *nunc*.] At the present time; at this moment;—a little while ago.

Nexious, (nok'she-us) *a.* [L. *noxius*, from *noxa*, harm, from *nocere*, to hurt.] Hurtful;—unwholesome; insalubrious;—corrupting to morals; baneful.

Nucleus, (nūklē-us) *n.* [L., from *nux*, *nucis*, nut.] A kernel; hence, a central mass or point about which matter is gathered;—the central part of the body of a comet.

Nude, (nūd) *a.* [L. *nudus*.] Bare; naked;—hence, null; void.

Nugatory, (nū'ga-tor-e) *a.* [L. *nugatorius*, from *nugari*, to trifle, from *nugar*, jests, trifles.] Trifling;—inoperative; ineffectual.

Nuisance, (nū'sans) *n.* [O. F. *nuisance*, from *nuire*, L. *nocere*, to hurt.] That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation.

Null, (nul) *a.* [L. *nullus*, none, from *ne*, not, and *ullus*, any.] Of no legal or binding force or validity; invalid; void.

Nullify, (nul'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *nullificare*, from *nullus*, none, and *facere*, to make.] To make void; to render in-

logos, discourse.] The science which treats of coins and medals in their relation to history; numismatics.

Nummulite, (num'ū-lit) *n.* [L. *nummus*, a coin, and G. *lithos*, stone.] A fossil resembling a small coin.

Numskull, (num'skul) *n.* [From *numb* and *skull*.] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

Nun, (nun) *n.* [F. *nonne*, from It. *nonna*, grandmother, because the first nuns were aged women.] A woman devoted to a religious life, living in a cloister, and vowed to celibacy, &c.

Nuncio, (nun'she-ō) *n.* [It., from *nuncius*, messenger.] A messenger; one who brings intelligence;—the pope's representative at a congress or council.

Nuncupate, (nun'kū-pāt) *v. t.* [L. *nuncupare*, from *nomen* *capere*, to call by name, from *nomen*, name, and *capere*, to take.] To dedicate by declaration; to inscribe.

Nuptial, (nup'she-el) *a.* [L. *nuptialis*, from *nuptiæ*, marriage.] Pertaining to marriage;—constituting marriage.

Nurse, (nurs) *n.* [A.-S. *norice*, F. *nourrice*, L. *nutrix*, from *nutrire*, to nourish.] One who tends children in a family;—one who waits on the sick.

Nurture, (nurt'ūr) *n.* [O. Eng. *nouriture*, F. *nourriture*, from *nourrir*, L. *nutrire*, to nurse.] Act of nourishing or nursing;—that which nourishes; food; diet.

Nut, (nut) *n.* [A.-S. *hnut*, Icel. *hnyt*, Ger. *nuss*, L. *nux*.] Fruit consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel.

Nutation, (nū-tā'shun) *n.* [L. *nutatio*, a nodding, from *nutare*, to nod.] A periodical vibratory motion of the earth's axis.

Nutmeg, (nut'meg) *n.* [Nut and *sug*, O. F. *noix muscade*, the musk-nut, Low L. *nux moschata*, from *muscus*, musk.] The aromatic kernel of the fruit of a tree cultivated in the East Indies.

Nutrient, (nū'tre-ment) *n.* [L. *nutrimentum*, from *nutrire*, to nourish.] That which nourishes; food; aliment.

Nutrition, (nū-trish'un) *n.* [L. *nutritio*, from *nutrire*, to nourish.] Act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal or vegetable life.

Nymph, (nimf) *n.* [L. *nympha*, G. *nymphē*.] A goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters;—hence, a lovely young girl.

dience, from *obéissant*, *ppr.*

L. obedire, to obey.] A
tion of obedience; a bow;
f.

ob-ē-lisk) *n.* [*L. obeliscus*,
tos, diminutive of *obelos*, a
pillar, *belos*, a dart, from
to throw.] A four-sided
pering as it rises, and cut
; top in the form of a flat
—in *printing*, a dagger.

ēs′) *a.* [*L. obesus*, that has
elf fat, from prefix *ob* and
um, to eat.] Excessively
; fat; fleshy.

ā′) *v. t.* [*L. obedire*, from
audire, to hear.] To yield
n to; to comply with the
;—to submit to the govern-

) *n.* [*L. obitus*, from *obire*,
meet (*sc. mortem*), to die,
nd *ire*, to go.] Death; de-
ence, funeral solemnities.

(ō-bit-ū-ār-e) *n.* [*F. obitu-*
L. obitus, death.] A list or
the dead;—a notice of the
person.

jekt′) *n.* [*L. objectus*, *ob-*
rom objicere, to set up or
from *ob* and *jacere*, to
Material body cognizable
nes;—any thing presented
nd for observation or con-

b-jekt′) *v. t.* [*L. objicere*,
from prefix *ob* and *jacere*,
.] To set before; to bring
sition;—to present or offer
tion;—*v. i.* To make oppo-
argument.

(ob-jēkt-ā-ment) *n.* [*L. ob-*

—to bind, as one's self, to any act of
duty by a formal pledge.

Oblige, (*ō-blīj*′) *v. t.* [*F. obliger*, *L.*
obligare, from *ob* and *ligare*, to bind.]
To constrain by physical, moral, or
legal force;—to do a favour to.

Oblique, (*ob-lēk*′) *a.* [*L. obliquus*,
from *ob* and *liquis*, awry, askant,
allied to *G. loxos*.] Not erect or per-
pendicular; slanting; inclined;—
not straight forward.

Obliterate, (*ob-lit-er-āt*) *v. t.* [*L. ob-*
literare, from *ob* and *littera*, letter,
or *linire*, *litum*, to besmear.] To
erase or blot out;—to destroy by
time or other means.

Oblivion, (*ob-liv-e-un*) *n.* [*L. oblivio*,
from *oblivisci*, to forget.] Act of
forgetting, or state of being forgot-
ten; forgetfulness.

Oblong, (*ob-long*) *a.* [*L. oblongus*,
from *ob*, against, and *longus*, long.]
Having greater length than breadth.

Obloquy, (*ob-lō-kwe*) *n.* [*Low L.*
obloquium, from *obloqui*, to speak
against.] Censorious speech; re-
proachful language.

Obnoxious, (*ob-nok-she-us*) *a.* [*L. ob-*
noxius, from *ob* and *nocere*, hurt, from
nocere, to hurt.] Liable to hurt or
injury;—hence, open to censure;—
answerable;—offensive.

Oboe, (*ō-boi*) *n.* [*It. oboè*, *F. hautbois*.]
A wind instrument of music sounded
by means of a reed; a hautboy.

Obscene, (*ob-sēn*′) *a.* [*L. obscenus*.]
Offensive to chastity and delicacy;
immodest;—filthy.

Obscure, (*ob-skūr*′) *a.* [*L. obscurus*,
from *ob* and obsolete *scurus*, *G.*
skieros, shady, *Skr. sku*, to cover.]
General name, shades of imperfection

Observance, (ob-zerv'ans) *n.* [F., *L. observantia*.] Act of observing; notice;—careful obedience; attentive performance.

Observation, (ob-zerv-ā'shun) *n.* [*L. observatio*.] Act of seeing or noticing; perception;—that which is observed;—attentive performance;—a remark or expression of opinion.

Observe, (ob-zerv') *v. t.* [*L. ob* and *servare*, to preserve, heed, keep.] To notice; to mark;—to regard attentively;—to watch;—to keep in remembrance;—to obey in practice;—*v. i.* To remark or utter an opinion;—to be watchful or attentive.

Obsolescent, (ob-sō-les'ent) *a.* [*L. obsolescens*, *ppr.* of *obsolescere*, to fall into disuse, from *ob* and *solere*, to be wont.] Going out of use.

Obsolete, (ob-sō-lēt) *a.* [*L. obsoletus*, *pp.* of *obsolescere*.] No longer used; neglected; antiquated.

Obstacle, (ob'sta-kl) *n.* [*L. obstaculum*, from *obstare*, to stand before or against, from *ob* and *stare*, to stand.] Any thing that hinders progress; obstruction, either in a physical or moral sense.

Obstetric, (ob-stet'rik) *a.* [*L. obstetrix*, a midwife, from *obstare*, to stand before.] Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed.

Obstinate, (ob'ste-nāt) *a.* [*L. obstinatus*, *pp.* of *obstinare*, to persist in, *obstare*, to stand before.] Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose;—stubborn.

Obstreperous, (ob-strep'er-us) *a.* [*L. obstreperus*, from *ob* and *strepere*, to make a noise.] Attended by or making a tumultuous noise; vociferous.

Obstruct, (ob-strukt') *v. t.* [*L. ob-*

Obtest, (ob-test') *v. t.* [F. *obtester*, *L. obtestari*, from *ob* and *testari*, to witness, from *testis*, a witness.] To call to witness;—to beseech; to supplicate;—*v. i.* To witness against.

Obtrude, (ob-trōd') *v. t.* [*L. obtrudere*, from *ob* and *trudere*, to thrust.] To thrust in or upon;—to offer with unreasonable importunity;—*v. i.* To enter without right.

Obtuse, (ob-tūs') *a.* [*L. obtusus*, *pp.* of *obtundere*, *obtusum*, to blunt.] Not pointed or acute—applied to angles greater than a right angle;—not having acute sensibility; dull.

Obvert, (ob-vert') *v. t.* [*L. obvertere*, from *ob* and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn toward or downward.

Obviate, (ob've-āt) *v. t.* [F. *obvier*, from *L. obvius*, from *ob*, against, and *via*, way.] To meet in the way; to clear the way of, as obstacles or objections.

Obvious, (ob've-us) *a.* [*L. obvius*, from *ob* and *via*, way.] Meeting in the way; open; exposed;—easily discovered, seen, or understood.

Occasion, (ok-kā'zhun) *n.* [*L. occasio*, from *occidere*, *occasum*, to fall down, *ob* and *cadere*, to fall.] A falling, happening, or coming to pass; an occurrence;—a favourable opportunity.

Occident, (ok'se-dent) *n.* [*L. occidens*, *ppr.* of *occidere*, to fall or go down.] The western quarter of the hemisphere.

Occiput, (ok'se-put) *n.* [*L.*, from *ob* and *caput*, head.] The part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

Occult, (ok-kult') *a.* [*L. occultus*, *pp.* of *occulere*, to cover up, from *ob* and *colere*, to till, to keep.] Hidden from

eye;—to happen now and then;—to come to mind.

Ocean, (ô'shun) *n.* [L. *oceanus*, G. *ôkeanos*, from *ôkus*, swift, and *naô*, to flow, Skr. *ôgha*, a stream, *sna* or *snu*, to flow.] The vast body of water which covers about three-fifths of the surface of the globe;—one of the divisions of the great ocean, Atlantic, &c.

Octagon, (ok'ta-gon) *n.* [G. *oktô*, eight, and *gônia*, corner.] A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.

Octahedron, (ok-ta-hê'dron) *n.* [G., from *okte*, eight, and *hedra*, a seat, base.] A solid figure with eight equal equilateral triangles resting on eight equal bases.

Octangular, (ok-tang'gū-lēr) *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *angulus*, corner, angle.] Having eight angles.

Octant, (ok'tant) *n.* [L. *octans*, from *octo*, eight.] The eighth part of a circle;—the position or aspect of a heavenly body when distant from another body forty-five degrees.

Octave, (ok'tāv) *n.* [L. *octavus*, eighth, from *octo*, eight.] The eighth day after a church festival; the week following a church festival;—the eighth tone in the scale;—the scale itself.

Octavo, (ok-tā'vō) *n.* [L. *in octavo*, from *octavus*, eighth.] A book composed of sheets folded so as to make eight leaves.

October, (ok-tô'ber) *n.* [L., from *octo*, eight, the eighth month of the old Roman year, which began in March.] The tenth month of the Julian year.

to be set to music or sung; a lyrical poem.

Odin, (ô'din) *n.* [Icel. *Odinn*.] The chief deity of the Scandinavians;—also *Woden*.

Odious, (ô'de-us) *a.* [L. *odiosus*, from *odium*, hatred, from *odi*, to hate.] Deserving hatred; hateful;—offensive to the senses;—exposed to hatred; detestable;—repulsive.

Odium, (ô'de-um) *n.* [L., from *odisse*, to hate.] Hatred;—dislike; the quality that provokes hatred.

Odontology, (ô-don-tol'ô-je) *n.* [G. *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the structure and development of the teeth.

Odoriferous, (ô-dur-if'er-us) *a.* [L. *odorifer*, from *odor*, odour, and *ferre*, to bear.] Giving scent; fragrant; perfumed.

Odorous, (ô'dur-us) *a.* [L. *odorus*, from *odor*, odour.] Having or emitting an odour; especially, having a sweet smell; fragrant.

Odour, (ô'dur) *n.* [L. *odor*, akin to *ozein*, to smell.] Any smell, whether fragrant or offensive; scent.

Offend, (of-fend') *v. t.* [L. *offender*, from *ob* and *fendere*, to thrust, dash, allied to Skr. *van*, to strike.] To displease; to make angry;—to affront; to annoy;—to pain; to grieve;—*v.* To commit a crime; to sin.

Offer, (of'er) *v. t.* [L. *offerre*, from *ob* and *ferre*, to bear, bring.] To bring to or before; to present for acceptance or rejection;—to propose;—

Omnibus, (om-ne-bus) *n.* *a.* *(L.)*
plural, for all, from *omnis*, all,
kind of large four-wheeled carriage,
conveniently arranged to carry many
people. *Of all varieties*,
various, from *omnis*, all, and
various, (om-ne-far'e-us) *a.* *(L.)*
various, from *omnis*, all, and
various, (om-ne-far'e-us) *a.* *(L.)*

Omnipotent, (om-nip-'5-tent) Possessing all-potens, powerful.] **Omnipotent**, (om-nip-'5-tent) a. Limited power; all-present, and present, pres-

Omnipresent, *omnis*, all, Present in all time; ubiquitous.

Omniscient, *omnis*, all, *sciens*, Having universal knowledge of all things.

Omnivorous, *omnis*, all, *vivens*, Having universal knowledge of all things.

Omnivorous (*in-us*) *a.* [*L. olens*, to the olive, from *olive*, the qualities of which are said to have been enjoyed by all animals.] *n.* One who eats both plants and animals; a creature that feeds on both vegetable and animal food.

smell, and
aining to smelling.
of smelling.
[G. *Oligen*,
-e-gark-e] *n.* Govern-
relate, to rule.] Govern-
the supreme power is
hands of a few per-
G. *elain*.]

(iv) *n.* [L. *olive*, fr. *oleum*, oil.]
 A tree cultivated in the East
 and of Europe for its fruit—it is
 a symbol of peace. (G. *ö mega*, i. e.,
 a, *ōmē-gā*) *n.* The last letter
 of the alphabet, as alpha, A, is
 the first. (G. *omega*, from
 the shape of the letter, *Ω*, behind of

Onion, (on'ē-let) n. [F. *oignon*.] A kind of bulbous vegetable, the leaves of which are first mixed with the roots, and then chiefly of eggs. Sign or indication; a prognostic; a prodigy.

Onset, (on-se)
A violent attack
by a body of troops upon
a fort.

Onward, (on
ward, from
course.) T
in front;

Onyx, (or a claw, eious st parallel colon Oolite lith

Ger.
see or
ported
ness or
resting
from

—at a for-
din, F. un,
heis, henos.
tire, being or
— inde-

man-se) n. [G.
manteia, divina-
ry dreams.
a. [L. onerosus,
burden.] Burden-
mon.] A

[O. Eng. *onely*, A.
one-like.]
in its class

f;—distinguished above others; v. In one manner or for one use; solely; merely.

atology, (on-ō-ma-tol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *on*, name, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on names and derivation.

atoposia, (ō-nō-ma-tō-pē'a) *n.* from *onoma*, a name, and *poiein*, make.] The theory that words formed to resemble the sound of the thing signified.

olent, (on'set) *n.* [From *on* and *set*.] Violent attack; the assault of a of troops upon an enemy or a

ogy, (on-tol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *onta*, things which exist, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of science which explains the nature and essential properties of being, especially natural and intellectual being.

rd, (on'wērd) *adv.* [A.-S. *on*, from *on* and *weard*, direction, see.] Toward the point before or on; forward;—progressively;—

lvance.
(on'iks) *n.* [L. *onyx*, G. *onux*, w, a finger-nail, a yellowish precious stone.] Chalcedony consisting of parallel layers of different shades of

ir, and used for making cameos.
(ō'ol-it) *n.* [G. *ōon*, egg, and *s*, stone, from its resemblance to the scales of fish.] A variety of stone consisting of small round

is.
(ōōz) *n.* [A.-S. *wās*, juice, *wase*, wad, to wet.] Soft mud or

shut;—uncovered;—unsealed;—public; free to all.

Opera, (op'er-a) *n.* [It., from L. *opus*, *operis*, work, labour, Skr. *apās*.] A musical drama consisting of airs, choruses, recitations, &c.

Operate, (op'er-āt) *v. i.* [L. *operari*, from *opus*, *operis*, work, labour.] To act in or upon; to work so as to produce a desired result;—to perform some manual act, usually with instruments on a part of the body, as a surgeon.

Operator, (op'er-āt-er) *n.* [F. *opérateur*, It. *operatore*.] One who operates upon the human body by means of the hand or with instruments.

Operose, (op'er-ōs) *a.* [L. *operosus*, from *opera*, pains, labour, from *opus*, work.] Wrought with labour; laborious; hence, tedious; wearisome.

Ophiology, (of-e-ol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *ophis*, serpent, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of natural history which treats of the ophidians or serpents.

Ophthalmoscope, (of-thal'mos-kōp) *n.* [G. *ophthalmos*, eye, and *skopein*, to look, observe.] An instrument for examining the interior of the eye behind the iris.

Ophthalmia, (of-thal'me) *n.* [G. *ophthalmia*, from *ophthalmos*, the eye.] An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye, or of the eyeball.

Opiate, (ō'pe-āt) *n.* [L. *opiatum*, from *opium*.] Any preparation of opium to allay pain.

Opine, (ō-pin') *v. i.* [L. *opinari*.] To think; to suppose.

opportunitas, convenience.] Fit or convenient time; suitable circumstances or occasion.

Oppose, (op-pōz) *v. t.* [L. *opponere*, *oppositum*, to oppose, from *ob* and *ponere*, to place.] To set opposite; to put in front;—to put in opposition to countervail, and thus to hinder;—*v. i.* To act adversely—with against;—to stand in the way.

Opposite, (op-pō-zit) *a.* [L. *oppositus*, *yp.* of *opponere*, from *ob* and *ponere*, to place.] Standing or situated in front; facing;—contrasted with; hostile;—mutually antagonistic.

Oppress, (op-press') *v. t.* [L. *opprimere*, *oppressum*, from *ob* and *primere*, to crush, beat down, akin to G. *drusen*, Skr. *garu*, heavy.] To press down; to treat severely or unjustly; to overburden.

Opprobrious, (op-prō-bre-us) *a.* [L. *opprobrius*, from *opprobrium*.] Reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous;—rendered hateful.

Opprobrium, (op-prō-bre-um) *n.* [L., from *ob* and *probrum*, reproach.] Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain;—disgrace; infamy.

Oppugn, (op-pūn') *v. t.* [L. *oppugnare*, from *ob* and *pugnare*, to fight.] To fight against, whether in attack, resistance, or simple opposition.

Opsiometer, (op-se-ou'et-er) *n.* [G. *opsis*, sight, and *metron*, measure.] An optical contrivance for measuring the focal distance or limit of distinct vision of the eye.

Optative, (op-tā-tiv) *a.* [L. *optativus*, from *optare*, to wish.] Expressing desire or wish;—designating the mood of a verb in which wish or desire is expressed.

Optical, (op'tik-al) *a.* [G. *optikos*,

optare, to choose, to wish.] Power of choosing; right of choice;—exercise of the power of choice.

Opulent, (op'ū-lant) *a.* [L. *opulens*, from *ops*, *opis*, power, riches, akin to Skr. *ap*, to obtain.] Having a large estate; wealthy; rich.

Or, (or) *conj.* [Contracted from A.-S. *adher*, *adhor*, for; *ædher*, *ædhor*, one of two, either, other.] A disjunctive particle noting distribution, distinction, and sometimes opposition.

Oracle, (or'a-kl) *n.* [L. *oraculum*, from *orare*, to speak, from *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] The answer of a pagan god to an inquiry made by his priests or worshippers;—also, the deity and his shrine;—one famed for wisdom and counsel;—*pl.* The revelations delivered by God to prophets and apostles.

Oral, (ō'ral) *a.* [F. *orale*, from L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] Pertaining to the mouth;—uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written.

Orange, (or'anj) *n.* [A. *nāraṅg* or *nārang*, changed into L. *pomum aurantium*, *i. e.*, gold apple.] A tree of many varieties, and its round yellow fruit.

Orang-outang, (ō-rang-ōō-tang') *n.* [Malayan *orāṅg ūtan*, *i. e.*, man of the woods, from *orāṅg*, man, and *ūtan*, forest, wood.] A large monkey approaching man more closely than any other known animal.

Oration, (ō-rā'shun) *n.* [L. *oratio*, from *orare*, to speak, pray.] An elaborate discourse delivered in public—applied chiefly to academical declamations.

Oratorio, (or-a-tō're-ō) *n.* [It., from L. *oratorius*, belonging to praying,

lavis, from *orbiculus*, diminutive of *orbis*, orb.] Resembling or having the form of an orb; spherical.

Orbit, (or'bit) *n.* [L. *orbita*, a track or rut made by a wheel, from *orbis*, a circle.] The path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution.

Orchard, (or'chərd) *n.* [A.-S. *ortgeard*, *weyrtgeard*, a yard for herbs, from *wyrt*, herb, and *geard*, yard.] An inclosure or assemblage of fruit-trees.

Orchestra, (or-kes'tra) *n.* [L. *orchestra*, G. *orchēstra*, originally the place for the chorus of dancers.] The space in a theatre or public hall between the stage and the audience;—also, a band of instrumental musicians.

Ordain, (or-dān') *v. t.* [L. *ordinare*, to set in order, *ordo*, order, from *ordiri*, to begin.] To set in order; to institute;—to set apart for an office;—especially, for sacerdotal functions.

Ordeal, (or'dē-al) *n.* [A.-S. *ordāl*, *ordel*, a judgment, O. Ger. *urteil*, from Icel. *ur*, out of, and *deila*, part.] An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence by fire, water, &c.

Order, (or'der) *n.* [F. *ordre*, L. *ordo*, *ordinis*.] Regular arrangement;—system;—established or proper state;—method or mode of procedure;—rule;—command;—rank, class, or division;—a commission to make purchases or supply goods; a direction

nance.] Heavy weapons of warfare; cannon, mortars, and howitzers; artillery.

Ore, (ōr) *n.* [A.-S. *ōr*, *ōre*, Icel. *eyr*, L. *æs*, *æris*.] A mineral substance from which metal is drawn or extracted.

Organ, (or'gan) *n.* [L. *organum*, G. *organon*, from *ergein*, to do or work, from the root *ar*, to plough.] An instrument by which an important action is performed, or an important object accomplished;—an instrument of music.

Organize, (or'gan-iz) *v. t.* [F. *organiser*, G. *organisieren*.] To furnish with organs;—to arrange or constitute in parts, each having a special function.

Orgasm, (or'gasm) *n.* [G. *orgasmos*, from *orgān*, to swell.] Immoderate action or excitement, as of the blood or blood vessels.

Orgy, (or'je) *n.* [L., G. *orgia*, from *orgē*, fury, *organ*, to burn with unlawful desires.] Wild and frantic rites in the ancient worship of Bacchus;—hence, plural, *orgies*, revelries; drunken carousals.

Oriel, (ō're-el) *n.* [Norm. F. *oriol*, Low L. *oriolum*, portico, hall.] Originally a recess at the upper end of the hall in Gothic buildings;—a large projecting bay-window.

Orient, (ō're-ent) *a.* [L. *oriens*, *ppr.* of *oriri*, to rise.] Rising, as the sun;—eastern; oriental;—bright; shining.

Orientalist, (ō-re-ent'al-ist) *n.* [F.

bring into existence; to produce, as something new;—*v. i.* To take existence from or in.

Orison, (or'e-zun) *n.* [O. F., from L. *oratio*, from *orare*, to pray.] A prayer or supplication.

Ormolu, (or'mō-lū) *n.* [F., from *or*, gold, and *mouler*, to cast, mould.] A variety of brass made to resemble gold.

Ornament, (or'na-ment) *n.* [L. *ornamentum*, from *ornare*, to adorn.] That which adds beauty; embellishment; decoration.

Ornate, (or'nāt) *a.* [L. *ornatus*, pp. of *ornare*, to adorn.] Adorned; decorated; figurative;—flowery, as style.

Ornithology, (or-ne-thol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *ornis*, *ornithos*, bird, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of natural science which treats of the form, structure, and habits of birds.

Orology, (or-ol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *oros*, mountain, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or description of mountains.

Orphan, (or'fan) *n.* [G. *orphanos*, L. *orbus*, allied to *rapere*, Skr. *rabh*, to take away.] A child who is bereaved of both father and mother.

Orrery, (or'er-e) *n.* [So named in compliment to the Earl of Orrery, for whom one of the first was made.] An astronomical instrument constructed to represent the revolutions of the planets round the sun, and also their relative sizes, distances, orbits, &c.

Orthodox, (or'thō-doks) *a.* [G. *orthos*, right, true, and *doxa*, opinion.] Sound in the Christian faith—opposed to *heretical*;—according with the doctrines of Scripture.

Oscillate, (os'il-lāt) *v. i.* [L. *oscillare*, *oscillatum*, from *oscillum*, a swing.] To move backward and forward; to vibrate.

Osculate, (os'kū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *osculari*, to kiss, from *osculum*, diminutive of *os*, mouth.] To kiss;—to touch, as one curve another;—*v. i.* To kiss one another.

Osier, (ō'zhe-ēr) *n.* [F. *osier*, G. *oisma*.] A species of willow or the twig of the willow.

Ossaceous, (os'e-us) *a.* [L. *osseus*, from *os*, *ossis*, bone.] Composed of bone; resembling bone; bony.

Ossify, (os'se-fi) *v. t.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone, and *facere*, to make.] To form into bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone;—*v. i.* To become bone or bony.

Ostensible, (os-ten'se-bl) *a.* [F., from L. *ostendere*, *ostensum*, to show.] Shown, declared, or avowed; apparent.

Ostentation, (os-ten-tā'shun) *n.* [F., from L. *ostentatio*, from *ostentare*, intensive of *ostendere*, to show.] Outward show or appearance; ambitious display; pretentious parade.

Osteology, (os-tē-ol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *osteon*, bone, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the nature, arrangement, and uses of the bones.

Ostuary, (os'te-ar-e) *n.* [L. *ostiarius*, door-keeper, *ostium*, entrance, mouth.] The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into the sea or into a lake; an estuary.

Ostracism, (os'tra-sizm) *n.* [G. *ostrakon*, a tablet used in voting, a shell.] Banishment in Athens by public vote; expulsion; separation.

Ger. *otter*.] An aquatic animal, akin to the weasel, subsisting on fish, and hunted for its fur.

Ought, (awt) *v. imperfect*. [Originally the preterit tense of the verb to *owe*, A.-S. *āgan*, to have or possess.] Is fit; behoveth; is proper or necessary.

Ounce, (ouns) *n.* [F. *once*, It. *uncia*, from L. *uncia*, a twelfth part of a pound.] A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois.

Our, (our) *possessive pron.* [A.-S. *ūre*, from *ūs*, *usser*, to us, from *us*, *us*.] Pertaining or belonging to us.

Oust, (oust) *v. t.* [F. *oster*, *ôter*, perhaps from L. *haurire*, *haustum*, to draw out.] To take away;—to eject; to turn out.

Out, (out) *adv.* [A.-S. & Icel. *ūt*, Go. *ud*.] Without; on the outside; beyond the limits of;—completely;—in a state of exposure, discovery, extinction, deprivation, &c.:—frequently used as a prefix.

Outrage, (out'rāj) *n.* [O. F. *oultrage*, Low L. *ultragium*, from *ultra*, beyond.] Injurious violence offered to persons or things: gross injury.

Oval, (ō'val) *a.* [F. *ovale*, from L. *ovum*, egg.] Having the shape or figure of an egg.

Ovary, (ō'var-e) *n.* [L. *ovarium*, from *ovum*, egg.] That part of the pistil which contains the seed;—the part in oviparous animals in which the eggs are formed;—the part in viviparous animals which produces the

surface; along the extent of; upon —frequently used as a prefix.

Overt, (ō'vert) *a.* [F. *ouvert*, *pp.* of *ouvrir*, from L. *de* and *aperire*, to cover, or *aperire*, to open.] Open to view; public; apparent.

Overture, (ō'vert-ūr) *n.* [F. *ouverture*, from *ouvrir*, to open.] Something offered for consideration; a proposal; an offer;—a musical prologue introductory to an oratorio, opera, or ballet.

Oviform, (ō've-form) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *forma*, form, shape.] Having the form or figure of an egg.

Ovine, (ō'vin) *a.* [L. *ovinus*, from *ovis*, sheep.] Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.

Oviparous, (ō-vip'ar-us) *a.* [L. *oviparus*, from *ovum*, egg, and *parere*, to bring forth, produce.] Producing eggs from which young are hatched.

Owe, (ō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *āgan*, Icel. *eiga*, O. Ger. *eigan*, to possess.] To have or possess; to own;—to be indebted to;—to be obliged for;—*v. i.* To be due to; to be ascribed to.

Owl, (owl) *n.* [A.-S. *ūle*, Icel. *ugla*, Ger. *eule*, L. *ulula*, from *ululare*, to howl.] A nocturnal carnivorous bird of the genus *Strix*, noted for its hooting or howling sound.

Own, (ōn) *a.* [O. Eng. *owen*, A.-S. *āgen*, *ppr.* of *āgan*, to possess.] Belonging to; peculiar; possessed by.

Ox, (oks) *n.* [A.-S. *oxa*, Icel. *ox*, Ger. *ochs*, L. *vacca*, Skr. *ukshan*.] The male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds when castrated.

son, bone, from its hardness.] A mollusc having a bivalve shell, extensively used for food.
one. (ō'zōn) n. [G. *ozein*, to smell,

because its presence is sometimes attended by a peculiar smell.] Oxygen in an active or highly electro-negative state.

P.

Pace, (pās) n. [F. *pas*, L. *passus*, a stretching out of the feet in walking, from *pandere*, *passum*, to spread, stretch.] A step; the space included between the two feet in walking; manner of, or degree of celerity in going.

Pachyderm, (pak'e-derm) n. [G. *pachus*, thick, and *derma*, skin.] A non-ruminant hoofed animal distinguished for the thickness of its skin, as the elephant, &c.

Pacific, (pa-sif'ik) a. [L. *pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facere*, to make.] Suited to make or restore peace;—characterized by peace;—noting the ocean situated between Asia and the western coast of America.

Pacification, (pa-sif-e-kā'shun) n. [L. *pacificatio*.] Act of pacifying; reduction to a peaceful state; reconciliation.

Pacify, (pas'e-fī) v. t. [L. *pacificare*, from *pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facere*, to make.] To appease; to restore peace to; to tranquillize.

Pack, (pak) n. [L. Ger. *pack*, D. *pak*, W. *baich*, a burden or load, allied to L. *pungere*, *pactum*, Skr. *pac*, to bind.] A bundle or bale, especially a bundle made up to be carried on the back;—a burdensome

with the hand, as children;—to beat the water with oars; to row;—v. t. To propel by an oar or a paddle.

Paddock, (pad'ok) n. [Corrupted from *parrock*, a small field.] A small inclosure under pasture immediately adjoining a stable.

Padlock, (pad'lok) n. [A.-S. *padl*, Ger. *pfad*, a path, road, and *lock*.] A lock for a gate opening to a road;—a lock with a semicircular link to pass through a staple or eye.

Pagan, (pā'gan) n. [L. *paganus*, a countryman, villager, from *pagus*, a district, the country.] One who worships false gods; a heathen.

Page, (pāj) n. [F. & Sp. *page*, It. *paggio*, from G. *paidion*, diminutive of *pais*, boy.] A youth attached to the service of a royal, noble, or knightly person;—an attendant on ladies.

Page, (pāj) n. [L. *pagina*, the thing fastened, from *pagere*, *pangere*, to fasten, Skr. *pac*, to bind.] One side of a leaf of a book or manuscript.

Pageant, (paj'ent, pāj'ent) n. [A.-S. *pageant*, *pyr*, of *pageant*, *pageant*, to deceive, as by false appearances or representation, or from L. & C. *pegma*, a machine used in show thing showy without stability;—general, an exhibition; a spectacle.

Pada, (pa-gō'da) n. [Hind. *pad*, house of id

easy sensation in animal bodies of any degree; bodily distress; suffering.

Painim, (pā'nim) *n.* [Norm. F. *paynim*, from L. *paganus*.] A pagan; an infidel;—also *Paynim*.

Paint, (pānt) *v. t.* [F. *peindre*, L. *pingere, pictum*, Skr. *pinj.*] To over-spread with colours; to sketch or draw, as a figure or likeness;—to lay artificial colour on the face;—*v. i.* To practise the art of painting.

Pair, (pār) *n.* [F. *paire*, from L. *par*, equal.] Two things of a kind similar in form, and suited to each other; a couple; a brace.

Palace, (pal'as) *n.* [F. *palais*, from L. *Palatium*, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his residence.] A magnificent house in which an emperor, a king, or other great personage resides.

Palanguin, (pal-ang-kān') *n.* [Etymology uncertain, probably compound of Sp. & Pg. *palanca*, pole, and Hind. *palki*, Skr. *paluh*, couch.] A covered litter or couch borne on the shoulders of men—used in the East Indies and China.

Palate, (pal'ät) *n.* [L. *palatum*.] The roof of the mouth;—the seat or power of taste;—relish.

Palatine, (pal'a-tin) *a.* [L. *palatinus*, from *palatium*, palace.] Pertaining to a palace, or to a high officer of a palace.

Pale, (pāl) *a.* [F. *päle*, L. *pallidus*, from *pallere*, to be or look pale, akin to G. *pellos*, dusky, and Skr. *palita*,

earth, or of fossils which are the remains of such life.

Palestra, (pa-les'tra) *n.* [L. *palaestra*, G. *palaistās*, a wrestler.] A wrestling;—the place of wrestling.

Palette, (pal'et) *n.* [F., from L. *pala*, a shovel, a broad flat tool.] A thin oval-shaped board on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments.

Palfrey, (pawl'fre) *n.* [F. *palefroi*, It. *palafrero*, from *par*, L. *per*, by, and *frenum*, rein.] A horse led by the bridle on state occasions;—a small horse suitable for ladies.

Palisade, (pal'e-sād) *n.* [F. *palissade*, from L. *palus*, a stake, pale.] A strong stake set firmly in the ground; a fence formed of such stakes.

Pall, (pawl) *n.* [A.-S. *päll*, W. *pall*, L. *pallium*, cover, cloak, mantle.] A cloak; a mantle;—a large, black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral.

Pall, (pawl) *v. i.* [W. *pallu*, to fail, G. *sphailein*, Skr. *sphal*, to fail.] To lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; to become insipid;—*v. t.* To make insipid; to depress;—to cloy.

Palladium, (pal-lä'de-um) *n.* [L., G. *palladion*, from *Pallas*, Pallas or Minerva.] A statue of the goddess Pallas, on the preservation of which depended the safety of Troy;—something that affords defence and safety.

Pallet, (pal'et) *n.* [F. *pailleasse*, from *paille*, straw, L. *palea*, chaff.] A bed of straw or chaff;—an under mattress;—a low mean bed.

Palliate, (pal'ë-ät) *v. t.* [Low L. *pal-*

imitator.] One who acts his part by gesticulation without speaking.

Pap, (pap) *n.* [*L. papilla.*] A nipple of the breast; a teat.

Papa, (pa-pá) *n.* [*L. papa, G. papas.*] Father—a word used by children.

Papacy, (pá'pa-se) *n.* [*Low L. papatia, from papa, a father, the pope.*] The office of the pope;—the popes taken collectively;—the church of which the pope is the acknowledged head.

Paper, (pá'per) *n.* [*L. papyrus, G. papuros, an Egyptian plant, from which a kind of paper was made.*] The principal material used for writing and printing;—a newspaper;—bills of exchange; bank-notes and the like.

Para, (pa'ra). [*G.*] A prefix to words from the Greek, signifying beside, along, correspondence in place;—through;—beyond; divergence, contrariety, &c.

Parable, (par'a-bl) *n.* [*G. parabolē, a comparison, from paraballein, to put side by side, from para and ballein, to throw.*] A fable or allegorical relation of something real in life or nature from which a moral is drawn for instruction.

Parabola, (par-ab'ō-la) *n.* [*L., from G. parabolē—so called because its axis is parallel to the side of the cone.*] A curve any point of which is equally distant from a fixed point, called the *focus*, and a fixed straight line, called the *directrix*.

Eden, a pleasure-garden.] The garden of Eden;—a place of bliss;—heaven.

Paradox, (par'a-doks) *n.* [*G. para and doxa, opinion.*] A sentiment or proposition seemingly absurd or contradictory, yet true in fact.

Paraffin, (par'a-fin) *n.* [*L. parum, too little, and affinis, akin.*] A white, translucent substance, obtained from the distillation of the tar of beechwood—so named from its resistance to combine with alkalies.

Paragon, (par'a-gon) *n.* [*Sp. paragon, from para con, in comparison with.*] A model or pattern implying superior excellence.

Paragraph, (par'a-graf) *n.* [*G. paragraphē, marginal note, from para, beside, and graphein, to write.*] A distinct part of a writing or discourse; a subdivision;—the character [¶], used as a reference or to mark a division.

Parallax, (par'a-laks) *n.* [*G. paralaxis, from parallaxein, to change a little, to go aside, from para and allos, another.*] The difference between the position of a body as seen from some point on the earth's surface, and its position as seen from the earth's centre or the sun.

Parallel, (par'al-lei) *a.* [*G. para, beside, and allēlon, of one another.*] Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant;—continuing a resemblance through many particulars.

Parallelogram, (par-al-lel'ō-gram) *n.*

PARAPET

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PAROLE

beloved of either sex—now exclusively used in an immoral sense.

pet, (par'a-pet) *n.* [It. *parapetto*, *a para* and *petto*, chest, *L. pectus*, breast.] A rampart or elevation of earth for covering soldiers from enemy's attack; a breast-work.

aphernalia, (par-a-fer-nā'le-n) *n.* [G. *parapherna*, that which a wife brings over and above her dowry, from *para*, beyond, and *pherein*, to bring.] The articles which a wife brings with her at her marriage;—ornaments; trappings.

Paraphrase, (par'a-frāz) *n.* [G. *paraphrasis*, from *para*, beside, and *phrasin*, a speaking, *phrasin*, to speak.] A re-statement in another form; a free translation.

Parasite, (par'a-sit) *n.* [G. *parasitos*, eating beside or at the table of another, from *para*, beside, and *sitos*, food.] A trencher friend; a hanger on; a toady;—a plant or animal which lives on another.

Parasol, (par'a-sol) *n.* [F. from *para*, to ward off, and *soleil*, the sun.] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend their faces from the sun's rays.

Parboil, (pār'boil) *v.t.* [Part-boil, O.F. *parbouiller*, from *bouiller*, to boil.] To cook partially by boiling.

Parcel, (pār'sel) *n.* [F. *parcelle*, from *L. particula*, particle, from *pars*, part, *part*.] Any mass or quantity; a collection; a lot;—a bundle; a packet.

Parcener, (pār'sē-ner) *n.* [O. F. *parcener*, from *parcun*, part, portion, *A co-heir*;

punishment;—to remit a judicial sentence.

Pare, (pār) *v.t.* [F. *parer*, *Arro.* *para*, to dress, trim, *L. parare*, to prepare.] To cut or shave off;—to diminish by little and little.

Parent, (pār'ent) *n.* [L. *parens*, *pariens*, from *parere*, to bring forth, to beget.] A father or mother;—hence, that which produces.

Parenthesis, (pa-ren'thē-sis) *n.* [G. from *para*, beside, and *enthithnai*, to put in.] A word or sentence inserted by way of explanation in the midst of another sentence;—the sign of a parenthesis, thus ().

Pariah, (pār'ie-a) *n.* [Tamil *parayer*, *parriar*, or Hind. *pahāriyā*, a monstace; hence, an outcast.

Parish, (pār'ish) *n.* [L. *parochia*, G. *paroikos*, dwelling beside or near, from *para*, beside, and *oikos*, a house, dwelling.] The territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest;—district under one pastor.

Parity, (pār'e-te) *n.* [L. *paritas*, from *par*, *paris*, equal.] Condition of being equal or equivalent; close correspondence; analogy.

Park, (pār'k) *n.* [A.-S. *pearruc*, W. *parc*, Ger. *park*, Go. *hairgan*, to save, keep.] A piece of ground inclosed and kept for ornament, recreation, &c.;—a field.

Parley, (pār'le) *v.i.* [F. *parler*, *L. parabola*, a comparison, a parable, G. *parabolē*.] To confer with another on some point of mutual concern;—to treat with an enemy.

Parliament, (pār'le-ment) *n.* [F. *parler*, to speak.] The United

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onymous, (pa-rou'e-mus) *a.* [G. *ra*, beside, near, and *onoma*, a name.] Having the same derivation; having a similar sound, but of different meaning, as *hair* and *heir*.

oxym, (pâr'ôks-izm) *n.* [G. *oxusmos*, from *para*, beyond, and *meîn*, to sharpen, *oxus*, sharp.] A fit of a disease that has decided emissions;—a sharp or severe attack.

icide, (pâr're-sid) *n.* [L. *parricida*, from *pater*, father, and *cedere*, to go.] A person who murders his father or mother;—the murder of a parent or any one to whom reverence is due.

rot, (par'ut) *n.* [Contracted from *perroquet*, probably from *Pierrot*, diminutive of *Pierre*, Peter.] A singing bird of the genus *Psittacus*, brilliant colour, having a fleshy gape, and a short hooked bill described above.

ry, (pâr're) *v. t.* [F. *parer*, It. *care*, L. *parare*, to prepare.] To read off;—to avoid; to evade;—*v. i.* to put by or turn aside, as strokes in fencing, &c.

se, (pârs) *v. t.* [L. *pars*, a part.] To analyze and describe grammatically, as a sentence.

simony, (pâr'se-mun-e) *n.* [L. *simonia*, from *parcere*, to spare.] Greediness or sparingness in the expenditure of money or means.

son, (pâr'sn) *n.* [O. F. *persone*, L. *sona* (sc. *ecclesiæ*), clergyman.]

biased to one party;—inclined to favour unreasonably.

Partible, (pâr'te-bl) *a.* [L. *partibilis*, from *partiri*, to part.] Admitting of being parted; divisible.

Participate, (pâr-tis'e-pât) *v. i.* [L. *participare*, from *pars*, a part, and *capere*, to take.] To have a share in common with others;—to take a part.

Participial, (pâr-te-sip'e-al) *a.* [L. *participialis*.] Having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle.

Participle, (pâr'te-sip-l) *n.* [L. *participium*, from *pars*, a part, and *capere*, to take.] A word having the nature of an adjective derived from a verb.

Particle, (pâr'te-kl) *n.* [L. *particula*, diminutive of *pars*, *partis*, a part.] A minute part of matter; an atom;—any very small part or portion.

Particular, (pâr-tik'û-ler) *a.* [L. *particularis*, from *particula*.] Relating to a part or portion of any thing, or to a single person or thing; odd; singular;—attentive to details.

Partisan, (pâr'te-zan) *n.* [F., from *parti*, a party.] An adherent to a party or faction.

Partition, (pâr-tish'un) *n.* [L. *partitio*, from *partiri*, to divide.] Act of dividing or state of being divided;—an interior wall dividing one part or apartment of a house, &c., from another.

Partitive, (pâr'te-tiv) *a.* [L. *partitivus*, from *partiri*, *partitus*, to divide.] Denoting a part or portion

from *pascha*, G. *pascha*, H. *pesach*, passover, from *pdsach*, to pass over.] Pertaining to the passover or to Easter.

Pass, (pas) *v. i.* [F. *passer*, It. *passare*, from L. *passus*, step.] To go; to be transferred from one point, state, or condition to another;—to move onward or by;—to circulate;—to go by;—to be unheeded;—to elapse;—to disappear;—to happen; to be approved or enacted;—*v. t.* To go over, beyond, through, by, &c.

Passion, (pash'un) *n.* [F., from L. *passio*, from *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.] A suffering or enduring;—specifically, the suffering or crucifixion and death of the Saviour;—anger; wrath;—love; ardent affection.

Passive, (pas'iv) *a.* [L. *passivus*, from *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.] Suffering; receiving impressions from external agency;—enduring; unresisting.

Passover, (pas'ō-ver) *n.* [G. *pascha*, H. *pesach*, from *pdsach*, to pass over.] A feast of the Jews instituted to commemorate the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites.

Passport, (pas'pōrt) *n.* [F. *passaport*, originally a permission to leave a

To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces;—to repair clumsily.

Patent, (pat'ent) *a.* [L. *patens*, *ppr.* of *patere*, to be open.] Open; manifest; public;—*n.* A document conferring some right or privilege.

Paternal, (pa-ter-nal) *a.* [L. *paternus*, from *pater*, G. *patēr*, Skr. *patri*, a father.] Pertaining to a father; showing the disposition of a father;—derived from a father.

Paternoster, (pat'er-nos-ter) *n.* [L. *Our Father*.] The Lord's Prayer.

Path, (path) *n.* [A.-S. *þaðh*, G. *patos*, Skr. *patha*, from *pad*, to go.] A way, course, or track on which any thing moves or has moved; road; route.

Pathetic, (pa-thet'ik) *a.* [G. *pathetikos*, from *pathein*, to suffer.] Affecting or moving the tender emotions, as pity or grief.

Pathology, (pa-thol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *pathos*, a suffering, and *logos*, speech, discourse.] The science which treats of diseases in their nature, causes, and symptoms.

Pathos, (pā'thos) *n.* [G. *pathos*, suffering, passion, from *paschein*, to suffer.] Deep feeling; strong emotion;—the expression of deep and strong emotion.

Patient, (pā'she-ent) *a.* [L. *patiens*, *ppr.* of *pati*, to suffer.] Suffering

fellow-countryman, from *patrios*, of one's fatherland, from *patēr*, a father.] One who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

patrol, (pa-trōl') *v. i.* [*F. patrouiller*, *D. F. patouiller*, said to be from *patte*, paw, foot, and *rouler*, to roll, to make to go round.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison;—*v. t.* To pass round, as a sentry.

patron, (pā'trūn) *n.* [*L. patronus*, from *pater*, *patri*, a father.] A man of distinction under whose protection another has placed himself;—one who has the gift and disposition of a benefice.

patronymic, (pat-rō-nim'ik) *n.* [*G. patēr*, father, and *onoma*, name.] A name derived from that of a parent or ancestor.

patin, (pat'en) *n.* [*F. patin*, a clog, allied to *G. patos*, a step, *Skr. padh*, to go.] A clog of wood standing on a ring of iron, worn to elevate the feet from the wet;—the base or foot of a column.

patter, (pat'er) *v. i.* [*A* frequentative of *pat*, to strike gently.] To strike, as drops of water or hail falling in quick succession;—to make a noise, as quick, short steps of many feet;—to enunciate rapidly and glibly;—*v. t.* To spatter; to sprinkle;—to repeat in a muttering manner, as prayers.

patron, (pat'ern) *n.* [*F. patron*, patron and pattern, *D. patroon*.] An original or model proposed for imita-

to strike, beat down, *G. paicin*.] To lay or cover with stone or brick;—to prepare the way for.

Pavilion, (pa-vil'yūn) *n.* [*F. pavillon*, *L. papilio*, a butterfly, a tent.] A temporary movable habitation; a tent.

Paw, (paw) *n.* [*W. pawen*, allied to *O. F. poe*, *F. patte*, *L. pes*, and *G. pous*, the foot.] The foot of beasts of prey having claws;—the hand—in contempt.

Pawn, (paw'n) *n.* [*O. F. pan*, pledge, assurance, *Ital. pantr*, *L. pignus*, *G. pegnuein*, to bind.] Goods, chattels, deposited as security for payment of money borrowed.

Pawn, (paw'n) *n.* [*O. F. peon*, a walker, *It. pedone*, from *L. pes*, *pedis*, foot.] A common man or piece of the lowest rank in chess.

Pay, (pā) *v. t.* [*O. F. paier*, *It. pagare*, *L. pacare*, to pacify, appease, from *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] To discharge one's obligation to; to make due return to; to compensate;—*v. i.* To be remunerative.

Peace, (pēs) *n.* [*L. pax*, *pacis*, *A.-S. pais*, allied to *Skr. pac*, to bind.] A state of quiet or tranquillity;—freedom from war;—quietness of mind or conscience;—in Scripture, reconciliation.

Peach, (pēch) *n.* [*F. peche*, *L. Persicum* (sc. *malum*), a Persian apple, a peach.] A tree and its fruit, of many varieties.

Peacock, (pē'kok) *n.* [*Pea*, from *A.-S. pāca*, *L. pavo*, and *cock*.] The male

said to be from *L. pirula*, a small pear, *as* having a pear-shape; or from Ger. *beere*, allied to *L. bocca*, *bacca*, a berry, also a gem.] A white, hard, smooth, lustrous substance, found inside the shells of several species of molluscs, particularly the pearl oyster.

Peasant, (*pez'ant*) *n.* [*F. paysan*, from *pays*, *L. pagus*, the country.] A tiller of the ground; hind; countryman.

Pebble, (*peb'l*) *n.* [*A.-S. paboi*, Icel. *pöpull*, a ball.] A small, roundish stone;—transparent and colourless rock-crystal.

Peccable, (*pek'a-bl*) *a.* [*Low L. peccabilis*, from *peccare*, to sin.] Liable to sin or transgress the divine law.

Peck, (*pek*) *n.* [Probably a modification of *pack*.] The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts;—figuratively, a great deal.

Peck, (*pek*) *v. t. or i.* [*It. beccare*, *F. becqueter*, Ger. *picken*.] To strike with the beak;—to strike with small and repeated blows.

Pectoral, (*pek'tor-al*) *a.* [*L. pectoralis*, from *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast.] Pertaining to the breast;—relating to diseases of the chest.

Peculate, (*pek'ü-lät*) *v. i.* [*L. peculiari*, *peculatus*, from *peculium*, private property.] To steal public moneys committed to one's care; to embezzle.

Peculiar, (*pek-kü'le-ar*) *a.* [*L. pecu-*

Peddle, (*ped'l*) *v. i.* [A modification of *padde*, diminutive of *pad*, to go, *L. pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] To go from place to place and retail goods;—to be busy about trifles;—*v. t.* To retail in very small quantities.

Pedestal, (*ped'es-tal*) *n.* [*L. pes*, *pedis*, foot, and Ger. *stal*, station, place, *It. piedistallo*.] The base or foot of a column, statue, vase, lamp, or the like.

Pedestrian, (*pè-des'tre-an*) *n.* [*L. pedestris*, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] One who walks or journeys on foot.

Pedigree, (*ped'e-grè*) *n.* [Contracted from *F. par degrés*, by degrees, from *L. de*, down, and *gradus*, a step.] Line of ancestors; lineage; genealogy; register of a line of ancestors.

Pediment, (*ped'e-ment*) *n.* [*L. pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] The triangular or arched ornamental facing of a portico, &c.

Pedo-baptism, (*pè-dō-bap'tizm*) *n.* [*G. pais*, *paidos*, a child, and *baptismos*, baptism.] The baptism of infants or of children.

Peduncle, (*pè-dang'kl*) *n.* [*L. pedunculus*, diminutive of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] The stem or stalk that supports the flower and fruit of a plant.

Peel, (*pēl*) *v. t.* [*F. peler*, *piller*, from *L. pilare*, deprive of hair, from *pilus*, a hair, or from *pellis*, *G. pella*, a skin.] To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of, by the hand without a cut-

ful; querulous; easily vexed or fretted; petulant.

Pegasus, (peg'a-sus) *n.* [L., from G. *pégasos*.] In mythology, a winged horse of the Muses;—one of the northern constellations.

Pekoe, (pě'kō) *n.* [Chin. *pih-kaou*, F. *pé-kao*, *pé-ko*.] A kind of black tea, used for flavouring common teas.

Pelf, (pelf) *n.* [Allied to *pilfer*, O. Eng. *pelfry*, booty, from L. *pilare*, to plunder, and *facere*, to make.] Money; riches; wealth.

Pelisse, (pě-lēs) *n.* [F., from L. *pellieca*, made of skins, from *pellis*, a skin.] A silk robe or habit worn by ladies.

Pellet, (pel'et) *n.* [F. *pelote*, from L. *pila*, a ball.] A little ball.

Pellicle, (pel'e-kl) *n.* [L. *pellicula*, diminutive of *pellis*, skin.] A thin skin, film, or crust.

Pellucid, (pel-lū'sid) *a.* [L. *pellucidus*, from *per*, very, and *lucidus*, clear, bright, from *lucere*, to shine.] Admitting the passage of light; translucent; not opaque.

Pelt, (pelt) *v. t.* [F. *peloter*, from *pelote*, a pellet, L. *pila*, a ball.] To strike with pellets or small missiles.

Pen, (pen) *n.* [L. *penna*, Icel. *penni*, A.-S. *pinm*, a wing, allied to G. *petomai*, Skr. *pat*, to fly.] An instrument used for writing;—the quill of a goose, swan, crow, &c.; also, a metallic instrument for writing made of steel, brass, gold, &c.

Pen, (pen) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *pynnen*, to bolt a door, A.-S. *on-pinnian*, to bolt

mental character;—an ear-ring, &c.

Pendent, (pen'dent) *a.* [L. *pendens*, *ppr.* of *pendere*, to hang, to be suspended.] Suspended; depending;—hanging over; projecting.

Pendulous, (pend'ū-lus) *a.* [L. *pendulus*, from *pendere*, to hang.] Supported from above; hanging; swinging.

Pendulum, (pend'ū-lum) *n.* [L., from *pendulus*, hanging, swinging.] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro.

Penetrate, (pen'ē-trät) *v. t.* [L. *penetrare*, *penetratum*.] To enter into; to pierce;—to touch or affect, as the mind;—to arrive at the meaning of;—*v. i.* To pass into; to make way through or into.

Peninsula, (pen-in'sū-la) *n.* [L., from *pæne*, almost, and *insula*, island.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, or connected with the larger body of land by an isthmus.

Penitent, (pen'e-tent) *a.* [L. *penitens*, *ppr.* of *penitere*, to repent.] Repentant; contrite;—affected by a sense of guilt.

Pennant, (pen'ant) *n.* [Etymology uncertain, from L. *pendens*, hanging down, or from *penna*, feather, or from *pannus*, cloth, F. *pennon*, *fanion*.] A small flag.

Penny, (pen'e) *n.* *Pennies* denote the number of coins; *peace*, the amount of pennies in value. [A.-S. *penig*, Ger. *pfeunig*, D. *penning*, Icel. *pennigr*, cattle, money, as L.

A verse of five feet, of which the first two may be either dactyls or spondees, followed by a cæsura; the last two dactyls with a cæsura.

Pentangular, (pen-tang-gū-ler) *a.* [G. *pente*, five, and *angular*.] Having five angles.

Pentateuch, (pen'ta-tūk) *n.* [G. *pente*, five, and *teuchos*, a book.] The first five books of the Old Testament.

Pentecost, (pen'tē-kost) *n.* [G. *pente-kostē* (sc. *hemera*), the fiftieth day, Pentecost.] A festival of the Jews on the fiftieth day after the Passover—instituted in commemoration of the giving of the law;—Whitsuntide, a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles.

Penthouse, (pen'thous) *n.* [F. *pente*, inclination, from L. *pendere*, to hang down, and Eng. *house*.] A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building.

Penult, (pēn'ult) *n.* [L. *pæne*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.] The last syllable but one of a word.

Penumbra, (pēn-um'bra) *n.* [L. *pæne*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.] An imperfect shadow;—a partial shade or obscurity on the margin of total eclipse.

Penurious, (pē-nū're-us) *a.* [It. *penurioso*, from L. *penuria*, scarcity, want.] Scanty; excessively sparing or saving in the use of money.

Penury, (pen'ū-re) *n.* [L. *penuria*, allied to G. *peina*, hunger, *penia*, poverty, need, from *penomai*, to toil for bread, to be in want.] Absence of means or resources; want; indigence; poverty.

People, (pē'pl) *n.* [F. *peuple*, from L. *populus*, Ger. *volk*, from Celt.

Perambulate, (per-am'bū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *perambulare*, from *per*, through, and *ambulare*, to walk.] To walk through or over; to go round or about; to survey.

Perceive, (per-sēv) *v. t.* [L. *percipere*, from *per* and *capere*, to take, receive.] To obtain knowledge of through the medium of the senses; to observe;—to know;—to understand.

Percentage, (per-sent'āj) *n.* [From *per* and *cent*, L. *centum*, a hundred.] The allowance, duty, rate of interest, or commission on a hundred.

Perception, (per-sep'shun) *n.* [L. *perceptio*.] Act of perceiving; cognizance by the senses or intellect; discernment;—the faculty of perceiving.

Perch, (perch) *n.* [L. *perca*, G. *perke*, from *perkos*, dusky, so called from its colour.] A native fresh water fish, with large scales and strong spiny dorsal fins.

Perch, (perch) *n.* [F. *perche*, from L. *pertica*.] A pole; a long staff;—a measure of length containing five yards and a half; a rod;—a pole for fowls to alight and rest upon.

Percipient, (per-sip'e-ent) *a.* [L. *percipiens*, *ppr.* of *percipere*.] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving.

Percolate, (per'kō-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *per*, through, and *colare*, to strain.] To cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter;—*v. i.* To pass through small interstices.

Percursory, (per-kur'sor-e) *a.* [L. *percursor*, one who runs through, from *per* and *currere*, *currere*, to run.] Running over slightly or in haste.

Percussion, (per-kush'un) *n.* [L. *percussio*, from *per*, through, and *quætere*, *quassum*, to shake.] Act of

remptorius, from *per*, thoroughly, and *enere*, to take.] Authoritative; decisive;—absolute.

Perennial, (per-en'ne-al) *a.* [L. *perennis*, from *per*, through, and *annus*, year.] Lasting through the year;—hence, continuing without stop or intermission;—perpetual.

Perfect, (per'fekt) *a.* [L. *perfectus*, *pp.* of *perficere*, to perform, finish, from *per* and *facere*, to make.] Carried through; completed; neither defective nor redundant;—pure; blameless.

Perfidy, (per'fe-de) *n.* [L. *perfidia*, from *per* and *fidus*, faithful, *fides*, faith.] Act of violating faith, a promise, vow, or allegiance; faithlessness; treachery.

Perforate, (per'fó-rát) *v. t.* [L. *per*, through, and *forare*, to bore.] To bore through; to pierce.

Perform, (per-form') *v. t.* [O. Eng. *parforme*, O. F. *parformer*, L. *performare*, from *per* and *formare*, to shape.] To carry through; to bring to completion;—to execute;—to represent on the stage;—*v. i.* To acquit one's self in any work.

Perfume, (per'fúm) *n.* [F. *parfum*, L. *per*, through, and *fumus*, smoke, fume.] The scent or odour emitted from sweet-smelling substances; fragrance.

Perfunctory, (per-fungk'tor-e) *a.* [Low L. *perfunctorius*, from *per*, through, and *fungi*, *functus*, to perform, do work.] Done merely to get rid of a duty; hence, indifferent; careless;

from *peri*, about, and *hēlio* (sun.) That point in the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is nearest to the sun—opposed to *aphelion*.

Peril, (per'il) *n.* [F., L. *periculum*, from G. *peiraein*, to try, to attack, allied to *peirein*, to pierce through.] Danger; hazard;—exposure to loss, or destruction;—risk.

Perimeter, (per-im'et-er) *n.* [G. *perimetron*, from *peri*, about, and *metron*, measure.] The outer boundary of a body or the sum of all the sides.

Period, (pé're-ud) *n.* [L. *periochus*, G. *peridos*, a going round, from *peri*, around, and *hodos*, way.] A time in which a heavenly body makes a complete revolution in its orbit;—an important time, as in history; epoch;—time at which something ends;—a full stop (thus, .).

Periodical, (pé-re-od'ik-al) *a.* [G. *periodikos*.] Performed in a circuit, turning regularly after a certain period of time;—*n.* A publication which appears at regular or intervals.

Peripatetic, (per-e-pa-tet'ik) *a.* [G. *peripatētikos*, from *peripatein*, to walk about.] Pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who gave instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens.

Periphery, (per-if'er-e) *n.* [G. *periphēria*, from *peri*, around, and *pherein*, to carry.] The circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other regular curvilinear figure.

Periscian, (per-ish'e-an) *n.* [G. *periskios*, from *peri*, around, and *skia*, shadow.]

from *per*, through, and *jurare*, to swear.] To swear before a court of justice to what one knows to be untrue.

Perjury, (per'jóór-e) *n.* [F. *parjure*, L. *perjurium*.] False swearing; act or crime of wilfully making a false oath when lawfully administered.

Permanent, (per'ma-nent) *a.* [L. *permanens*, *ppr.* of *permanere*, to stay to the end, from *per*, through, and *manere*, to remain.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character.

Permeate, (per'mē-āt) *v. t.* [L. *per*, through, and *meare*, to go, to pass.] To pass through the pores or interstices of.

Permission, (per-mish'un) *n.* [L. *permissio*.] Act of permitting; formal consent; leave; liberty.

Permit, (per-mit') *v. t.* [L. *permittere*, from *per*, through, and *mittere*, to let go, send.] To allow; to give leave or liberty to;—to concede; to grant.

Permutation, (per-mū-tā'shun) *n.* [L. *permutatio*, from *per*, through, and *mutare*, to change.] Act of changing; alteration;—mutual transference;—exchange.

Pernicious, (per-nish'e-us) *a.* [L. *perniciosus*, from *perniciēs*, destruction, from *per* and *necare*, to kill, allied to G. *nekros*, dead, and Skr. *nash*, to die.] Having the quality of destroying or injuring.

Peroration, (per-ō-rā'shun) *n.* [L. *peroratio*, from *per* and *orare*, to speak, from *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] The concluding part of an oration or discourse.

Perpendicular, (per-pen-dik'ū-lēr) *a.* [L. *perpendicularis*, from *per* and

petuus.] To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction or oblivion.

Perplex, (per-pleks') *v. t.* [L. *perplexus*, entangled, intricate, from *per*, through, and *plectere*, *plexum*, G. *plekein*, to plait, to interweave.] To make intricate; to make difficult to be understood;—to tease with doubt.

Perquisite, (per'kwe-zit) *n.* [L. *perquisitum*, from *perquirere*, to ask for diligently.] An allowance beyond the ordinary salary for services rendered.

Persecute, (per'sō-kūt) *v. t.* [L. *persequi*, *persecutus*, from *per*, through, and *sequi*, to follow.] To pursue in a manner to injure;—especially, to punish for adherence to a particular creed or mode of worship.

Persevere, (per-sē-vēr) *v. i.* [L. *perseverare*, from *per*, through, and *severus*, strict.] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to proceed steadily towards an end or object.

Persist, (per-sist') *v. i.* [L. *persistere*, from *per*, through, and *sistere*, to cause to stand, from *stare*, to stand, Skr. *stha*.] To continue fixed in a course of conduct, opinion, &c.

Person, (per'sun) *n.* [L. *persona*, a mask worn by actors, from *per*, through, and *sonare*, to sound.] A character represented on the stage, or exhibited in fiction, &c.;—bodily form;—any human being.

Personify, (per-son'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *persona*, person, and *facere*, to make.] To ascribe to inanimate things the actions or language of a living person; to imitate or represent.

Perspective, (per-spekt'iv) *n.* [F., from L. *perspicere*, *perspectum*, from

judgment;—to convince evidence.

per- [W. *perc*, from *percu*, *g. perk*, also said to be *perpt*, open, free, L. *aper-*; forward; bold; saucy.

per- (*tān*) *v. i.* [L. *pertinere*, through, and *tenere*, to hold] To be the property, to belong.

(*per-te-nā'she-us*) *a.* [from *per*, through, and *cious*, from *tenere*, to hold or adhering to any purpose, or design with

per- (*te-nent*) *a.* [L. *pertinere*, from *per* and *tenere*, to hold.] Related to the subject in hand.

per- (*turb*) *v. t.* [L. *perturbare*, through, and *turbare*, to disturb, a crowd.] To disturb;—to confuse.

per- (*rūk*) *n.* [F. *perruque*, from L. *pilus*, hair.] An wig of hair; a periwig.

per- (*üz*) *v. t.* [F. *peruser*, L. *per*, and *videre*, *visum*, to see] To look with attention.

per- (*vād*) *v. t.* [L. *per-*

lens, from *pestis*, plague.] Producing plague or other fatal epidemic disease;—noxious; destructive:—also *pestilential*.

Pestle, (*pesl*) *n.* [L. *pistillum*, from *pistare*, intensive of *pinsere*, Skr. *piśh*, to bruise, crush.] An instrument for pounding substances in a mortar.

Pet, (*pet*) *n.* [From *petty*, F. *petit*, little, small.] A little fondling or darling; a favourite.

Petal, (*pet'al*) *n.* [G. *petalon*, a leaf, from *petaein*, to spread out.] One of the leaves of the corolla or the leaf of a flower.

Petition, (*pē-tish'un*) *n.* [L. *petitio*, from *petere*, *petitum*, to beg, ask.] A request; an entreaty, especially of a formal kind; a prayer.

Petrify, (*pet're-fi*) *v. t.* [L., G. *petra*, stone, and *facere*, to make.] To convert to stone or stony substance;—to make callous or obdurate;—*v. i.* To become stony in substance;—to harden.

Petroleum, (*pē-trōl'ūm*) *n.* [L. *petra*, rock, and *oleum*, oil, G. *elaion*.] Rock oil, a liquid inflammable substance issuing from certain rocks, and composed of carbon and hydro-

tasma, from *phantazein*, *phainein*, to bring to light, from *phaein*, Skr. *bha*, to shine.] An airy appearance or shadow;—a fancied vision;—a ghost.

Pharisee, (fär'e-sē) *n.* [L. *Phariseus*, G. *Pharisaios*, H. *Pārūsh*, from *pārash*, to separate.] One of a sect among the Jews noted for a strict observance of rites and ceremonies;—a formalist;—a hypocrite.

Pharmacopœia, (fär-ma-kō-pē'a) *n.* [G. *pharmakopîa*, the preparation of medicines, from *pharmakon*, drug, and *poiein*, to make.] A book describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines with their uses.

Pharmacy, (fär'ma-se) *n.* [G. *pharmakeia*, from *pharmakon*, a drug.] Art or practice of preparing and compounding substances for medicine.

Phase, (fāz) *n.* [G. *phasis*, from *phainein*, to make to appear.] That which is exhibited to the eye;—any one among varying appearances of the same object.

Pheasant, (fēz'ant) *n.* [G. *phasianos*, (sc. *ornis*), the Phasian bird, from *Phasis*, a river in Colchis.] A native gallinaceous bird noted for the brilliancy of its plumage, and strictly preserved as game.

Phenomenon, (fē-nom'en-on) *n.* [G. *phainomenon*, from *phainein*, to appear, L. *phänomenon*.] An appearance; any result of observation or experiment; a remarkable or unusual appearance.

Phial, (fī'al) *n.* [L. *phiala*, G. *phialē*.] A glass bottle of small size for liquids; a vial.

Philanthropist, (fil-an'throp-ist) *n.* [G. *philos*, loving, and *anthropos*, man.]

general, or of any particular language with reference to its formation and growth.

Philosophy, (fil-os'ō-fe) *n.* [G. *philosophia*, from *philos*, loving, and *sophia*, skill, prudence, wisdom.] The love of wisdom; the culture of knowledge, with various significations, as *natural*, *mental*, *moral*, *metaphysical*, &c.

Philter, (fil'ter) *n.* [L. *philtrum*, G. *philttron*, from *philein*, to love.] A potion or charm intended to excite love.

Phlebotomy, (flē-bot'ō-me) *n.* [G. *phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnein*, to cut.] Act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood.

Phlegm, (flem) *n.* [G. *phlegma*, inflammation, *phlegm*, from *phlegein*, to burn.] The tenacious mucus of the respiratory and digestive passages;—sluggishness; indifference.

Phonetic, (fō-net'ik) *a.* [G. *phonetikos*, from *phōnē*, a sound, tone.] Pertaining to the voice or its use;—representing sounds.

Phonography, (fō-nog'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *phōnē*, sound, and *graphein*, to write.] A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; a system of short-hand.

Phosphorus, (fos'for-us) *n.* [L. G. *phosphoros*, i. e., light-bringer, from *phos*, light, and *pherein*, to carry, to bear.] The morning star;—an elementary substance very combustible.

Photography, (fō-tog'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *graphein*, to draw.] Art of producing pictures of objects by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces.

phrase, and *logos*, speech, Manner of expression; of diction;—a collection in a language.

(fren-ol'ō-je) *n.* [G. mind, and *logos*, dis- The science of mind;— that the mental faculties on the surface of the head;

thi'sis) *n.* [L. G., from to pass or waste away.] A disease of the lungs;—pulsation.

(fi-lak'ter-e) *n.* [G. *phulaktēr*, a watcher, *phulassein*, to guard.] worn as a preservative er;—among the Jews, a archment on which were ssages of the Pentateuch, e forehead, neck, or arm. (zik-al) *a.* [G. *phusikos*, s, nature, from *phuein*, to u, produce.] Pertaining as including all created —pertaining to physics or of nature, or to unorgan-

iks) *n. sing.* [G. *phusikē* t), from *phusikos*, from ture.] The science of f natural objects; natural

y, (fiz-e-og'nō-me) *n.* [G. ture, and *gnōmōn*, one s or examines, a judge, skein, to know.] The art of discerning the character

Pibroch, (pe'brok) *n.* [Gael. *piobair-eachd*, pipe-music, from *piobair*, a piper, *piob*, a pipe, bag-pipe.] A wild, irregular species of music peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland.

Pick, (pik) *v. t.* [A.-S. *pycan*, Icel. *picka*, W. *pigaw*, to prick, pierce.] To peck at, like birds with their bills; —to open with a pointed instrument; —to separate and clean;—*v. i.* To eat slowly or by morsels.

Picket, (pik'et) *n.* [F. *piquet*, properly diminutive of *pique*, spear, pike, from *piequer*, to pierce.] A stake sharpened, used in encampments;—a guard so disposed as to form a chain of outposts.

Pickle, (pik'l) *n.* [D. *pekel*, Ger. *pökel*, according to some etymologists so called after William *Pökel*, who invented the art of pickling herrings in the 14th century, but probably from *picking* or gutting fish before salting.] A solution of salt and water in which fish may be preserved or meat corned, &c.

Picture, (pik'tūr) *n.* [L. *pictura*, from *pingere*, *pictum*, to paint, Skr. *pinj*.] That which is painted; a likeness drawn in colours; any graphic representation.

Pie, (pi) *n.* [Contracted from D. *pastei*, O. Ger. *pastei*, Eng. *pasty*.] Paste baked with something in it or under it.

Piebald, (pi'bald) *a.* [For *pie-balled*, from *pie*, the party-coloured bird, and *ball*.] Of various colours; diver-

pious, *pious*.] Affectionate reverence of parents, &c.;—dutiful conduct;—obedient love of the will of God and devotion to his service.

Fig, (*pig*) *n*. [A.-S. *fige*, Sw. *piga*, D. *big*.] The young of swine;—an oblong mass of metal, as first extracted from the ore.

Pigeon, (*pij'un*) *n*. [L. *pipio*, a young chirping bird, from *pipire*, to peep, chirp.] A gallinaceous bird, of several species;—a silly fellow who may be plucked or plundered in gaming.

Pigment, (*pig'ment*) *n*. [L. *pigmentum*, from *pingere*, to paint.] A preparation used by painters, &c., to impart colours to bodies; paint.

Pigmy, (*pig'me*) *n*. [It. *pigmeo*, G. *pigmaios*, from *pugnē*, the fist, a measure of 13 inches long.] A person of very small stature; a dwarf.

Pike, (*pik*) *n*. [F. *pique*, Ger. *pieke*, Dan. & Sw. *pik*.] A long wooden shaft or staff with a flat pointed steel head; a short spear;—a voracious fish—so called from its sharp snout.

Pilaster, (*pe-las'ter*) *n*. [Low L. *pilastrum*, from *pila*, a pillar.] A square column usually set within a wall.

Pile, (*pil*) *n*. [F. *pile*, L. *pila*, G. *pilos*, a ball, globe, Skr. *pāl*, to heap.] A roundish or elevated mass or collection of things; a heap;—com-

pila, a pillar.] A pier or column to support an arch, a roof, a statue, or the like;—a monument raised to commemorate some event, person, &c.

Pillion, (*pil'yun*) *n*. [Eng. *pile*, L. *pilus*, hair, Gael. *pillean*, a pad.] The pad or cushion on which a woman can ride behind a man on horseback.

Pillory, (*pil'or-e*) *n*. [Low L. *piloricum*, from *pila*, a pillar.] A frame of wood with movable boards and holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal were formerly put as a punishment.

Pillow, (*pil'ō*) *n*. [O. Eng. *pelowse*, A.-S. *pyle*, L. *pulvinus*.] A cushion to support the head of a person when reposing.

Pilot, (*pi'lut*) *n*. [F. *pilote*, L. Ger. *pilen*, *peilen*, to measure, sound, and loth, plummet.] One whose office is to steer ships, particularly where navigation is dangerous;—hence, a guide.

Pimple, (*pim'pl*) *n*. [A.-S. *pinpel*, pustule, L. *papula*, pimple, or from W. *piempl*, diminutive of *pump*, a knob.] A small red pustule.

Pin, (*pin*) *n*. [D. *pin*, W. *pin*, Ger. *pinne*.] A pointed instrument of wood, metal, or the like;—especially, a small, pointed piece of wire for fastening clothes, &c.

Pincers, (*pin'sers*) *n. pl.* [F. *pince*,

r wheel with teeth
teeth of a larger

[F. *pinasse*, Sp.
us, pine-tree.] A
oars and sails;—a
d with eight oars.
n. [F. *pinacle*, It.
pinna, feather.]
point;—a slender

a. [L. *pinnatus*,
pinna, feather.]
ather;—furnished

-S. *pynt*, Ger. & F.
art or four gills;—
e ounces.

n. [F. *pionnier*,
one, a foot-soldier,
a foot.] One who
army to repair the
obstructions, &c.

L. *pius*.] Having
-having reverence
ie Supreme Being;

pip, F. *pepie*.] A

S. *pipe*, Icel. *pipa*,
id instrument of
a hollow reed or
e of lead, &c., for
er, &c.;—a tube of
bowl for smoking
ntaining two hogs-

[Diminutive of
earthen vessel for

) a. [F., *ppr.* of
sting.] Stimulat-

fish.] The Fishes, the twelfth sign
of the zodiac.

Pisciculture, (pis'se-kul-tür) n. [L.
piecis, a fish, and *cultura*, culture.]
The artificial method of promoting
the propagation of fish.

Pistol, (pis'tol) n. [F. *pistole*, *pistolet*,
said to be from *Pistola*, in Italy,
where they were first made.] A small
fire-arm to be fired from one hand.

Piston, (pis'tun) n. [It. *pistone*, from
L. *pinsere*, *pistum*, to pound, to
stamp.] A short cylinder which fits
exactly the cavity of a pump or bar-
rel, and works alternately up and
down or backward and forward in
it.

Pit, (pit) n. [A.-S. *pitt*, Ir. & Gael.
pit, L. *puteus*, a well, pit.] A large
deep hole in the ground;—an excava-
tion for catching wild beasts;—any
hollow or indented part;—the lowest
place in a theatre.

Pitch, (pich) n. [L. *piz*, G. *pissa* or
pitta, from *pitus*, a pine tree.] A
thick, black, sticky substance ob-
tained by boiling down tar;—tur-
pentine.

Pitch, (pich) v. t. [O. Eng. *picchen*,
A.-S. *pyccan*, to prick.] To throw;
to hurl;—to throw headlong;—to set
in array;—to fix the time;—v. i. To
rise and fall, as a ship;—n. Any
point or degree of elevation or depres-
sion;—extreme point.

Pitcher, (pich'er) n. [O. F. *picber*,
Basque *pitcherra*, Low L. *picarium*.]
An earthen vessel, usually open, with
a spout for pouring out liquors; a
ewer.

Piteous, (pit'ë-us) a. [From *pity*,
with termination *ous*, F. *piteux*, It.

small allowance of food or money bestowed in charity.

Pity, (pit'e) *n.* [F. *pitid*, It. *pietà*, from L. *pietas*, piety, kindness, pity.] The feeling excited by the distresses of another; compassion.

Pivot, (piv'ut) *n.* [F. *pivot*, for *pipot*, from *pipe*, a pipe.] A pin or short axis fixed only at one end, and on which a wheel or other body turns.

Placable, (plā'ka-bl) *a.* [L. *placabilis*, from *placare*, to quiet, *placere*, to please, Skr. *pri*.] Capable of being appeased or pacified; appeasable.

Placard, (pla-kārd') *n.* [F., from *plaguer*, to lay or clap on, *plague*, plate, tablet, D. *plakken*, to paste, post up.] A written or printed paper posted in a public place.

Place, (plās) *n.* [F., It. *piazza*, Ger. *platz*, G. *plateia*, a street, from *platus*, broad.] A broad way in a city;—any portion of space appropriated to some definite object or use.

Placid, (plas'id) *a.* [L. *placidus*, from *placere*, to please.] Pleased; unruffled; tranquil; quiet; mild.

Plague, (pläg) *n.* [L. *plaga*, a blow, stroke, G. *plēgē*, from *plēsscin*, to strike.] Any afflictive evil or calamity;—an acute, malignant, febrile disease;—hence, pestilence.

Plaid, (plād) *n.* [Gael. *plaidē*, contracted from *peallaid*, a sheep-skin, from *peall*, a skin.] A striped or variegated cloth worn as an overgarment by the Highlanders in Scotland.

Plain, (plān) *a.* [L. *planus*, akin to G. *platus*, Skr. *prithu*, broad, flat, from *prath*, to go over, extend, *par* and *ad*, to go.] Smooth; even; level; clear;—not intricate, difficult, or obscure;—void of ornament;—

to fold.] A fold; a doubling, as of cloth;—a braid, as of hair or straw.

Plan, (plan) *n.* [F. and Sp. *plan*, from L. *planus*, flat, level.] A draught or form; properly, the representation of any thing drawn on a plane; scheme; project; design.

Planch, (plansh) *v. t.* [F. *planche*, a board, plank, from L. *planca*.] To cover with planks or boards; to plank.

Plane, (plān) *a.* [L. *planus*.] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat.

Planet, (plan'et) *n.* [L. *planeta*, G. *planēs*, from *planasthai*, to wander.] A celestial body which revolves about the sun in an orbit of a moderate degree of eccentricity.

Planetoid, (plan'et-oid) *n.* [G. *planētēs*, planet, and *eidos*, form.] A body resembling a planet; an asteroid.

Planisphere, (plan'e-sfēr) *n.* [L. *planus*, plane, and *sphæra*, sphere.] The representation of the circles of the sphere upon a plane.

Plank, (plangk) *n.* [F. *planche*, W. *planc*, Ger. & Dan. *planke*, L. *plancs*, a board.] A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker.

Plant, (plant) *n.* [A.-S. *plant*, F. *plante*, from L. *planta*, a shoot.] An organic body having a root, stem, and leaves, and propagating itself by seed; herb, &c.

Plantigrade, (plant'e-grād) *n.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, from *planus*, flat, and *gradi*, to walk.] An animal that walks or steps on the sole of the foot, as bears, &c.

Plash, (plash) *v. i.* [D. *plassen*, Ger. *platschern*.] To dabble in water; to splash;—*v. t.* [O. F. *plaisier*, from L.

orm by interlaying or interweaving; or weave.

Plate, (plăt) *n.* [D. *plaat*, Ger. *platte*, from G. *platus*, flat, broad.] A piece of metal beat or rolled out into a flat extended sheet;—articles made of gold or silver, china, earthen ware, off which food is eaten at table;—a page of stereotype for printing from; an engraving from metal or wood.

Platform, (plat'form) *n.* [Eng. *plat*, flat, and *form*.] A frame-work of timber or boards horizontally joined, so as to form a conspicuous or elevated standing-place.

Platinum, (plat'in-um) *n.* [L, Sp. *platina*, from *plata*, *plate*, silver.] A very ductile metal of the colour of silver, but less bright.

Platitude, (plat'e-tüd) *n.* [F., from *plat*, flat.] Flatness; dulness; insipidity;—a weak or empty remark.

Platonic, (plä-ton'ik) *a.* [L. *Platonius*, G. *Platōnikos*.] Pertaining to Plato, the philosopher, or to his school or his opinions.

Platoon, (pla-töön) *n.* [F. *peloton*, a small ball, L. *pila*, a ball.] Half of a company of soldiers.

Platter, (plat'er) *n.* [F. *plateau*.] A large, shallow dish for serving provisions at table.

Plaudit, (plawd'it) *n.* [L. *plaudite*, do ye praise, from *plaudere*, to clap both hands, to praise.] A mark or expression of applause.

Plausible, (plawz'e-bl) *a.* [L. *plausibilis*, from *plaudere*, *plausum*, to applaud.] Fitted to gain favour

cuss, defend, and maintain by arguments.

Pleasant, (plez'ant) *a.* [F. *plaisant*, *ppr.* of *plaire*, L. *placere*, to please.] Fitted to please; grateful to the senses;—cheerful.

Please, (plēz) *v. t.* [O. F. *plaisier*, *plaire*, L. *placere*.] To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify; to delight;—*v. i.* To be pleased; to condescend.

Pleasure, (plezh'ür) *n.* [From *placere* and termination *ure*.] Gratification of the senses or of the mind; delight; enjoyment.

Plebeian, (plē-bē'an, plē-bē'yan) *n.* [L. *plebeius*, from *plebs*, *plebis*, common people.] Pertaining to the common people; consisting of the common people; vulgar.

Pledge, (plej) *n.* [O. F. *pleignier*, *pieggio*, from L. *plicare*, G. *plieg*, to fold.] Something deposited as security for a debt or engagement.

Pleiades, (plē'ya-dēz) *n. pl.* [G. *pleiades*, from *plein*, to sail, as the sailing of the seven stars indicate time of safe navigation.] A group of seven small stars situated in the neck of the constellation Taurus.

Plenary, (plē'na-re) *a.* [It. *pieno*, from L. *plenus*, from *plere*, to fill.] Full; entire; complete.

Plenipotentiary, (plen-e-pō-ten'si-ary) *n.* [Low L. *plenipotentiarius*, from *plenus*, full, and *potens*, powerful.] One having full power to transact any business; especially an ambassador at a foreign court.

ger, pledge, Ger. *pflicht*.) That which serves to pledge; security;—[From *L. plicia*, a fold.] A fold; a plait;—condition; state; especially, exposed condition; dangerous state.

Plod, (plod) *v. i.* [Gael. *plod*, a clod, to pelt with a clod or clods.] To travel with laborious diligence;—to toil; to drudge; to study closely;—*v. t.* To tread with a heavy, labouring step.

Plot, (plot) *n.* [A different orthography of *plat*.] A small extent of ground.

Plot, (plot) *n.* [Abbreviated from *complot*.] Any scheme, stratagem, or plan of a complicated nature.

Plough, (plow) *n.* [A.-S. & Sw. *pløge*, Icel. *pløgr*, Ger. *plug*.] A well-known implement for turning up the soil;—hence, agriculture; tillage.

Pluck, (pluk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *pluccian*, Icel. *plœka*, O. Ger. *plukken*.] To pull with sudden force or effort, or to pull from with a twitch;—to strip by plucking.

Pluck, (pluk) *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *pluc*, a lump, a knot, a bunch.] The heart, liver, and lungs of an animal;—spirit; courage.

Plug, (plug) *n.* [D. *plug*, L. Ger. *plugge*, Sw. *pligg*, a peg.] Any thing used to stop a hole; a stopple.

Plum, (plum) *n.* [A.-S. *plūma*, Icel. *plóma*, L. *prunum*, G. *prounon*.] The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Prunus*.

Plumage, (plūm'āj) *n.* [F., from *L. pluma*, a feather.] The plumes or feathers which cover a bird.

Plumb, (plum) *n.* [F. *plomb*, from *L. plumbum*, lead.] A weight of lead or other material attached to a

sounding the depth of water, or to determine a perpendicular, &c.

Plump, (plump) *a.* [Ger., Dan., & Sw. *plump*, D. *plomp*, rude, coarse, clumsy.] Swelled with fat or flesh to the full size;—round;—full;—direct.

Plunder, (plun'der) *v. t.* [D. *plunderen*, Ger. *plundern*, from *plunder*, frippery, baggage.] To take the goods of by force;—to take by pillage or robbery.

Plunge, (plunj) *v. t.* [F. *plonger*, L. *plumbicare*, from *plumbum*, lead.] To immerse in a fluid;—to force suddenly into difficulties;—to baptize by immersion;—*v. i.* To thrust one's self into water;—to rush or fall into.

Pluperfect, (plū'per-fekt) *a.* [L. *plus*, more, and *perfectus*, perfect.] More than perfect—said of that tense of a verb which denotes that an action or event took place previous to another past action or event.

Plural, (plū'ral) *a.* [L. *pluralis*, from *plus*, *pluris*, more.] Containing more than one;—expressing more than one.

Plus, (plus) *n.* [L., more.] A character marked thus, +, used as a sign of addition.

Plush, (plush) *n.* [F. *pluche*, *peluche*, Ger. *plusch*, from *L. pilus*, hair.] A textile fabric with a sort of velvet nap on one side.

Fly, (pli) *v. t.* [L. *plicare*, F. *plier*, G. *plekein*, to fold, A.-S. *plegan*, to exercise.] To fold or cover over;—to urge; to solicit importunately;—to employ with diligence;—*v. i.* To bend; to work steadily.

Pneumatic, (nū-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *pneumatikos*, from *pneuma*, wind, air, from *pnein*, to blow, breathe.] Con-

to plunder, as game;—*v. i.*
to plunder upon another's land in
the game or fish.

n. [A.-S. *poec*, D. *pok*,
] A pustule raised on
the surface of the body in vaccine

k'et) *n.* [Diminutive of
pocket.] Any small bag,
one inserted in a garment.

n. [A.-S. *pad*, a covering.]
The leaf of a plant, as of a bean or

m) *n.* [G. *poiēma*, from
poiein, to make.] A composition in

n. [L. *poeta*, G. *poiētēs*,
poet, to make.] The author
of a poem; an imaginative thinker

st'ik) *a.* [L. *poetica*, from
poiesis, poetic.] Pertaining to
poetry;—expressed in
metre;—imbued with a
taste for poetry.

pointant) *a.* [F. *poignant*,
poindre, from L. *pungere*, to
prick; stimulating;—acutely

st) *n.* [L. *punctum*, from
pungere, to prick.] That which pricks

from *poiein*, to turn.] One of the
extremities of an axis on which a
sphere revolves;—especially, one of
the extremities of the earth's axis.

Polemic, (pō-lem'ik) *a.* [G. *polemikos*,
from *polemos*, war.] Controversial;
disputative;—given to argumenta-
tive discussions.

Police, (pō-lēs') *n.* [F., from L. *politia*,
G. *politeia*, government of a state,
from *polis*, city.] The administration
of the laws and regulations of a city or
town;—the civil officers and body of
men employed in enforcing the same.

Policy, (pol'e-se) *n.* [F. *police*, L. *poli-
itia*.] The general scheme or system
of measures by which the government
and affairs of a nation are adminis-
tered;—prudence or wisdom in the
conduct of affairs;—stratagem; cun-
ning;—the writing or instrument in
which a contract of insurance is em-
bodied.

Polish, (pol'ish) *v. t.* [F. *polir*, L.
polire.] To make smooth and glossy;
—*v. i.* To become smooth or shining
by friction, &c.

Polite, (pō-lit') *a.* [L. *politus*, *pp.* of
polire.] Smooth; refined;—elegant
in manners; well-bred; courteous.

Political, (pō-lit'ik-al) *a.* [G. *politi-*

The fecundating dust or powder of the anthers of flowers.

Pollute, (pŏl-lūt') v. t. [L. *polluere*, *pollutum*, akin to Ir. *poll*, mire, dirt, G. *pelos*, clay, Skr. *palala*, mud.] To make foul or unclean;—to defile morally; to taint with evil.

Poltroon, (pŏl-trŏon') n. [It. *poltrone*, an idle fellow, coward, from *poltrire*, to lie abed lazily, Ger. *polster*, Eng. *bolster*.] An arrant coward; a wretch without spirit or courage.

Polverine, (pŏl'vĕ-rin) n. [It. *polverino*, from L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust.] The calcined ashes of a plant extensively used in making glass.

Poly, (pŏl'e). [G. *polus*, many.] A prefix to words of Greek derivation, signifying plurality, increase, and the like.

Polyanthus, (pŏl-e-an'thus) n. [G. *poluanthos*, from *polus*, many, and *anthos*, a flower.] A certain ornamental plant whose flower-stalks produce flowers in clusters.

Polyarchy, (pŏl'e-ărk-e) n. [G. *polus*, many, and *archē*, first place, rule.] A government by many persons, of whatever order or class;—also *polygarchy*.

Polygamy, (pŏl-ig'a-me) n. [G. *polugamia*, from *polus*, many, and *gamos*, a marriage.] The plurality of wives or husbands at the same time;

Polysyllable, (pŏl'e-sil-la-bl) n. [G. *polus*, many, and *syllabē*, syllable.] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables than three.

Polytechnic, (pŏl-e-tek'nĭk) a. [G. *polus*, many, and *technē*, an art.] Comprehending many arts—applied particularly to a school in which many branches of art or science are taught.

Polytheism, (pŏl'e-thē-izm) n. [G. *polus*, many, and *theos*, god.] The doctrine or belief of a plurality of gods.

Pomade, (pŏ-mād') n. [F. *pommade*, Sp. *pomada*.] Perfumed ointment for the hair;—also *pomatum*.

Pomegranate, (pŏm'gran-ăt) n. [L. *pomum*, a fruit, apple, and *granatus*, having grains or seeds.] A tree of the genus *Punica*, and its fruit.

Pommel, (pum'el) n. [F. *pommeau*, from L. *pomum*, an apple.] A knob or ball;—the knob on the hilt of a sword;—the protuberant part of a saddle-bow.

Pomp, (pomp) n. [G. *pompē*, a sending, a solemn procession, from *pempein*, to send.] A procession distinguished by ostentation;—show of magnificence.

Pond, (pond) n. [Probably from A.-S. *pyndan*, to shut in, to pound,

ted by the high priest.] A
est in ancient Rome;—the

4, (pon-tōon') *n.* [F. & Sp.
n., from *L. pons, pontis*, a
s.] A light framework or float
in forming a bridge quickly for
assage of troops.

(pō'ne) *n.* [Gael. *ponaidh*, a
horse, a pony.] A small horse.

4, (pōó'dl) *n.* [Ger. *pudel*.] A
dog covered with long silky

(póol) *n.* [A.-S. *pól, púl*, *L.*
us, a marsh, *G. pelos*, mud.] A
all and deep collection of fresh
ater supplied by a spring, or occur-
ng in the course of a stream.

op, (póop) *n.* [*L. puppis*.] A deck
sed above the after part of the
ar deck;—also, the stern of a ship.
or, (póór) *a.* [O. Eng. *povere*, *F.*
uerre, *It. povero*, *L. pauper*.]
estitute of property; needy; indi-
ent;—of little worth or value.

op, (pop) *n.* [*G. poppuzin*, to
smack, to cluck, to whistle.] A
small, smart, quick sound or report.

Pope, (póp) *n.* [F. *pape*, *It. papa*,
father, bishop, *G. papas*.] The
bishop of Rome; the head of the
Roman Catholic Church.

Poplar, (pop'lár) *n.* [O. F. *poplier*,
L. populus.] A genus of trees of
several species, as the black, white,
gray aspen, &c. The species are all
of rapid growth, with soft wood.

Poplin, (pop/lin) *n.* [F. *popeline*.] A
textile fabric of silk and worsted.

Poppy, (pop'e) *n.* [A.-S. *pavia*, *L.*

celaine, a shell-fish, *Venus* a
a plant, purslane, *It. po*
from *L. portulacu* or *po*
The finest kind of earthen
species of china between ear
glass ware, and therefore
lucid.

Porch, (pōrch) *n.* [A.-S. *pe*
porticus, from *porta*, a gate
age.] A kind of vestibule
entrance of temples, halls, c
or other buildings;—a portil

Porcupine, (por'kü-pin) *n.*
cus, swine, and *spina*, thorn
A rodent quadruped furnis
spines which are capable
erected at pleasure.

Pore, (pōr) *n.* [*L. porus*, *G.*
a passage, from *peirein*,
through, *Skr. par*, *Eng. p*
minute orifice in an anim
brane through which pe
matter is excreted;—an i
between the molecules of a l

Pork, (pōrk) *n.* [*L. porcus*
hog, pig.] The flesh of swi
or salted, used for food.

Porphyry, (por'fe-re) *n.* [*L.*
rites, *G. porphuritēs*, like
A hard, feldspathic rock, of
and white colour. There
purple, and green varieties.

Porpoise, (por'pus) *n.* [O. F.
posse, *L. porcus piscis*, i.e., l
A cetaceous mammal of a
black colour on the back al
beneath.

Porridge, (por'ij) *n.* [Either
ed from *pottage*, or from *L.*
leek.] A kind of food made

gate; hence, sometimes, any passageway.

Portcullis, (pört-kul'is) *n.* [F. *porte-coulisse*, from *porte*, *L. porta*, a gate, and *coulisse*, groove; from *couler*, to glide.] A framework of timbers, each pointed with iron, hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy.

Porte, (pört) *n.* [F., a gate, *L. porta*.] The government of the Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*.

Portend, (por-tend') *v. t.* [*L. portendere*, *portentum*, from *pro*, forth, and *tendere*, to go or stretch to.] To indicate as in the future.

Portentous, (por-tent'us) *a.* [F. *portentoux*; *L. portentosus*.] Serving to portend; foreshadowing ill; ominous.

Porter, (pört'er) *n.* [F. *portier*, from *L. porta*, a gate, door.] A man that has the charge of a door or gate.

Porter, (pört'er) *n.* [F. *porteur*, from *L. portare*.] A person who carries burdens for hire;—a malt liquor.

Portfolio, (pört-fö'le-ö) *n.* [*L. portare*, to bear, carry, and *folium*, leaf.] A portable case for loose papers, prints, designs, plans, &c.

Portico, (pört'e-kö) *n.* [It. & Sp. *portico*, *L. porticus*.] A covered space

The manner in which anything is placed;—condition;—the spot where a person or thing is placed; station;—relative place in society;—ground taken in arguments, &c.

Positive, (poz'it-iv) *a.* [*L. positivus*, from *ponere*.] Having a real position or existence; actual;—explicitly stated; not admitting of any doubt; certain;—in *grammar*, noting the simple state of an adjective;—in *mathematics*, to be added.

Possess, (poz-zes') *v. t.* [F. *posséder*, *L. possidere*, from *pos*, behind, and *sedere*, to sit.] To occupy in person; to hold in one's own keeping;—to have the legal title to.

Possession, (poz-zesh'un) *n.* [*L. possessio*.] Act of possessing;—ownership;—occupancy;—state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit;—thing possessed;—land, estate, property, &c.;—gift or endowment natural or acquired.

Possessive, (poz-zes'iv) *a.* [*L. possessivus*.] Pertaining to or expressing possession.

Posset, (pos'et) *n.* [W. *poset*, curdled milk, posset.] Milk curdled by some strong infusion, as by wine, &c.

Possible, (pos'e-bl) *a.* [*L. possibilis*, from *posse*, to be able, to have power.] Liable to happen or come to pass; capable of being done.

added to the end of suffix.

st'hūm-us *a.* [L. relative of *posterus*, *post*, after.] Born of either parent;—the death of the

'ynn *n.* [F. & Sp. *signione*.] One who one of the horses in raise.

ōst-mē-rid'ē-an *a.* us, from *post*, after, belonging to mid-
belonging to the

(bit) *n.* * [L. *post*, death.] A bond in receiving money, pay a larger sum on one from whom he

ōn) *v. t.* [L. *post*, to place, put.] To or later time.

kript *n.* [L. *post*, *in*, written, *pp.* of *te*.] A paragraph after it is concluded e writer.

-lāt *v. t.* [L. *pos-* *m*, from *poscere*, to .] To demand; to proof;—to require ty.

n. * [L. *positura*, lace.] The situation egard to the eye;—a;—condition.

[Contracted from ical sentence; a

Potent, (pō'tent) *a.* [L. *potens*, *ppr.* of *posse*, to be able, from *potis*, able, capable, and *esse*, to be.] Physically strong;—having great authority;—powerful.

Potentate, (pō'tent-āt) *n.* [Low L. *potentatus*.] One who is potent; a prince; a sovereign.

Potential, (pō'ten'she-al) *a.* [F. *potential*, It. *potenziale*.] Existing in possibility, not in act;—powerful; efficacious;—in *grammar*, expressing power, liberty, possibility, or obligation.

Pother, (pō'th'er) *n.* [Perhaps from D. *poeder*, or F. *poudre*, dust.] Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter:—more commonly written *bother*.

Potion, (pō'shun) *n.* [L. *potio*, from *potare*, to drink.] A draught; a dose.

Potsherd, (pot'sherd) *n.* [Eng. *pot* and *sherd* or *shard*, A.-S. *scærd*, D. *scherf*.] A piece or fragment of a broken pot.

Pottage, (pot'āj) *n.* [F. *potage*, from *pot*.] Food made of meat boiled to softness with vegetables;—also, oatmeal or barley meal boiled with water, or milk.

Pottle, (pot'l) *n.* [Diminutive of *pot*, Eng. *bottle*.] A liquid measure of four pints;—a small basket for holding fruit.

Pouch, (pouch) *n.* [A.-S. *poeca*, F. *poche*.] A small bag or pocket;—the bag or sac of an animal.

Poult, (pōlt) *n.* [F. *poulet*, diminutive of *poule*, hen, fowl.] A young chicken, partridge, &c.

Poultice, (pōlt'is) *n.* [L. *puls*, *pultis*, G. *pollos*, pulse or pottage.] A soft

fled weight; specifically, 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy;—twenty shillings sterling.

Pound, (pound) n. [A.-S. *pūnd*, from *pyndan*, to shut up.] An inclosure in which cattle or other beasts are confined when trespassing or going at large in violation of law.

Pound, (pound) v. t. [A.-S. *punian*, to bruise.] To beat or strike with some heavy instrument;—to grind with a pestle and mortar.

Pour, (pōr) v. t. [W. *biornu*, to cast, throw, shed.] To cause to flow, as a liquid, either out of a vessel or into it;—to send forth in a flowing or profuse manner;—*v. i.* To issue forth in a stream;—to rush out.

Pout, (pout) v. i. [F. *bouder*, to pout, W. *poten*, what bulges out.] To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; to sulk.

Poverty, (pov'er-te) n. [F. *pauvreté*, L. *paupertas*, from *pauper*, poor.] Want of means of subsistence; indigence;—any deficiency of resources.

Powder, (pow'der) n. [O. Eng. *poudre*, L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*.] A dry substance in minute particles; dust;—gun-powder; hair powder, &c.

Power, (pow'gr) n. [F. *pouvoir*, from L. *posse*, to be able, from *potis*, able, capable, and *esse*, to be.] Ability to act; faculty of perform-

priority in time, place, or rank;—usually written *pre*.

Pragmatic, (prag-mat'ik) a. [G. *pragmatikos*, busy, active, systematic, from *pragma*, a deed, from *prassein*, to do.] Pertaining to business; over-forward in acting; officious.

Prairie, (prā're) n. [F., from L. *pratum*, a meadow.] An extensive tract of land, mostly level, destitute of trees, and covered with tall coarse grass.

Praise, (prāz) n. [Ger. *preis*, F. *prix*, L. *pretium*, price, value, reward, akin to G. *priamai*, to buy.] Commendation for worth; approval of merit;—the tribute of gratitude rendered to the Divine Being.

Prance, (prans) v. i. [Allied to *prank*.] To spring or bound, as a horse;—to strut about in a showy manner.

Prank, (prangk) v. t. [Ger. *prangen*, to shine, to make a show, D. *pronken*.] To dress or adjust ostentatiously.

Prank, (prangk) n. [W. *pranc*, a prank, *pranciaw*, to frolic, to play pranks.] A gay or sportive action; a playfully mischievous act.

Prate, (prāt) v. i. [L. Ger. & D. *praten*, Icel. *prata*.] To talk much or to little purpose; to chatter.

Prattle, (prat'l) v. i. [Diminutive of *prate*.] To talk much and idly; to

before.] An introductory portion to a discourse or writing; preface.

Prebend, (prē'bend) *n.* [F. *prebende*, from L. *præbere*, to hold forth, afford, from *præ* and *habere*, to have, hold.] The maintenance granted to an incumbent out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church.

Precarious, (prē-kā're-us) *a.* [F. *précaire*, L. *precarius*, from *precari*, to pray, beg.] Depending on the will or pleasure of another;—exposed to constant risk.

Precaution, (prē-kaw'shun) *n.* [L. *præcautio*, from *præcavere*, *præcautum*, to guard against beforehand.] Previous caution or care;—a measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good.

Precede, (prē-sēd') *v. t.* [L. *præcedere*, from *præ*, before, and *cedere*, to go.] To go before in place or time;—to go before in rank or importance.

Precentor, (prē-sen'tor) *n.* [Low L., from *præ*, before, and *cantor*, a singer, *canere*, to sing.] The leader of the choir in a cathedral;—in presbyterian churches, the leader in the psalmody.

Precept, (prē'sept) *n.* [L. *præceptum*, from *præcipere*, to take beforehand, to instruct.] Any commandment or authoritative rule of action.

Preceptor, (prē-sep'tor) *n.* [L. *præceptor*, from *præcipere*, to instruct.] A teacher; the head of a school;—the president of a college of Knights Templars.

Precession, (prē-sesh'un) *n.* [L. *præ-*

long.] To throw headlong; to cast down from a steep height;—to urge with violence;—to throw to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution;—*v. i.* To fall down.

Precipitous, (prē-sip'it-us) *a.* [L. *præceps*, *præcipitis*.] Very steep;—directly or rapidly descending;—hasty; rash.

Precise, (prē-sis') *a.* [L. *præcisus*, *pp.* of *præcidere*, to cut off.] Exact; strict; definite;—formal;—excessively nice in manner, speech, &c.

Precision, (prē-zish'un) *n.* [L. *præcisio*.] The quality of being precise; exactness; accuracy.

Preclude, (prē-klūd') *v. t.* [L. *præcludere*, from *præ*, before, and *cludere*, to shut.] To shut out; to hinder;—to debar from entrance, possession, or enjoyment.

Precocious, (prē-kō'she-us) *a.* [L. *præcox*, *præcoci*, from *præcoquere*, to cook or ripen beforehand.] Ripe before the natural time;—having the mental or bodily faculties developed prematurely.

Recognition, (prē-kog-nish'un) *n.* [L. *præcognitio*, from *præcognoscere*, to foreknow.] Previous cognition or knowledge;—antecedent inquiry or examination.

Præcognosce, (prē-kog-nos') *v. t.* [L. *præcognoscere*.] To examine witnesses beforehand.

Precordia, (prē-kor'de-a) *n.* [L. *præcordia*, *præ*, before, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.] The region or parts before or about the heart.

[L. *prædestinatio*.] Act of fore-ordaining events.

Predetermine, (prē-dē-ter'min) *v. t.* [From *præ* and *determine*.] To determine beforehand;—to doom by previous decree.

Predicate, (prē'd-e-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *predicare*, *prædicatum*, from *præ* and *dicere*, intensive of *dicere*, to say.] To affirm something of another person or thing; to assert or deny, as the truth of a proposition, &c.;—*v. i.* To make an assertion;—to comprise an affirmation.

Predict, (prē-dikt) *v. t.* [L. *prædicere*, *prædictum*, from *præ* and *dicere*, to say.] To tell beforehand; to prophesy.

Predilection, (prē-de-lek'shun) *n.* [L. *præ* and *diligere*, *dilectum*, to love, from *dis*, apart, and *legere*, to choose.] Previous liking to;—a prepossession of mind in favour of something.

Predispose, (prē-dis-pōz') *v. t.* [From *præ* and *dispose*.] To incline beforehand; to fit or adapt previously.

Predominate, (prē-dom'in-āt) *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *dominari*, *dominatus*, to rule.] To surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling influence.

Pre-eminence, (prē-em'e-nens) *n.* [From *præ* and *eminence*.] Superiority in ex-

from *præ* and *figere*, *fixum*, to fasten.] To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing;—to appoint or settle beforehand.

Pregnant, (prē'gnant) *a.* [L. *pregnans*, from *præ*, before, *genere*, *gignere*, to beget.] Being with young, as a female; breeding;—fruitful;—full of meaning.

Pregustation, (prē-gus-tā'shun) *n.* [L. *præ* and *gustare*, to taste.] Act of tasting before another; foretaste.

Prejudice, (prē'jū-dis) *n.* [L. *præjudicium*, from *præ* and *judicium*, judgment, from *jus*, right, law, and *dicere*, to say.] Prejudgment; an unreasonable predilection or prepossession for or against any thing.

Prelate, (prē'lāt) *n.* [F. *prelat*, from L. *prælatus*, pp. of *præferre*, to set over or before.] A clergyman having authority over others, as an archbishop, bishop, &c.

Prelection, (prē-lek'shun) *n.* [L. *prælectio*, from *præ* and *legere*, *lectum*, to read.] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company.

Preliminary, (prē-lim'in-ar-e) *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *liminaris*, belonging to a threshold, from *limen*, *liminis*, threshold, entrance.] Preceding the main discourse or business.

Prelude, (prē'lūd) *n.* [Low L. *præludium*, from L. *præ* and *ludus*,

at one has before or better
ers, from *præ*, before, and
o take, to buy.] A recom-
—a bounty given as an incen-
—a sum of money paid to under-
s for insurance.

ition, (prē-mū-nish'un) *n.* [*L.*
initio, from *præmunire*, to
in front.] An anticipation of
ons.

ppy, (prē-ok'ū-pī) *v. t.* [*Pre* and
.] To take possession of before
er;—to prepossess; to occupy
anticipation or prejudices.

aration, (prep-ar-ā'shun) *n.* [*L.*
paratio.] Act of fitting for a
rticular purpose, use, service, or
dition;—previous arrangement;
te of being ready;—that which
been made ready;—medical com-
und, &c.

epare, (prē-pār) *v. t.* [*L. præ-*
parare, from *præ* and *parare*, to
make or get ready.] To fit, adapt,
or qualify for a particular purpose;
—*v. i.* To make ready.

repenſe, (prē-pens') *a.* [*F.*, from *L.*
præ and *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh,
to consider.] Devised or planned
beforehand; premeditated.

reponderate, (prē-pon'der-āt) *v. t.* or *i.*
[*L. præ* and *ponderare*, to weigh,
from *pondus*, weight.] To have
greater weight than;—to overpower
by stronger influence or moral
power.

Preposition, (prep-ō-zish'un) *n.* [*L.*
præpositio, from *præponere*, *præ-*
positum, to put before.] A particle

An elder; an overseer; one o
years ordained to bear rule
church;—a pastor;—a presby

Prescient, (prē'she-ent) *a.* [*L. præ-*
scire, *ppr.* of *præscire*, to fore-
.] Having knowledge of events
they take place.

Prescribe, (prē-skrīb') *v. t.* [*L.*
scribere, from *præ* and *scribere*,
write.] To lay down authorita-
for direction;—to order;—to
as a remedy for a patient;—to
give law; to dictate.

Presence, (prez'ens) *n.* [*L. præ-*
from *præens*.] State or con-
of being present;—state of be-
view; sight.

Present, (prez'ent) *a.* [*L. præ-*
that is before one, in sight
hand, *ppr.* of *præesse*, to be b
Being in a certain place or in
—being at hand, within reach

Presentiment, (prē-sen'te-me-nt)
[*Pre* and *sentiment*.] Previous
ception;—an impression or
tion of something about to
pen.

Preserve, (prē-zerv') *v. t.* [*L.*
servare, from *præ* and *servare*,
save, *G. eruein*, to rescue.] To
or save from injury or destru-
to protect;—to keep in a sound

Preside, (prē-zīd') *v. i.* [*L. præ-*
from *præ*, before, and *sedere*,
To occupy the place of ruler,
ator, principal director, or the
—to exercise superintendence.

Presignify, (prē-sig'ne-fi) *v. t.*
and *signify*.] To intimate or

præstigium, præstigia.] Illusion; fascination;—influence coming from past success.

Presume, (præ-zūm') *v. t.* [*L. præsumere*, from *præ*, before, and *sumere*, to take.] To take to be entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof;—*v. i.* To suppose or assume;—to venture beyond permission or warrant.

Presumption, (præ-zūm'shun) *n.* [*L. præsumptio.*] Act of believing upon probable evidence or taking for granted;—a supposition; strong probability;—unreasonable confidence;—arrogant conduct.

Pretence, (præ-tens') *n.* [*L. prætentus*, *pp.* of *prætendere*.] Act of holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; false appearance;—pretext;—claim.

Pretend, (præ-tend') *v. t.* [*L. prætendere*, *prætentum*, *tensum*, from *præ* and *tendere*, to stretch.] To practise in words or actions;—to hold out falsely; to feign;—to allege a title to; to claim;—*v. i.* To put in a claim truly or falsely.

Preter, (præ-ter). [*L. præter*, by, beyond, besides.] A prefix expressing the act or state of passing, outstripping, excess, superfluity, and the like.

Preterit, (præ-ter-it) *n.* [*L. præteritus*, *pp.* of *præterire*, to go or pass by.] Past—applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action perfectly passed or finished.

grace; having slight beauty;—neat and tasteful.

Prevail, (præ-väl') *v. i.* [*L. prævalere*, from *præ* and *valere*, to be strong, able, or worth.] To overcome; to gain the victory;—to be in force; to extend.

Prevalent, (præ-vä-lent) *a.* [*L. prævalens*, *pp.* of *prævalere*.] Gaining advantage or superiority; extending generally; prevailing.

Prevaricate, (præ-vâr'e-kât) *v. i.* [*L. prævaricari*, *prævaricatus*, to walk crookedly, from *præ* and *varicare*, to straddle.] To shift from side to side; to turn from a straight course;—to evade the truth; to shuffle; to quibble;—to equivocate.

Prevent, (præ-vent') *v. t.* [*L. prævenire*, *præventum*, from *præ*, before, and *venire*, to come.] To be beforehand with; to get the start of;—to obviate; to hinder.

Previous, (præ've-us) *a.* [*L. prævius*, from *præ* and *via*, way.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else.

Provision, (præ-vish'un) *n.* [*L. prævidere*, *prævisum*, to foresee.] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

Prey, (prâ) *n.* [*Norm. F. preye*, *F. proie*, *L. præda*.] Any thing, as goods, &c., taken by force in war;—spoil; plunder.

Price, (pris) *n.* [*F. prix*, *Ger. preis*, *L. pretium*, allied to *G. priamai*, to buy.] The amount of money at which a thing is valued;—that for

altar, or performs the rite of sacrifice;—a minister.

Prim, (prim) *a.* [Abridged from Eng. *primitive*.] Formal; precise; affectedly nice.

Primacy, (prī'ma-se) *n.* [Norm. F. *primace*, F. *primatie*, from L. *primatus*, chief, principal, *primus*, first.] The highest ecclesiastical dignity; the office of an archbishop.

Prima-donna, (prē'ma-don'na) *n.* [It. *prima*, the first, and *donna*, lady, stress.] The first or leading female singer in an opera.

Primal, (prī'mal) *a.* [Low L. *primalis*, m L. *primus*, the first.] First.

Primary, (prī'ma-re) *a.* [L. *primarius*, from *primus*, the first.] First in order of time or development;—first dignity;—elementary;—original.

Primate, (prī'māt) *n.* [F. *primat*, m L. *primus*, the first.] The chief ecclesiastic in a church; an archbishop.

Prim, (prīm) *a.* [L. *primus*, first.] in rank, dignity, or importance.

Prime, (prīm'er) *n.* [Contracted from *in æ hoc liber*, i. e., the book at prime, the first hour.] A prayer-book;—a small elementary book for teaching children to—a kind of type.

Primal, (prīm-e'val) *a.* [L. *primæ*, from *primus*, first, and *æcum*, with.] Belonging to the first

Primal, (prīm'it-iv) *a.* [L. *primus*, the first.] Per-

Principal, (prin'se-pal) *a.* [L. *principalis*.] Highest in rank, authority, or importance; chief.

Principia, (prin-sip'e-a) *n. pl.* [L. *principium*.] First principles; elements;—the title of Sir Isaac Newton's great work.

Principle, (prin'se-pl) *n.* [L. *principium*, from *princeps*, *principis*, from *primus*, first, and *capere*, to take.] A source or origin;—an original faculty of the soul;—a fundamental truth or tenet;—a settled rule of action.

Print, (print) *v. t.* [W. *printiaw*, D. *printen*, F. *imprimer*, It. *imprimare*, from L. *in* and *primere*, to press.] To impress letters on paper;—to form figures, characters, on cloth, &c.;—*v. i.* To practise the art of typography.

Prior, (prī'or) *a.* [L. *prior*, comparative of the obsolete *pris*.] Preceding in the order of time; anterior.

Prism, (prizm) *n.* [L. *prisma*, G. *prisma*, from *prizein*, *pricin*, to saw.] A solid whose bases or ends are similar, equal, and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms.

Prismoid, (priz'moid) *n.* [G. *prisma*, *prism*, and *eidos*, form.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism.

Prison, (priz'n) *n.* [F., from L. *prehensio*, a seizing, arresting, from *prehendere*, to lay hold of, to seize.] A building for the confine-

tio.) Act of depriving of rank or office;—state of being deprived of something; destitution; need.

Privative, (priv'at-iv) *a.* [F. *privatif*, L. *privativus*.] Causing privation;—consisting in the absence of something.

Privilege, (priv'e-lej) *n.* [L. *privilegium*, from *privus*, private, and *lex*, *legis*, law.] A peculiar benefit or favour; a right not enjoyed by others or by all.

Privy, (priv'e) *a.* [F. *privé*, from L. *privatus*.] Pertaining to some person exclusively;—appropriated to retirement;—secret;—admitted to the knowledge of a secret plan, plot, &c.

Prize, (priz) *n.* [F. *pris*, *pp.* of *prendre*, to take, L. *præhendere*.] Something seized by force, as a captured vessel;—any thing offered to be competed for, or gained as the reward of a contest.

Pro, (prō). [L. and G., for, before.] A prefix in composition with the sense of in front, forth, forward, for, in room of, &c.

Probable, (prob'a-bl) *a.* [L. *probabilis*, from *probare*, to try, prove.] Having more evidence for than against; likely; credible.

Probate, (prō'bāt) *n.* [L. *probatus*, *pp.* of *probare*, to prove.] Official

the elephant and other animals; a snout.

Proceed, (prō-sēd') *v. t.* [L. *procedere*, from *pro* and *cedere*, to go.] To go forward; to advance in a course, &c.;—to come forth, as from a source.

Process, (pros'es) *n.* [F. *process*, L. *processus*.] Act of proceeding or moving forward;—actual course or flow;—natural growth outwards; protuberance;—series of experiments, as in chemistry; or of actions and pleadings in law, &c.

Procession, (prō-sesh'un) *n.* [L. *processio*, from *pro* and *cedere*, *cessus*.] Act of proceeding; regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress;—a train of individuals advancing in order.

Proclaim, (prō-klām') *v. t.* [F. *proclamer*, from L. *pro* and *clamare*, to call or cry out.] To make known by public announcement; to publish.

Proclivity, (prō-kliv'e-te) *n.* [L. *proclivitas*, from *proclivis*, sloping, inclined, from *pro* and *clivus*, a slope.] Inclination; propensity; tendency.

Procrastinate, (prō-kras'te-nāt) *v. t.* [L. *pro* and *crastinus*, of to-morrow, from *cras*, Skr. *evas*, to-morrow.] To put off from day to day; to defer to a future time;—*v. i.* To delay; to be dilatory.

Procreate, (prō'krē-āt) *v. t.* [L. *procreare*, *procreatum*, from *pro* and

m *pro* and *agere*, to
extravagant expen-
y profuse.

lij'e-us) *a.* [*L. pro-*
prodigium, a prodigy.]
a prodigy; exciting
lous; enormous in

-je) *n.* [*L. prodi-*
n, from *prodicere*, to
o and *dicere*, to say,
t.] Something extra-
which omens are
t;—a marvel;—a

ūs') *v. t.* [*L. pro-*
and ducere, to lead.]
view; to offer for in-
eld crops;—to bring
o extend, as a line.

it) *n.* [*L. productus*,
re.] That which is
whether of natural
r.

duk'tiv) *a.* [*F. pro-*
producere, to bring
g into being; gener-
fruitful;—efficient.

ī') *a.* [*L. profanus*,
nple, unholy, from
temple.] Irreverent
unholy; impious;—
r;—taking the name

) *v. t. or i.* [*L. pro-*
and fateri, to con-
fari, to speak.] To
laration of; to con-
o make pretence to.

figere, to strike.] Abandoned to
vice; openly and shamelessly im-
moral.

Profound, (prō-found') *a.* [*F. profond*,
L. profundus, from *pro* and *fundus*,
the bottom.] Descending far below
the surface;—low;—lowly;—intense;
deeply felt;—intellectually deep;
mysterious; abstruse.

Profulgent, (prō-ful'jent) *a.* [*L. pro*,
forth, and *fulgere*, to shine.] Shin-
ing forth; brilliant.

Profuse, (prō-fūs') *a.* [*L. profusus*,
from *pro* and *fundere*, *fusus*, to
pour.] Over-abundant; giving with-
out stint;—extravagant.

Progenitor, (prō-jen'it-or) *n.* [*L. pro-*
gignere, *progenitum*, from *pro* and
gignere, *G. gennaein*, *Skr. jan*, to be-
get.] An ancestor in the direct line;
a forefather.

Progeny, (prō'jen-e) *n.* [*L. progenies*.]
Descendants of the human kind, or
offspring of other animals.

Prognosis, (prog-nō'sis) *n.* [*G.* from
pro, before, and *gignōskein*, to know.]
Foreknowledge;—act or art of fore-
telling the course and event of a
disease by particular symptoms.

Prognosticate, (prog-nost'ik-āt) *v. t.*
[From *prognosis*.] To foreshow; to
indicate by present signs or symp-
toms future phenomena or events.

Programme, (prō'gram) *n.* [*G. pro-*
gramma, from *pro*, before, and *grap-*
hein, to write.] A statement of
the intended proceedings and per-
formances, as in public ceremonies,
processions, musical or other enter-

by force through the air, as a stone from a sling, arrow from a bow, ball, shot, &c., from cannon, mortar, rockets, &c.

Prolific, (prō-lif'ik) *a.* [F. *prolifique*, from L. *proles*, offspring, and *facere*, to make.] Producing young or fruit; productive.

Prolix, (prō-lik's, prō'liks) *a.* [L. *prolixus*, from *pro* and *laxus*, loose.] Extending to a great length;—lengthy; hence, tedious.

Prolocutor, (prō-lok'ū-ter) *n.* [L. *pro*, before, for, and *loqui*, to speak.] One who speaks for another;—the speaker or chairman of a convocation.

Prologue, (prō'log) *n.* [G. *prologos*, from *prolegin*, to say beforehand.] The preface to a discourse or performance;—a short poem spoken before a dramatic performance begins.

Prolong, (prō-long') *v. t.* [F. *prolonger*, L. *pro* and *longus*, long.] To lengthen in time;—to continue;—to postpone.

Promenade, (prom'e-nād) *n.* [F., from *promener*, to lead, *se promener*, to walk.] A walk for amusement or exercise;—a place for walking.

Prominent, (prom'e-nent) *a.* [L. *promineus*, *ppr.* of *prominere*, to jut out, from *pro* and *minari*, to lift up

advance; also, to further or increase, as evil;—to exalt in honour, station, or rank.

Prompt, (promt) *a.* [L. *promptus*, *pp.* of *promere*, to bring forth, from *pro* and *emere*, to take.] Ready to act as occasion demands; acting with alacrity.

Promptitude, (promt'e-tūd) *n.* [F., from L. *promptus*.] Readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands.

Promulgate, (prō-mul'gāt) *v. t.* [L. *promulgare*, *promulgatum*.] To make known by public declaration.

Prone, (prōn) *a.* [L. *pronus*, G. *prōnōpēs*, *pronopios*, Skr. *pravana*.] Bending forward; inclined;—lying with the face downward;—aloping;—inclined; disposed—usually in an ill sense.

Prong, (prong) *n.* [A.-S. *preon*, a bodkin, akin to *prick*, Scot. *prog*, D. *prangen*, to pinch.] A sharp-pointed instrument;—the tine of a fork.

Pronominal, (prō-nom'in-al) *a.* [L. *pronominalis*.] Belonging to or partaking of the nature of a pronoun.

Pronoun, (prō'noun) *n.* [L. *pronomēn*, from *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name, noun.] A word used instead of a noun or name to prevent the

charged with the manage-
the Roman Catholic mis-

(prop'a-gāt) v. t. [L. *propagatum*, from *pro* and to fasten, Skr. *pac*.] To or multiply by generation ive production, as animals is;—to diffuse; to spread

ō-pel') v. t. [L. *propellere*, and *pellere*, to drive.] To ward; to urge or press on-oree.

, (prō-pens'e-te) n. [L. *is*, from *pro*, forward, and *pensum*, to hang.] State of ined; bent of mind.

rop'er) a. [L. *proprius*, *pe*, near at hand.] Pec-ividual; belonging to one; one's nature, property, &c.;

[prop'er-te) n. [F. *propri-roprietas*.] That which is in a substance or subject; which a person has a legal

(prof'e-se) n. [L. *pro-phēteia*, from *pro-foretell*.] A declaration ng to come; especially, an ediction.

ofet) n. [L. *propheta*, *s*, from *pro* and *phemi*, in to *phacis*, to bring to *ha*, to shine.] One who ats;—one of the inspired ripture commissioned to e events.

(prō-ping'kwe-te) n. *itas*, from *pro-*

or to the whole;—the rule of three in arithmetic.

Propose, (prō-pōz') v. t. [F. *proposer*, L. *proponere*, *propositum*, to put forth, to set or lay out.] To offer for consideration, discussion, accept-ance, or adoption;—v. i. To design; to purpose;—to make an offer.

Propound, (prō-pound') v. t. [L. *proponere*.] To lay before; to set forth in words.

Propriety, (prō-prī'e-te) n. [L. *proprietas*, from *proprius*, one's own.] Ownership;—suitableness to an ac-knowledged standard or rule.

Prorogue, (prō-rōg') v. t. [F. *proroger*, L. *prorogare*, from *pro* and *rogare*, to ask.] To protract; to adjourn for a time—applied to the English parlia-ment.

Prosaic, (prō-zā'ik) a. [L. *prosaicus*, from *prosa*, prose.] Pertaining to or resembling prose.

Proscenium, (prō-sē'ne-um) n. [L., G. *pro*, before, and *skēnē*, a tent, a wooden stage.] The stage;—the part of the stage in front of the drop-scene.

Proscribe, (prō-skrib') v. t. [L. *proscribere*, from *pro*, before, and *scribere*, to write.] To put out of the protection of the law;—to denounce as dangerous; to interdict.

Prose, (prōz) n. [F. *prose*, L. *prosa*, from *prorsa*, *sc. oratio*, direct speech.] The natural language of man; lan-guage not in verse.

Prosecute, (pros'ū-kūt) v. t. [L. *prosequi*, *prosecutus*, from *pro*, forward and *sequi*, to follow.] To pursue

braced by the eye in vision; a picturesque or widely extended view;—anticipation; reasonable expectation.

Prospectus, (prō-spekt'us) *n.* [L. from *prospicere*, to look forward.] Plan of a literary work;—syllabus of lectures, classes, &c.

Prosper, (pros'per) *v. t.* [L. *prosperare*, from *prosper* or *prosperus*.] To favour; to render successful;—*v. i.* To be successful.

Prosperous, (pros'per-us) *a.* [L. *prosperus* or *prosper*, from *pro* and *spere*, to hope.] Thriving; making increase or gain; successful.

Prostitute, (pros'te-tūt) *v. t.* [L. *prostituere*, *prostitutum*, from *pro* and *statuere*, to put, place.] To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use;—hence, to devote to unworthy purposes.

Prostrate, (pros'trāt) *v. t.* [L. *pro*, before, forward, and *sternere*, *stratum*, to stretch out, to throw down.] To lay flat; to overthrow;—to reduce completely; to demolish; to ruin;—to bow in humility or adoration.

Protect, (prō-tekt') *v. t.* [L. *protegere*, *protectum*, from *pro* and *tegere*, G. *steigen*, to cover.] To cover or shield from danger or injury.

Protest, (prō-test') *v. i.* [L. *pro*, before, and *testari*, to testify, from *testis*, a witness.] To affirm in a public or formal manner;—to make a solemn

thrust.] To thrust out, as through a narrow orifice or from confinement;—*v. i.* To be thrust forward.

Protuberant, (prō-tūb'er-ant) *a.* [L. *protuberans*, *ppr.* of *protuberare*, from *pro*, forward, and *tuber*, a hump.] Prominent beyond the surrounding surface.

Protuberate, (prō-tūb'er-āt) *v. i.* [L. *protuberare*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *tuber*, a hump, swelling, from *tumere*, to swell.] To be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

Proud, (proud) *a.* [A.-S. *prūt*, Icel. *prúdr*, D. *preutsch*, Dan. *prud*, handsome.] Feeling or showing inordinate self-esteem;—arrogant; haughty.

Prove, (próov) *v. t.* [A.-S. *profan*, F. *éprouver*, from L. *probare*, to try, prove, from *probus*, good, proper.] To ascertain by an experiment or by a test or standard; to ascertain by argument, testimony, or other evidence; to demonstrate;—*v. i.* To be found by experience or trial.

Provender, (prov'en-der) *n.* [F. *pro-vende*, It. *provenda*, Ger. *proviant*, from L. *providens*, *ppr.* of *providere*, to look forward, care for.] Provisions in general;—especially dry food for beasts, as corn, hay, &c.

Proverb, (prov'erb) *n.* [E. *proverb*, L. *proverbium*, from *pro* and *verbum*,

the capital;—a district or division;—special department; proper, &c.

Provision, (prō-vizh'un) *n.* [L. *provisio*.] Act of providing or making provision;—that which is provided or prepared, as measures, food, &c.

Proviso, (prō-vīzō) *n.* [L., it being added, ablative of *provisus*, pp. of *providere*.] A conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, or the like.

Provocation, (prov-ō-kā'shun) *n.* [L. *provocatio*.] Act of provoking;—which provokes or excites anger. **Provoke**, (prō-vōk') *v. t.* [F. *provoquer*, from L. *pro*, forth, and *vocare*, to call.] To call forth; to excite or stimulate to action;—to excite to anger or passion.

Provost, (prov'ōst) *n.* [A.-S. *prǣfost*, *præfost*, F. *prevot*, O. F. *prevost*, from *repositus*, placed over or before, *præ*, before, and *ponere*, to set.] A person who is appointed to superintend; the chief magistrate of a city or town; the head of a college.

Prow, (prow) *n.* [F. *proue*, L. *prova*, *prora*.] The fore part of a ship.

Prowess, (prow'es) *n.* [F. *prouesse*, L. *probitas*, integrity, virtue.] Conquering bravery; valour.

Prowl, (prowl) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *prolle*, O. F. *proieler*, from *proie*, prey, *ceda*, and *aller*, to go.] To rove or wander, especially for prey.

Proximate, (proks'e-māt) *a.* [L. *proximus*, pp. of *proximare*, to draw or

stocks for propagation.] To lop or cut off, as the superfluous branches of trees, &c.;—*v. i.* To dress; to prink.

Prune, (prōon) *n.* [L. *prunus*, a plum-tree, G. *prounon*, a plum.] A dried plum; sometimes, also, a fresh plum.

Prurient, (prōō're-ent) *a.* [L. *pruriens*, pp. of *prurire*, to itch.] Uneasy with desire; lascivious.

Fry, (pri) *v. i.* [Perhaps contracted from *per-eye*, to eye or look through.] To inspect closely; to attempt to discover that which is hidden.

Psalm, (sām) *n.* [L. *psalmus*, *psalma*, G. *psalmos*, from *psallein*, to play on a stringed instrument.] A sacred song;—especially, one of the hymns by David and others contained in the Bible.

Psalmody, (sām'od-e, sal'mod-e) *n.* [G. *psalmos*, psalm, and *ōdē*, a song, an ode.] Act or practice of singing psalms or sacred songs.

Psalter, (saw'l'ter-e) *n.* [L. *psalterium*, G. *psalterion*.] A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews.

Pseudo, (sū'dō). [G. *pseudos*, falsity.] A prefix signifying false, counterfeit, spurious.

Pseudonym, (sū'dō-nim) *n.* [G. *pseudēs*, false, and *onoma*, *onoma*, name.] A fictitious name assumed for the time, as by an author, &c.

Psychology, (si-kol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *psychē*, the soul, mind, and *logos*,

Publican, (pub'lik-an) *n.* [*L. publicanus.*] In ancient Rome, a farmer of the public revenues;—the keeper of an inn.

Publish, (pub'lish) *v. t.* [*F. publier*, from *L. publicare*, from *publicus*.] To make public; to divulge; to promulgate, as a law or edict;—to put forth, as a book.

Puck, (puk) *n.* [*Icel. puki*, *W. pucca.*] A little fairy; elf; sprite.

Pucker, (puk'er) *v. t.* [*Eng. poke*, a pocket, small bag.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to corrugate.

Pudding, (pood'ing) *n.* [*F. boudin*, *L. botellus*, a sausage, *W. potten*, *Ger.*, *Sw.*, & *D. pudding.*] An intestine stuffed with meal, suet, and other ingredients;—a kind of food made of flour, eggs, milk, &c.

Puddle, (pucl) *n.* [*L. Ger. pudel*, *L. palus*, *puludis.*] A small quantity of muddy standing water;—a mixture of clay and sand.

Pudency, (pu'den-se) *n.* [*L. pudens.*] Modesty; shamefacedness.

Puerile, (pu'er-il) *a.* [*L. puerilis*, from *puer*, a child, a boy, akin to *Skr. putra*, a son.] Boyish; trifling; childish.

Puff, (puf) *n.* [*Ger. puff*, *D. pof*, a puff, blow, thump.] A sudden and single emission of breath from the

Pull, (póol) *v. t. or i.* [*A.-S. pullian*, *Gael. peall.*] To draw toward one;—to drag; to haul;—to move or impel, as a boat by oars.

Pullet, (póol'et) *n.* [*F. poulet*, dim. of *poule*, a hen, from *L. pullus*, *G. pólus*, a young animal.] A young hen, turkey, &c.

Pulley, (póol'e) *n.* [*A.-S. pullian*, *F. poulie*, *G. polos*, a pivot, hinge, axis, from *polein*, to turn round.] A wheel for transmitting power from, or imparting it to, the different parts of machinery, or for changing the direction of motion by means of a belt, cord, or rope.

Pulmonary, (pul'mon-ar-e) *a.* [*L. pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung, akin to *G. pneumôn*, from *pnéō*, to breathe.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs.

Pulp, (pulp) *n.* [*F. pulpe*, *L. pulpa.*] A soft mass of animal or vegetable matter;—the material of which paper is made, &c.

Pulpit, (póol'pit) *n.* [*O. F. pulpite*, *L. pulpitum.*] An elevated place in a church in which the preacher stands.

Pulsate, (pul'sāt) *v. i.* [*L. pulsare*, *pulsatum*, intensive of *pellere*, *pulsare*, *G. ballein*, *Skr. bal*, to strike, beat, drive.] To beat or throb, as the heart.

to make a humming noise, per-
from W. *puemp*, round, cylin-
or from Skr. *venu*, bamboo
the primitive water-pipe.] A
is variously constructed for
or transferring water or other

in) *n.* [Etymology uncertain,
punian, to knock about; pro-
corruption of *fun*.] A play
words which resemble each
n sound but differ in sense.

(punsh) *n.* [Hind. *pantsch*,
pantcha, five, because this
was originally composed of five
ents, viz. sugar, arrack, tea,
and lemons.] A drink com-
of water, sugar, lemon juice,
bits.

(punsh) *v. t.* [L. *pungere*,
to prick.] To perforate
an instrument;—to thrust

in, (punsh'un) *n.* [Sp. *pun-
poincon*, L. *punctio*, a prick-
ing, to prick.] A tool
for pricking, stamping, or the like,
by various artificers;—a cask
holding 84 gallons.

point, (pungk-til'e-ō) *n.* [It. *pun-
to* from L. *punctum*, point.] A
point in conduct or ceremony.

point, (pungk'tū-al) *a.* [F. *ponc-
point*, *punctus*, *punctum*, a point.]
A point of nice points;—adhering
to the exact time of an appoint-

ment, (pungk'tū-āt) *v. t.* [L.
punctum, a point.] To
separate into sentences.

for fishing and shooting in shallow
waters.

Puny, (pū'ne) *a.* [F. *puisne*, from
puis, L. *post*, after, and *nē*, born.]
Small and feeble; inferior; petty.

Pup, (pup) *n.* [L. *pupus*, boy, child.]
A puppy;—the young of an animal.

Pupil, (pū'pil) *n.* [L. *pupilla*.] The
small opening in the centre of the
iris through which the rays of light
pass to the retina.

Pupil, (pū'pil) *n.* [L. *pupillus*, *pupilla*,
diminutive of *pupus*, boy, *pupa*,
girl.] A youth or scholar of either
sex under the care of an instructor.

Puppet, (pup'et) *n.* [F. *poupée*, a
doll, from L. *pupa*, a girl.] A doll;
—a figure moved by a wire in a show;
—one managed by the will of another.

Puppy, (pup'e) *n.* [From *pup*.] A
young dog; a whelp;—a dandy.

Purchase, (pur'chās) *v. t.* [F. *pour-
chasser*, to seek eagerly, from *chas-
ser*, It. *cacciare*, to hunt, from L.
capere, intensive of *capere*, *captum*,
to take.] To obtain by paying money
or its equivalent; to buy.

Pure, (pūr) *a.* [F. *pur*, L. *purus*,
Skr. *panaya*, from *pu*, to make
clean.] Separate from all extraneous
matter; clean;—clear; simple;—
genuine;—free from moral defile-
ment.

Purify, (pur'fī) *v. t.* [O. F. *pourifier*,
from *pour*, for, and *fil*, a thread, L.
filum.] To embroider;—to decorate
richly.

Purgation, (pur-gā'shun) *n.* [L. *pur-
gatio*, from *purgare*.] Act of cleans-
ing or purifying;—act of purging the

purus, pure.] Condition of being pure;—freedom from heterogeneous matter;—freedom from guilt or sin.

Purl, (pur'l) *n.* [Contracted from *purfile*, *purfle*.] An embroidered and puckered border;—malt liquor medicated or spiced.

Purl, (pur'l) *v. i.* [Sw. *polra*, D. *bo-relen*, Ger. *perlen*, to bubble.] To flow with a murmuring sound; to ripple.

Purlieu, (pur'lā) *n.* [F. *pur*, pure, free, and *lieu*, place, originally applied to land near a royal forest, but free from the forest laws.] The outer portion of any place; border; district.

Purloin, (pur-loin') *v. t.* [Norm. F. *purloignere*, to retard, delay, from *pour*, for, and *loin*, far, far off, L. *longe*.] To steal; to filch; to pilfer;—*v. i.* To act as a thief.

Purple, (pur'pl) *n.* [L. *purpura*, G. *porphura*, originally the purple-fish, or shell from which the colour was obtained.] A purple colour;—a colour compounded from a mixture of red and blue.

Purport, (pur'pört) *n.* [F., from *pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear, carry, from L. *portare*.] Design or tendency; meaning; import.

Purpose, (pur'pös) *n.* [F. *propos*, L. *propositum*, from *pro*, before, and *ponere*, to place.] Object to be reached or accomplished;—design; intention.

Purvey, (pur-vā) *v. t.* [F. *pourvoir*,

Purvey, (pur-vā) *v. t.* [F. *pourvoir*, L. *providere*, to foresee.] To furnish or provide, as with provisions or the like;—to procure;—*v. i.* To cater; to provide.

Push, (póosh) *v. t.* [F. *pousser*, L. *pulsare*, intensive form of *pellere*, to beat, knock, push.] To drive or impel by pressure;—to butt;—to urge forward;—*v. i.* To make a thrust.

Pusillanimous, (pū-sil-an'e-mus) *a.* [F. *pusillanime*, from L. *pusillus*, very little, and *animus*, spirit.] Destitute of manly courage or firmness of mind.

Puss, (póos) *n.* [D. *poes*, puss, and a fur tippet, Ir. *pus*, a cat, L. *pusa*, a little girl, *pusus*, a little boy.] A cat —a fondling appellation;—a hare.

Pustule, (pus'tul) *n.* [L. *pustula*, diminutive of *pus*, matter.] An elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus.

Put, (póot) *v. t.* [Fries. *putje*, W. *putian*, F. *bouter*, It. *butturare*, to thrust.] To move in any direction; to thrust; to push;—to place; to lay;—to propose; to ask, as a question, &c.;—*v. i.* To go, move, or steer.

Putative, (pū'tā-tiv) *a.* [L. *putativus*, from *putare*, *putatum*, to reckon, suppose.] Commonly thought; supposed.

Putrefy, (pū'tré-fi) *v. t.* [L. *putrere*, to be rotten, and *facere*, to make.] To render putrid; to cause to rot; to corrupt or foul;—*v. i.* To decay offensively; to rot.

pyra, G. *pur*,
ile; a pile to be

[L. *G. puritēs*,
use iron pyrites
el.] A combina-
ith iron, copper,

n-us) *a.* [G. *pur*,
xi, to produce.]
t, or by the action

t-gr) *n.* [G. *pur*,
measure.] An in-
uring degrees of

heat above those indicated by the
mercurial thermometer.

Pyroscope, (pī'ō-skōp) *n.* [G. *pur*,
fire, and *skopein*, to look carefully, to
view.] An instrument for measur-
ing the intensity of heat radiating
from a fire, or the cooling influence
of bodies.

Pyrotechnics, (pī'ō-tek'niks) *n. sing.*
[G. *pur*, fire, and *technē*, an art.] The
art of making fireworks; pyrotechny.

Pyx, (piks) *n.* [L. *pyxis*, G. *puxis*, a
box, box-wood.] The sacred box in
which the host is kept after conse-
cration.

Q.

[Ger. *quaken*, D.
ka, to twitter, G.
cry like the com-

-rang'gl) *n.* [L.
om *quatuor*, four,
angle.] A plane
angles, and conse-

nt) *n.* [L. *quad-*
t, from *quatuor*,
part;—the quarter
ice of a circle, or
n instrument for
e of the heavenly

it) *a.* [L. *quad-*
adrare, to make

lable.] A word consisting of four
syllables.

Quadroon, (kwod-rōn') *n.* [Sp. *cuar-*
teron, from L. *quatuor*, four.] The
offspring of a mulatto woman and a
white person.

Quadruped, (kwod'rōo-ped) *n.* [L.
quadrupes, from *quatuor*, four, and
pes, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal hav-
ing four feet.

Quadruple, (kwod'rōo-pl) *a.* [L. *quad-*
ruplus, from *quatuor*, four, and *pili-*
care, to fold.] Fourfold; four times
told.

Quaff, (kwaf) *v. t.* [Said to be from
F. *coiffer*, to cap or hood, *se coiffer*,
to fill or muddle one's head with
drink, to fuddle; perhaps from Scot.

gallinaceous bird of the genus *Coturnix*.

Quaint, (kwānt) *a.* [O. F. *cointe*, amiable, agreeable, from L. *comptus*, adorned, *pp.* of *comere*, to deck.] Characterized by ingenuity or art;—odd and antique.

Quake, (kwāk) *v. i.* [A.-S. *cwacian*, Sw. *qvackla*.] To tremble; to shake with fear, cold, or emotion.

Qualify, (kwol'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *qualificare*, from *qualis*, such, and *facere*, to make.] To make suitable;—to fit for service or office; to prepare by requisite training;—to modify; to abate the strength of.

Quality, (kwol'e-te) *n.* [L. *qualitas*, from *qualis*, how or so constituted, such.] Particular property inherent in a body; the chief constituent element which makes it what it is;—superior rank; high birth or station.

Qualm, (kwām) *n.* [A.-S. *cwecalm*, death, slaughter, from *cwecellan*, to slay, Ger. *qualm*, a disposition to vomit.] A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or pain.

Quandary, (kwon'dar-e) *n.* [Corrupted from F. *qu'en dirai-je?* what shall I say of it?] A state of difficulty or perplexity.

Quantity, (kwon'te-te) *n.* [L. *quantitas*, from *quantus*, how great, how much, from *quam*, how.] The pro-

are hewn square, from L. *quadratus*, but perhaps from Celt. *ceraig*, rock.] A place where stones are cut from the earth for building or other purposes.

Quart, (kwort) *n.* [L. *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] The fourth part of a gallon; two pints.

Quartan, (kwort'an) *a.* [L. *quartanus*, from *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] Of or pertaining to the fourth;—occurring every fourth day.

Quarter, (kwort'er) *n.* [F. *quartier*, from L. *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] One of four equal parts into which any thing is divided; one of the four divisions of the globe;—one of the four cardinal points of the compass;—a fourth part of the year;—district or division of a town;—mercy granted to a conquered enemy;—*pl.* Lodgings for soldiers.

Quartern, (kwort'ern) *n.* [L. *quartarius*, a fourth part.] The fourth part of a pint;—a loaf weighing four pounds.

Quarto, (kwort'ō) *n.* [L., ablative of *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet, or in which every sheet being doubled makes four leaves.

Quartz, (kwortz) *n.* [Ger. *quarz*, F.

specially, a low woman; a wench;
but

en, (kwēn) n. [O. Eng. *quene*, S. *ciēn*, Icel. *quán*, woman, wife, *gunē*.] The consort of a king;—a man who is the sovereign of a kingdom.

er, (kwēr) a. [Ger. *quer*, *quer*,
ss, athwart.] Going athwart what
usual or normal; odd; singular;
unsual.

ll, (kwel) v. t. [A.-S. *cwellan*,
l. *qvelia*.] To subdue; to put
vn;—to quiet; to allay;—v. i. To
cease; to cease.

quench, *kwencen*) v.t. [A.-S. *crencian*,
quench, *creinan*, to languish, *crein-*
ian, *devincan*, to decrease, disap-
pear, O. Ger. *kwinka*, to waste away.]
extinguish; to put out; to allay;
stifle.

rimonious, (kwer-e-mō'ne-us) *a.*
querimonia, a complaint, from
tri, to complain.] Complaining;
 lous: apt to complain.

kwē'rist) *n.* [*L. quærere*, to seek, to ask.] One who inquires or asks questions; inquirer.

(kwern) *n.* [A.-S. *cicorn*, *Go.*
nas, allied to Ger. *korn*, Skr.
to grind.] A hand-mill for
ing grain.

ous, (kwēr'ū-lus) *a.* [*L. queru-*
com queri, to complain.] Apt
pine, or habitually complain-
-peevish.

(kwě're) *n.* [*L. quære*, impera-
tive of *quærere*, to seek for, to in-
] A question; an inquiry to
be ascertained or resolved;—a note or
interrogation.

west) n. [L. *quarrens*
to speak

and *libet*, it pleases.] An evasion; cavil: a pretence.

Quick, (kwik) *a.* [A.-S. *ewic*, O. Ger *quik*, L. *vivus*, from *vivere*, *victum*, Go. *geius*, Skr. *giva*.] Alive; active; — nimble; — rapid; — expeditious; smart; sprightly.

Quicken, (kwik'n) *v. t.* [From *quick*, A.-S. *cwician*, *cucian*.] To make alive; to make lively, active, or sprightly;—to hasten;—to sharpen;—*v. i.* To become quick or alive;—to move with increased rapidity or activity.

Quiescent, (kwī-es'ent) *a.* [*L. quiescens*, *ppr. of quiescere*, from *quies*, rest, *G. keimai*, *Skr. ci*, to lie.] Being in a state of repose; still; not moving:—silent:—mute.

Quiet, (kwí'et) *a.* [*L. quietus*, from *quiescere*, to rest, *quies*, rest.] Being in a state of rest; peaceful; free from alarm or disturbance;—mild;—reserved.

Quill, (kwil) n. [O. Ger. *kil*, L. *calamus*, G. *kalamos*, a reed, probably akin to L. *caulis*, a stalk, G. *koilos*, hollow.] A large, strong feather of the goose, swan, crow, &c.—used for writing pens, &c.

Quilt, (kwilt) *n.* [*L. culcita*, a bed, cushion, mattress, *Ir. cuilt*, a bed, a bed-tick, *Gael. coille*, bed-clothes.] A cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance between two cloths, and sewing them together.

Quindecagon, (kwin-dek'a-gon) *n.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, *G. deka*, ten, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A plane figure of fifteen angles.

Quinsy, (kwín'ze) *n.* [F. *quínancie*, G. *kunanche*, from *kuon*, a dog, and *anchein*, to press tight.] An inflammation of the tonsils of the throat.

Quintessence, (kwint-es'ens) *n.* [L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence.] In *alchemy*, the fifth or highest essence or power in a natural body;—pure or concentrated essence.

Quintuple, (kwint'ú-pl) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *plicare*, to fold.] Multiplied by five; fivefold.

Quip, (kwip) *n.* [W. *cwip*, a flirt, *kweit*, a quick turn, L. *quid pro quo*, something for something.] A smart, sarcastic turn; a retort.

Quire, (kwir) *n.* [F. *chœur*, G. *choros*.] A body of singers; a choir;—the part of a church where the service is sung.

Quire, (kwir) *n.* [F. *cahier*, a book of loose sheets, from Low L. *quaternio*, sheets of paper packed by turns, from *quaterni*, four each, by fours.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

Quirk, (kwérk) *n.* [Allied to *quer*, W. *cwired*, a start, Ger. *quer*, across, aslant.] A sudden turn; hence, an artful evasion or subterfuge.

Quit, (kwit) *v. t.* [F. *quitter*, Low L. *quietare*, to dismiss, leave, from *quietus*, quiet.] To release from obligation, accusation, penalty, or the like; to acquit;—to depart from; to forsake.

Quite, (kwit) *adv.* [From *quit*, F. *quitté*, discharged, free, clear.] Completely; wholly; entirely.

Quiver, (kwiv'er) *n.* [Norm. F. *cuivre*, a cover, O. H. Ger. *kochur*, A.-S. *cocor*.] A case or sheath for arrows.

Quiver, (kwiv'er) *v. i.* [D. *quieren*, to tremble, A.-S. *cwigirlice*, anxiously,

from the root of *quick*.] To shake with slight and tremulous motion.

Quixotic, (kwiks-ot'ik) *a.* Like Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes' novel;—romantic to extravagance.

Quoin, (koin) *n.* [F. *coin*, L. *cuneus*, a wedge, G. *gonia*, an angle.] A corner;—a metallic wedge for raising cannon to the proper level;—in *printing*, a wedge used to lock the types in the chase.

Quoit, (koit) *n.* [D. *koot*, W. *coitan*, a quoit.] A circular ring of iron to be pitched at a fixed object in play;—the *discus* of the ancients.

Quorum, (kwō'rūm) *n.* [L., of whom, genitive plural of *qui*, who.] Such a number of the members of any body as is competent by law to transact business.

Quota, (kwō'ta) *n.* [L. *quota* (ss. *part*), from *quotus*, which or what in number, how many, from *quot*, how many.] A proportional part or share.

Quotation, (kwōt-ā'shun) *n.* [From *quote*.] Act of quoting or citing;—that which is quoted or cited.

Quote, (kwōt) *v. t.* [O. F. *quoter*, to letter, number, to quote, It. *quotare*, from L. *quotus*.] To cite, as a passage from some author;—to name the price of.

Quoth, (kwuth) *v. i.* [A.-S. *cwæðan*, imperative *cwæð*, Go. *qrithan*.] Said; spoke;—used in the first and third persons in the past and present tenses.

Quotidian, (kwō-tid'e-an) *a.* [L. *quotidianus*, from *quotidie*, daily.] Occurring or returning daily.

Quotient, (kwō'she-ent) *n.* [L. *quoties*, how often, how many times, from *quot*, how many.] The number resulting from the division of one number by another.

in nas *razz*, a
line of light,
obviously all
ot.] The de-
a ancestor; a
l to belong to
f the distinct
n species;—a
rticular taste,

s, Icel. *rás*, a
in.] A move-
any kind; a
of horses for
c.;—a rapid
e channel or

[L. *racemus*,
f grapes, &c.,
raz, a berry,
ster, as in the

k, from Ger.
can, to reach,
oregein.] An
or stretching
of torture;—a
h hay is laid

cart, from *radix*, a root.] 10 root,
to plant deeply and firmly.

Radicle, (*rad'e-kl*) n. [L. *radicula*,
diminutive of *radix*, a root.] The
rudimentary stem of a plant.

Radius, (*rá'de-us*) n. [L., a beam or
ray.] A right line extending from
the centre of a circle to the periphery;
the spoke of a wheel.

Raffle, (*rafl*) v. t. or i. [F. *rafter*, to
carry or sweep away, Ger. *raffeln*,
D. *raffeln*, to play at dice.] To stake
or engage in a lottery.

Raft, (*raft*) n. [Icel. *rafr*, a rafter,
spar, A.-S. *raft*, a beam.] A collec-
tion of boards, planks, &c., fastened
together as a support upon the
water.

Rafter, (*raft'er*) n. [A.-S. *rāfter*, D.
rafter, Icel. *rafr*, a pole or beam.]
A roof-timber; a piece of timber
that serves to support the covering
of the roof.

Rag, (*rag*) n. [Gael. & Ir. *rag*, allied
to G. *rakos*, a tattered garment.] A
piece of cloth torn off; a tattered
fragment; a shred.

Rage, (*rāi*) n. [L. *rabies*, from *ra-*



from *railler*.] Good-humoured pleasantry or slight satire.

Raiment, (rā'ment) *n.* [Abbreviated from *arrayment*.] Clothing in general; garments.

Rain, (rān) *n.* [A.-S. *rēn*, Go. *rign*, Icel. *regn*, allied to L. *rigere*, G. *rainen*, to sprinkle, Skr. *ary*, to pour.] Water falling in drops from the atmosphere.

Raise, (rāz) *v. t.* [A.-S. *rāsan*, from *rāsan*, *drisan*, to rise, Go. *raisyan*, to raise, excite.] To cause to rise; to bring from a lower to a higher place; —to elevate in rank; —to build up; —to produce; —to increase or swell, &c.

Raisin, (rā'zn) *n.* [F. from L. *racemus*, from G. *rax*, *ragos*, a berry.] A grape dried in the sun or by artificial heat.

Rajah, (rā'ja, rā'ja) *n.* [Hind. *rājā*, Skr. *rāj*, to shine, to rule.] In India, a native prince or king.

Rake, (rāk) *n.* [A.-S. *rocc*, Ger. *recken*, from Icel. *raka*, to scrape, collect.] An instrument for collecting hay, &c.

Rake, (rāk) *n.* [A.-S. *racan*, to reach, extend, Ger. *rayen*.] The projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the height of the stem and stern, beyond the extremities of the keel; —the inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction.

Roller, (rōl'ar) *n.* [F. *roule*, from

creep, to climb, It. *rompere*, to clamber.] To climb, as a plant; —to leap; to bound.

Rampant, (ramp'ant) *a.* [F. *rampant*, *ppr.* of *rampere*, to creep, to climb, A.-S. *rempend*, headlong, rash.] Springing or climbing unchecked; overgrowing the usual bounds; —overleaping restraint.

Rampart, (ram'pārt) *n.* [F. *rempart*, *remparer*, to fortify, from L. *re*, in, and *parare*, to make ready, or from *rampe*, W. *rhannu*, to rise over.] That which fortifies and defends from assault or danger; a wall or mound around or in front of a fortified place.

Rancid, (ran'sid) *a.* [L. *rancidus*, from *rancere*, to be rank.] Having a rank smell; strong-scented; musty.

Rancour, (rang'kur) *n.* [L. *rancor*, an old grudge, from *rancere*, to be rank or rancid.] The deepest malignity or spite; inveterate hatred.

Random, (ran'dum) *n.* [A.-S. *randan*, force, violence, rapidity, O. F. *randon*.] A roving motion; course without definite direction; chance.

Range, (rānj) *v. t.* [F. *ranger*, from *range*, a row.] To set in a row; to dispose in order; —to rove over; —to sail along the side of or near to; —*v. i.* To wander without restraint or direction; —to rove or fluctuate between

e money paid for a prisoner.

[Ger. *raut*, noise, *n*, to rave, Gael. & to roar.] To speakounding, or extra-

w. *rappa*, F. *frap*-*A.-S. hreþian*, to a rod.] To strike p blow; to knock; e with a quick

he-us) *a*. [L. *ra-**m rapere*, to seize match away, akin [kr. *rabh*, to seize.] seizing by force.

er. & D. *rapen*, to ed to L. *rapere*.] e with a woman

a. rapa, G. *rapus*.] species, belonging ribe;—the French

[L. *rapidus*, from d carry off.] Very wing with celerity; z.

[F. *rapière*, per-*er*, to strike.] A very narrow blade,

[L. *rapina*, from and carry off by | Act of plunder-pillage.

e-al) *a*. [L. *rap-*

radere, *rasum*, to scrape, shave.] To strike or touch on the surface;—to level with the ground;—to blot out; to erase.

Rash, (rash) *a*. [D. & Ger. *rasch*, Icel. *röskr*, A.-S. *hrysan*, to rush.] Hasty;—especially, hasty in counsel or action; inconsiderate; thoughtless.

Rash, (rash) *n*. [It. *raschia*, from L. *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, scratch.] An eruption on the body with little or no elevation.

Rasp, (rasp) *v. t*. [O. F. *rasper*, O. H. Ger. *raspōn*, to scrape together, L. *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape.] To rub or file with a rasp or a rough file;—hence, to grate harshly upon;—*v. i*. To make a sharp, grating noise;—*n*. A coarse file;—the rough bark of a tree;—a plant and its fruit—so called from its prickles.

Rasure, (rāz'ūr) *n*. [L. *rasura*, from *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, to shave.] Act of scraping or erasing; obliteration.

Rat, (rat) *n*. [A.-S. *ret*, O. H. Ger. *rato*, F. *rat*.] One of several species of small, rodent mammals larger than mice;—one who deserts his party or associates.

Ratchet, (rach'et) *n*. [F. *rochet*, It. *rocchetto*, a spindle, from *rocca*, a distaff.] A bar or piece of mechanism turning at one end upon a pivot, while the other end falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack.

Rate, (rāt) *n*. [O. F. *rote*, L. *rata* (*sc. pars*), from *rotas*, reckoned,

tion; rate;—fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree.

Ration, (rā'shun) *n.* [F., from L. *ratio*, a reckoning, relation.] A portion or fixed allowance of provisions to each person in the military or naval service.

Rational, (rash'un-al) *a.* [L. *rationalis*, from *ratio*.] Relating to the reason;—endowed with reason;—agreeable to reason.

Ratteen, (rat-tēn') *n.* [F. *ratine*, from *ratiner*, to friz, to nap cloth.] A thick woollen stuff quilled or twilled.

Rattle, (rat'l) *v. i.* [O. Ger. *ratteln*, *rateln*, D. *ratelen*, allied to G. *krauteln*, a rattle, from *krauten*, to beat.] To make a quick, sharp noise rapidly repeated;—to speak eagerly and noisily;—*v. t.* To cause to make a succession of sharp sounds.

Raucous, (raw'kus) *a.* [L. *raucus*, from *raucus*, gray-yellow, hoarse.] Hoarse; harsh.

Ravage, (rav'aj) *n.* [F. *ravage*, from *ravir*, L. *rapere*, to carry off by force, Skr. *rabh*.] Pillage or devastation by violence;—destruction by natural causes.

Rave, (rāv) *v. i.* [F. *rêver*, L. *rabere*, to rave, rage, from *rapere*, to seize and carry away, Skr. *rabh*.] To wander in mind or intellect; to be

row hollow worn by a torrent of water; a gully.

Ravish, (rav'ish) *v. t.* [F. *ravir*, L. *rapere*, to take and carry away, Skr. *rabh*.] To seize and carry away by violence;—to deflower;—to transport with pleasure or joy.

Raw, (raw) *a.* [A.-S. *krease*, Ger. *roh*, F. *cru*, L. *crudus*.] Not cooked;—not covered with skin;—sore; tender;—immature; unripe, &c.

Ray, (rā) *n.* [F. *rai*, Sp. *rayo*, L. *radius*, a beam or ray.] One of a number of lines diverging from a common centre;—a line of light proceeding from a point.

Raze, (rāz) *v. t.* [F. *raser*, L. *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape.] To erase; to extirpate;—to lay level with the ground.

Razor, (rā'zgr) *n.* [F. *rasoir*, from *raser*, L. *radere*, to scrape.] An instrument for removing the beard or hair.

Re, (rē). A prefix from the Latin denoting backward action, iteration, or repetition.

Reach, (rēch) *v. t.* [A.-S. *ræcan*, *raccan*, Ger. *reichen*, G. *oregein*.] To extend; to stretch;—to touch by extending the arm or by an instrument held in the hand;—to attain;—*v. i.* To stretch out the hand; to try to come to or obtain.

egal govern-
a, a ream of
ad, Ger. rie-
ge of paper
res.

räumen, to
from raum,
vel out, as a

repan, reo-
to seize, L.
ther the pro-
vest;—to re-
labour;—v. i.
aping.

re, L. retro,
re, back, and
, pass.] The
—the part of
is behind the

raran, to
o rāsian, to
ve upwards;
ty, as young;
ie hind legs,

[F. *raison*,
s, to reckon,
son, speech,

The gift or
derstanding;
or argument;
r claim; jus-
at good sense

a. [F. *rai-
lis*.] Having
-governed by
ason.

i. *redſan*, F.

down with reproof; to reprehend
sharply and summarily.

Rebus, (rē'būs) *n.* [L. *rebus*, by
things, ablative plural of *res*, a
thing.] Enigmatical representations
of words by figures;—a form of
riddle made up of such representa-
tions.

Rebut, (rē-but') *v. t.* [From *re* and
butt.] To drive back; to repel by
force;—to oppose by countervailing
proof;—*v. i.* To make an answer or
rejoinder to a law plea.

Recalcitrate, (rē-kal'se-trāt) *v. i.* [L.
re and *calcitrare*, to kick, *calc*, heel.]
To kick back; hence, to resist from-
or express strong objection to.

Recant, (rē-kant') *v. t. & i.* [L. *re-
cantare*, from *re*, again, back, and
cantare, frequentative of *canere*, to
sing.] To recall or take back, as
one's words or opinions;—to retract.

Recapitulate, (rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt) *v. t. or i.*
[F. *récapituler*, from L. *re*, again,
and *capitulum*, a small chapter, sec-
tion, diminutive of *caput*, the head.]
To give a summary of the principal
facts or arguments of; to detail the
matter of a previous discourse in
brief;—to repeat; to rehearse.

Recede, (rē-sed') *v. i.* [L. *recedere*,
from *re*, again, back, and *cedere*, to
go, yield.] To move back; to re-
treat;—to withdraw a claim or pre-
tension;—*v. t.* To give back, as to a
former possessor.

Receipt, (rē-sēt) *n.* [L. *recipere*, *re-
ceptum*, to receive.] Act of receiving;
reception; place of receiving;—a
prescription or recipe;—a written
acknowledgment of payment.

Receive, (rē-sév') *v. t.* [F. *recevoir*,

ny of receiving

[*L. recessus*, from *re* and *cedere*, to go or retiring; re-
—intermission, as
dy or school;—an
a room.

(*un*) *n.* [*L. re-
ce, recessus*.] Act
drawing, as from
r demand.

[*L.*, imperative
e back, to take in,
escription for mak-
ation; especially, a
edicine.

(*ent*) *n.* [*L. re-
ce, pp. of recipere*,
ceiver; the person
ives.

(*rō-kal*) *a.* [*L. re-
back, pro, for, in
ere, to take.*] Giv-
m one to another;
ange or return;—
angeable.

(*p'rō-kāt*) *v. i.* [*L.*

rest or repose.

Recluse, (rē-klūs) *a.* [*L. reclusus*,
from *recludere*, to uncloze, open, but
with a signification directly oppo-
site, from *re* and *cludere*, to shut.]
Shut up; sequestered; retired from
the world; solitary.

Recoction, (rē-kok'shun) *n.* [*L. re-
coctio*, from *recoctus*, *recoquere*, to
cook or boil over again.] A second
coction or preparation.

Recognition, (rek-og-nish'un) *n.* [*L. re-
cognitio*.] Act of recognizing or
state of being recognized; acknow-
ledgment; formal avowal.

Recognizance, (rē-kog'niz-ans) *n.* [*F. re-
connaissance*.] Acknowledgment of
a person or thing; avowal; a certain
legal obligation.

Recognize, (rek'og-nīz) *v. t.* [*L. re-
cognoscere*, from *re*, again, and *cog-
noscere*, to know.] To know again;
to recover or recall knowledge of;—
to allow that one knows;—*v. i.* To
enter an obligation of record before
a proper tribunal.

Recoil, (rē-koil) *v. i.* [*F. reculer*,
from *L. re*, back, and *culus*, the

eye; to survey w
tary or engineerin
Record, (rē-kord) *v.*
to remember, fro
and *cor, cordis*, t
To preserve the
mitting to writin
register.

Recount, (rē-koun
count, *F. recount*
detail; to narrate

Recourse, (rē-kōr
from *recurrere*, f
currere, to run.]
—application mac
ficulty.

Recover, (rē-kuv'
courer, *L. reci*
back, and *capere*
or obtain again
restore from sick
regain a former

Recreant, (rek'r
& *O. F. recrean*
creir, to cry ou
for mercy, as
trial by battle;

Recreate, (rek'rē

from *L. rectus*, right, and *facere*, to make.] To make a line to extend from a wrong or false state;—to refine by repeated distillation.

Rectitude, (rek'ti-tūd) *n.* [*L. rectitudo*, from *rectus*, right, straight.] Rightness of principle or practice according to either divine or human law.

Rector, (rek'tor) *n.* [*L. from rector, rectum*, to lead straight, to rule, akin to *Skr. raj*, to govern. A ruler; governor;—a clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish;—the head master of a public school.

Rectum, (rek'tum) *n.* [*L. (see rectitudo)*, from *rectus*, straight.] The terminal part of the large intestines.

Recumbent, (rek'um-bent) *n.* [*L. recumbens*, from *re*, back, and *cumbere*, to lie down.] Lying; reclining;—repeating; inactive; idle.

Recur, (rek'ur) *v. n.* [*L. recurere*, from *re* and *currere*, to run.] To come back;—to recur at a stated interval;—to return to the mind.

Recurvate, (rek'urvāt) *v. t.* [*L. recurvatus*, from *re*, back, and *currere*, to run.] To bend back;—to curve back.

Recurrent, (rek'ur-vant) *a.* [*L. recurrentis*, from *re*, back, and *currere*, to run.] Recurring;—returning at a stated interval;—returning to the mind.

Red, (red) *a.* [*A. S. read*, to read.] Of a reddish color;—of a sanguine complexion;—of a sanguine temper.

Redden, (red-en) *v. t.* [*A. S. readan*, to read.] To make red;—to make of a sanguine complexion;—to make of a sanguine temper.



t. [L. *redimere*, k, and *emere*, to back; to regain, erty;—to ransom stivity; to deliver of sin and its

a'shun) n. [L. *redimere*, to redeem.] k or delivering by uivalent;—ransom; nce from bondage, ity; especially from penalties of sin by

din'tē-grāt) v. t. [L. *re*, to make whole, sole.] To make whole s to a perfect state. lent) a. [L. *redolens*, re, to emit a scent.] e or fragrance.

out') n. [F. *redoute*, tne, drawn back, re-nclosed work of any n without re-entering outwork placed within ork.

dound') v. i. [O. F. *redound*, from *re* to rise or surge, from *re*.] To roll back, as a od;—to come back, as a or result;—to conduce to, dūs') v. t. [L. *reducere*, to lead.] To ul ducere, to lead.] To to a former state;—to an order or class;—to subjection;—to diminish e length, quantity, value,

range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water.

Reek, (rēk) n. [A.-S. *rēc*, *redc*, Icel. *reykr*, D. *rook*.] Vapour; steam; smoke.

Reel, (rēl) n. [A.-S. *hrēol*, *rēol*, Icel. *hræll*.] A frame or cylinder on which yarn, thread, lines, &c., are wound.

Reeve, (rēv) n. [O. Eng. *reve*, A.-S. *gerefa*, Ger. *graf*.] A steward;—a peace officer; head bailiff of a town.

Refection, (rē-fek'shun) n. [L. *refectio*, from *re*, again, and *facere*, to make.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a simple repast;—lunch.

Refer, (rē-fer) v. t. [L. *referre*, from *re* and *ferre*, to bear.] To carry or send back;—to direct to, as an authority, book, or other competent source of information;—v. i. To have recourse to.

Refine, (rē-fin') v. t. [*Re* and *fine*.] To make fine, or to finish again;—to purify;—v. i. To become pure or more fine.

Reflect, (rē-flekt') v. t. [L. *reflectere*, from *re* and *flectere*, to bend or turn.] To bend or throw back;—v. i. To throw back light or heat, as from a surface.

Reflection, (rē-flek'shun) n. [F. *réflexion*, L. *reflexio*.] Act of reflecting or throwing back, as the return of the rays of heat;—object or image reflected;—attentive consideration; meditation.

Reflex, (rē-fleks) a. [L. *reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*.] Directed back; retro-active;—introspective.

Reflux, (rē-fluks) n. [Re and *flux*, from L. *fluere*, to flow.] A flowing back as the return of a fluid; ebb.

[F. *reformer*, to reform.]

Refrain, (rē-frān') v. from L. *re*, back, curb, *frænum*, a back; to keep w bounds;—v. i. To from action, indulg

Refresh, (rē-fresh') v. from L. *refrigerare*, *frigere*, to be col allay heat;—to give

Refrigerate, (rē-fri and *frigerare*, to frigus, *frigoris*, the heat of; to c

Refuge, (rē-fūj) from *re*, back, Shelter or prote distress;—an as

Refulgent, (rē-f gens, pp. of *re* to shine bright light; radiant

Refund, (rē-fun from *re*, again pour.) To reti

Refuse, (rē-fūz L. *recusare*, deny, as a re To decline to

Refute, (rē-f refutare, s fatis, a w back, mor

Regain, (r F. *regagner*, cover, as

Regal, (r rex, regi king; k

Regale, (r regala

convert by the indwelling operation of the Holy Spirit.

Regicide, (rej'e-sid) *n.* [F., from L. *rex*, *regis*, a king, and *cædere*, to kill.] One who murders a king, or the murder of a king.

Regimen, (rej'e-men) *n.* [L., from *regere*, to guide, to rule.] Orderly government;—the systematic regulation or use of food and drink.

Regiment, (rej'e-ment) *n.* [L. *regimentum*, from *regere*, to guide, rule.] A body of soldiers commanded by a colonel.

Region, (rē'jan) *n.* [L. *regio*, a direction, a boundary line, from *regere*, to guide, direct.] A portion of space or territory of indefinite extent.

Register, (rej'is-ter) *n.* [F. *registre*, from L. *regerere*, *regestum*, to carry back, *re* and *gerere*, to carry, bear.] A written account or entry;—the book in which a list or record is kept.

Registrar, (rej'is-trár) *n.* [F. *registraire*, Low L. *registrarius*.] One who registers; a keeper of records.

Reglet, (reg'let) *n.* [F. *réplet*, dim. of *règle*, a rule, L. *regula*.] A kind of flat, narrow moulding;—a printer's lead.

Regnant, (reg'nant) *a.* [L. *regnans*, *ppr.* of *regnare*, to reign.] Exercising regal authority; prevalent.

Regrate, (rē-grát') *v. t.* [F. *regrotter*, to scratch or scrape again, to drive a huckster's trade.] To remove the outer surface of;—to engross.

Regress, (rē-gres) *n.* [F. *regrès*, L. *gressus*, from *re* and *gradi*, to go, *gradus*, a step, pace.] Passage back; turn;—the power of returning.

Ret, (rē-gret') *v. t.* [F. *revenir*, to return.

gitis, a gulf.] To
back;—v. i. To be
i back.

s) v. t. or i. [Norm
arrow over again, re
row.] To repeat;—
vate before a public

..S. *reaf*, allied to L.
e, seize.] Robbery;

[L. *regnum*, from
ting, *regere*, to rule.]
ty;—the time during
sign rules:

3-im-burs) v. t. [F.
com *re*, back, *en*, in,
urse.] To replace in a
urse; to refund.

[F. *rene*, It. *redina*,
com *retinere*, to hold
strap of a bridle;—an
for curbing or govern-

n'dër) n. [A.-S. *hræn-
rindyr*, Lap. and Finn.
ruminant mammal of
d.

gazeon, from *lu*, to cut off.] To make
close, rigid, or the like;—to unbend;
—v. i. To become loosened.

Relay, (rê-lâ') n. [F. *relais*, O. F.
relaisser, L. *relaxare*, to relieve.] A
supply of fresh horses provided at
the several stages of the road.

Release, (rê-lês') v. t. [O. F. *relaisser*,
L. *relaxare*, to relieve.] To set free
from confinement;—to free from
pain, obligation, &c.

Relegate, (rel'ë-gât) v. t. [L. *relegare*,
relegatum, from *re* and *legare*, to
send with a commission.] To remove;
to transfer; to depute.

Relent, (rê-lent') v. i. [F. *valetir*,
from L. *lentus*, pliant, flexible, slow,
akin to *lenis*, smooth, mild.] To be-
come less harsh; to become mild.

Relevant, (rel'ë-vant) a. [F. *relevant*,
ppr. of *relever*, to raise again, L. *re*
and *levare*, to lift.] Bearing upon
or applying to the case in hand.

Relic, (rel'ik) n. [F. *relique*, L. *reli-
quie*, from *relinquere*, to leave be-
hind.] That which remains after
loss or decay; a memorial.

Relict, (rel'ikt) n. [F. *relicta*, femi-

stay, G. *menem*.] while others withdr
moved; to be left.

Remand, (rê-mand')
mandare, to comm
word, from *manus*,
to give.] To call be
to prison.

Remark, (rê-mârk')
remarquer, from *re*
mark.] To take not
—to express in wor

Remedy, (rem'ë-de)
from *re* and *mederi*
That which cures a

Remember, (rê-mem)
F. *remembre*, from
are, to bring to re
memor, mindful.]

again; to keep as
Reminiscence, (rem
from L. *reminis*
Memory; to recollect
what one recolle

past.
Remiss, (rê-mis')
ppr. of *remittere*
relax.]

remunerare, remuneratum, from *re* and *munus, muneris*, a gift, official duty or pay.] To pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, &c.

Renal, (rē'nal) *a.* [*L. renalis*, from *renes*, the kidneys or reins.] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.

Renascent, (rē-nas'ent) *a.* [*L. renascens*, from *re* and *nasci*, to be born.] Springing into being again.

Rencontre, (ren-kount'ēr) *n.* [*F. rencontre*, from *L. re, in*, and *contra*, against.] A meeting of two persons or bodies;—a sudden contest.

Rend, (rend) *v. t.* [*A.-S. rendan*, to cut, rend, *Icel. rændi*, to spoil, destroy.] To separate into parts with force;—*v. i.* To be rent or torn.

Render, (ren'dēr) *v. t.* [*F. rendre*, from *L. reddere*, from *re* and *dare*, to give.] To return; to pay back;—to inflict, as a retribution;—to translate from one language into another.

Rendezvous, (rang'dā-vóó) *n.* [*F. rendezvous*, render yourselves.] A place for meeting;—the place for troops or a fleet to assemble.

Reverend, (ren'p-er-ēnd) *a.*



to disavow, as claims.

Repugn, (rē-pūn') *v. t.* [*L. repugnare* from *pugnare*, to fight, from *G. pugna*, fist, *Skr. bhuj*, the hand.] To oppose; to resist;—*v. i.* To withstand.

Repugnant, (rē-pug'nant) *a.* [*L. repugnans*, from *re*, again, against, and *pugnare*, to fight.] Opposite; distasteful in a high degree; offensive.

Repulse, (rē-puls') *v. t.* [*L. repellere* *repulsum*, from *re*, again, back, and *pellere*, to drive.] To repel; to beat or drive back.

Reputation, (rep-ūt-ā'shun) *n.* [*F. L. reputatio*.] Condition in which one is supposed to be; estimation in which one is held; fame.

Repute, (rē-pūt') *v. t.* [*L. reputare* from *re*, again, and *putare*, to think to count.] To account; to reckon;—to attribute to.

Request, (rē-kwest') *n.* [*F. requête* from *L. requirere*, *requisitum*, to seek again, to ask for, *re* and *querere*, to ask, seek.] Act of asking for something to be granted or done; entreaty.

Requiem, (rē-kwe-em) *n.* (Accusative of *requies*, rest, the first words of the prayer in the Roman Catholic Church being "*Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine*," give eternal rest to them, O Lord.) A hymn or mass sung for the dead for the rest of his soul.

Require, (rē-kwīr') *v. t.* [*L. requirere* from *re* and *querere*, to seek.] To insist upon having; to claim as indispensable;—to need; to want.

Requisite, (rek'we-zit) *a.* [*L. requisitus*, *pp. of requirere*.] Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; needful.

Requit, (rē-kwit'al) *n.* (From *r*

oits
aber
ed to

rimere,
iere, to
back or

SEE.

[**Etymology**
from *L. repro-*
put to proof,
re, *L. repreh-*
perhaps from *re*,
to ask, *prieu*, a
suspension of the
sentence; to respite.
rep're-mand) *n.* [*L.*
gerund of *reprimere*, to
ss.] Severe reproof for a

(**rē-print'**) *v. t.* [Prefix *re*
int.] To print again; to print
nd or new edition of.

Retaliate, (rē-priz'al) *n.* [*F. représaillir*,
sal, (*rē-priz'al*) *n.* [*F. représaillir*,
L. *re*, again, and *prehendere*, to
hold off, to take.] Act of retali-
ing; especially, the act of taking from
an enemy by way of retaliation.

Reproach, (rē-prōch') *v. t.* [*F. repro-*
procher, *L. reproproiare*, from *re* and
F. proche, *L. prope*, near.] To cen-
sure with severity; to upbraid.

Reprobate, (rep'rō-bāt) *v. t.* [*L. repro-*
bare, *reprobatum*.] To disapprove;
to condemn strongly.

Reproof, (rē-prōof') *n.* [From *reprove*.]

Expression of blame; direct censur-

Reprove, (rē-prōov') *v. t.* [*F. repr-*
ver, *L. reprobare*, from *re* and

al means.
serch') n. [Re and
rious and patient
ruth.

z-zem'blans) n. [F.
State of resembling
similarity.

sm'bl) v. t. [F. *ressem-
bl*, to seem, L.
itate.] To be like to;
upare.

t') v. t. [F. *rescendir*,
nd *sentire*, to feel.] To
sider as an injury or

z-er-vā'shun) n. [F.,
from *reservare*.] Act
k; concealment in the

v') v. t. [L. *reservare*,
, and *servare*, to keep.]
e; to withhold;—to lay
s time.

z-er-vwor') n. [F.] A
water is collected and

v') v. i. [L. *residere*,
dere, to sit.] To dwell

Resolution, (rez-ō-lū'shun) n. [L. *reso-
lutio*, from *resolvere*, *resolutum*.] Act
or process of separating a compound
into its elements or parts;—an-
alysis;—fixed determination.

Resolve, (rē-zolv') v. t. [L. *resolvere*,
from *re*, again, and *solvere*, to loosen,
dissolve.] To separate the compon-
ent parts of;—to reduce;—v. i. To
be separated into its component
parts;—to determine; to purpose.

Resonant, (rez-ō-nant) a. [L. *reson-
ans*, *ppr.* of *resonare*, to resound.]
Able to return sound; echoing back.

Resorb, (rē-sorb') v. t. [L. *resorbere*,
from *re*, again, and *sorbere*, to suck
or drink in.] To swallow up; to
drink in or back again.

Resort, (rē-zort') v. i. [F. *resortir*,
to go or come out again.] To go; to
repair; to betake one's self.

Resound, (rē-zound') v. t. [L. *re*, again,
back, and *sonare*, to sound.] To
sound again or repeatedly; to send
back sound;—v. i. To sound loudly;
—to be loudly spoken of.

Resource, (rē-sōrs') n. [F. *ressource*,
from O. F. *ressourdre*, to spring forth

dere, from *re* and
mise.] To answer
correspond to; to
Response, (rē-spor-
L. *responsum*, from
of responding;—

Rest, (rest) n. [F.
rast, repose, Go
place of rest on s
to remain, from
stand.] A state
—cessation of i
that on which
support;—a pa
vocal or instrum
which remains
division;—other

Restitution, (res-
stitutio, from
again.] The act

rendering an e
has been lost, in
Restive, (res'tiv)
tiro, from L. *re*
withstand.] In
or only running

Restore, (rē-stōr-
from *re*, again,
To give back or

to raise, rouse, from *sub* and *citum*, to call.] To revivify; recover from apparent death;—*v. i.* come to life again.

il, (rē'tal or rē-tāl') *v. t.* [F. *re-ler*, from *re*, again, and *tailler*, to] To dispose of in small parcels.

in, (rē-tāu') *v. t.* [L. *retinere*, a *re* and *tenere*, to hold, keep.] continue to hold in possession;—keep from departure.

iate, (rē-tal'e-āt) *v. t.* [L. *retali-* from *re*, again, back, and *talio*, urn of, from *talio*, like.] To urn the like for; to repay or re-
le;—*v. i.* To return like for like.

rd, (rē-tārd') *v. t.* [F. *retarder*, a *re* and *tardeus*, slow.] To ler; to prevent from progress.

h, (rech) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hræcan*, *ra*, cough, throat, Icel. *hráki*, tle.] To vomit.

ntion, (rē-ten'shun) *n.* [L. *reten-* from *retinere*, *retentum*.] Act of ining;—the faculty of the mind which it retains ideas.

sent, (ret'e-sent) *a.* [L. *reticens*, a *re* and *tacere*, to be silent.] In-
ed to keep silent; taciturn.

ulated, (rē-tik'ū-lāt-ed) *a.* [L. *retulatus*, from *rete*, a net.] Re-
bling net-work; netted.

rule, (ret'e-kūl) *n.* [L. *reticulum*, inutive of *rete*, a net.] A little
of net-work; a lady's work-bag.

ia, (ret'e-na) *n.* [F. *retine*, L. a *net*.] The internal tissue of
re which receives the impres-
a the sense of vision.

(ret'e-nū) *n.* [F., from *re-*
o *retain*, engage, hire, from
d *tenere*, to hold.] A body
servants or followers.

ē-tān *n.* [F., from *re-*

enemy.

re-trench' v. t. [F. *re-* from *re*, again, and *trancher*, perhaps from L. *trans* and *cut*.] To cut off;—to cut short;—v. i. To live at ease.

re-tribu' (ret-re-bū'shun) n. [L. *tribuo*, from *re* and *tribuere*, to assign, bestow.] Act of giving;—compensation;—specific reward and punishment at the judgment.

re-trou' (rē-trēv') v. t. [F. *retrouver*, from *re* and *trouver*, to find, hit upon; perhaps from O. H. Ger. *trofu*, strike, Skr. *trup*.] To gain back;—to restore from loss or injury.

re-tro' (rē-trō). A prefix from the Latin, signifying back or backward. **re-tro-ak'tiv'** a. [F. *retro*, from *retro* and *actives*, from *actum*, to do.] Acting backward or by return;—retrospective.

re-cession, (rē-trō-sesh'un) n. [L. *recessio*, from *retro* and *cedere*, *cedo*, to go, yield.] Act of going back; retreat from a place or position.

re-flex, (rē-trō-fleks) a. [L. *retro*, back, pp. of *reflectere*, to bend back.] Suddenly bent backward.

re-graduate, (rē-trō-grād) v. i. [L. *re-*, back, and *gradi*, to step, go.] To move backward.

re-turn, (rē-tūrn') v. i. [Prefix *re* and *turn*, from *re* and *turnere*.] To go or come back to the same place or condition; To repay;—to recompense.

re-veal' (rē-vēl') v. t. [L. from *re*, back, and *velare*, to conceal, veil.] To make known;—to reveal;—to disclose;—to make known.

re-vel' (rē-vēl') v. i. [D. *revelen*, to shout, L. *re-*, back, and *velare*, to conceal.] To feast in a riotous manner.

Rever-

[L. *re* and *revereri*, to fear, to respect, a lash.] To return or come back, as sound; to echo.

Revere, (rē-vēr') v. t. [L. *revereri*, from *re*, again, and *vereri*, to fear.] To regard with mingled fear, respect, and affection; to venerate.

Reverend, (rev'er-end) a. [L. *reverendus*, from *revereri*.] Worthy of reverence; a title of respect given to the clergy.

Reverie, (rev'e-re) n. [F. *réver*, L. *revereri*.] A kind of waking dream.

Reverse, (rē-vers') v. t. [L. *re*, again, back, and *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] To turn back;—to subvert.

Reversion, (rē-ver'shun) n. [L. *re-*, back, and *vertere*.] The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs after the grant is determined.

Revert, (rē-vert') v. t. [L. *re*, again, back, and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn back or to the contrary; to reverse;—v. i. To return; to fall back.

Review, (rē-vū') n. [F. *revue*, from *revu*, pp. of *revoir*, L. *revidere*, to see again.] A second view;—a critical examination of a new publication; criticism;—an inspection of troops.

Revise, (rē-viz') v. t. [L. *re* and *videre*, intensive of *videre*, to see.] To look at over or again.

Revive, (rē-viv') v. i. [F. *revivre*, from L. *re* and *vivere*, to live.] To return to life; to be reinvigorated;—v. t. To bring again to life.

Revoke, (rē-vōk') v. t. [F. *révoquer*, L. *revocare*, *revocatum*, from *re* and *vocare*, to call.] To annul by recalling or taking back;—v. i. In card-playing, to fail to follow suit.

Revolt, (rē-vōlt) v. i. [F. *révolter*, from L. *revolvere*, to turn back, to revolt.] To turn back; to revolt.

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ry n. [F. *ruban*.] A
foul-mouthed wretch.

n) n. [F. *ruban*, a red
a L. *rubens*, red.] A
cloth, commonly of silk
narrow strip or shred, &c.

[F. *ris*, *riz*, A. *aros*, L.
za, Ger. *reis*.] A plant
in warm climates—its
an important article of

c. [A.-S. *ric*, Go. *reiks*,
F. *riche*.] Wealthy;—
material possessions.

[A.-S. *hrec*, a heap,
a pile.] A heap or pile
ay.

(ets) n. pl. [Probably
eg, *hric*, G. *rachis*, back,
ase of the spine.] A dis-
affects children, charac-
neral debility.

t. [O. Eng. *red*, A.-S.
c. *retten*.] To free; to
isencumber.

n. [A.-S. *hriddel*, from
eparate, W. *rhidyl*.] A
arse meshes for separat-
a grain, &c.

n. [A.-S. *rædels*, from
raden, to guess, Ger.
unsel, to guess.] Some-
olved by conjecture.

i. t. [A.-S. *ridan*, Icel.
iten, Skr. *sri*, to move.]
d on the back of any
horse;—v. t. To sit on,
ried.

[A.-S. *hrycg*, *hrieg*,
n, allied to G. *rachis*,
ge.] The back or top
range of hills.

ül) n. [L. *ridiculus*,
ridere to laugh]



[*ffen*, to sweep.] To seize and bear way by force; to pillage; to plunder.
Rifle, (rif'l) *n.* [Ger. *riegelen*, to chamber, groove, Dan. *rifle*.] A gun the inside of whose barrel is formed with spiral grooves;—*v. t.* To groove.
Rift, (rif't) *n.* [From *rive*, to rend.] An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; a fissure.
Rig, (rig) *v. t.* [A.-S. *verigan*, *verihan*, to cover, clothe.] To dress; to clothe in a gay or fanciful manner;—to fit with tackling, sails, &c., as a ship.
Right, (rit) *a.* [A.-S. *riht*, Go. *raihta*, L. *rectus*, *pp.* of *regere*, to keep straight, to guide.] Straight;—upright; just; not mistaken.
Righteous, (rit'yus) *n.* [A.-S. *rihtwis*, from *riht*, right, and *wis*, manner, way.] Just; doing that which is right;—merited; equitable.
Rigid, (rij'id) *a.* [L. *rigidus*, from *rigere*, G. *rigein*, to be stiff.] Stiff; not easily bent;—strict in opinion.
Rigour, (rig'or) *n.* [L., from *rigere*, to be stiff.] The state of being rigid.
Rill, (ril) *n.* [Ger. *rille*, a small channel, O. Eng. *rigol*, L. *rivulus*, diminutive of *rius*, a stream.] A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.
Rim, (rim) *n.* [A.-S. *rima*, *reoma*, W. *rhim*, *rhimp*.] The border, edge, or margin of something circular.
Rime, (rim) *n.* [A.-S. and Icel. *rima*.] White or hoar frost; congealed dew.
Rind, (rind) *n.* [A.-S. *rind*, *krind*, the skin.] The

A.-S. *rip*, harvest, *ripan*, to reap.] Ready for reaping.

Ripple, (rip'l) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *rip*.] To become fretted or dimpled on the surface;—*v. t.* To fret or dimple. [Ger. *riefeln*, to hatchel.] To separate the seed from flax.

Rise, (riz) *v. i.* [A.-S. *risan*, Go. *reisan*, Icel. *risa*, Ger. *reisen*.] To move or pass from a lower position to a higher;—to get out of bed.

Risible, (riz'e-bl) *a.* [L. *risibilis*, from *ridere*, *risum*, to laugh.] Having the faculty of laughing; exciting laughter.

Risk, (risk) *n.* [F. *risque*, It. *rischio*, said to be from L. *resicare*, to cut off, perhaps from Ger & D. *rash*, quick, *rauschen*, to rush.] Danger; peril.

Rite, (rit) *n.* [L. *ritus*.] Formal act of religion or other solemn duty.

Ritual, (rit'u-al) *a.* [L. *ritualis*, from *ritus*, a rite.] Pertaining to rites.

Rival, (ri'val) *n.* [L. *rivales*, neighbours having the same brook in common, from *rius*.] One in pursuit of the same object as another.

Rive, (riv) *v. t.* [A.-S. *redfan*, to break, split, W. *rhwyb*.] To rend asunder by force;—*v. i.* To be split.

River, (riv'er) *n.* [F. *riviere*, L. *rius*, akin to G. *rhein*, Skr. *ru*, to flow.] A large stream of running water.

Rivet, (riv'et) *n.* [F. *rivet*, a rivet, *river*, to rivet, It. *ribadire*, from L. *re* and *batere*, to strike, beat, Skr. *vadh*.] A pin of metal clinched at one or both ends by being hammered.

Rivulet, (riv'u-let) *n.* [L. *rivulus*, diminutive of *rius*, a brook.] A small

Roar, (Ger. contin
Roast, arro
 a grat
 fire;—
Rob, (redfla
 pere,
 by for
Robe, (rope,
 ly, on
Robin, brevi
 dens,
 Euro
Robus, from
 Evin
Rock, F. ro
 as L.
 to bu
 mate
Rock, (ken.)
Rock, (rück
 ward
 and
Rock, Ger.
 Rod, a sle
 grow
 any
Rode, of re
Rode

breast.
robustus, strength.]
secular; hardy.
rok, A.-S. roc,
to break,
from rumpere,
large mass of stony
broken outline.
[Icel. rockr, Ger. roc-
used in spinning.
v. t. [F. roquer, Ger.
move backward and for-
To be moved backward

et) n. [It. rocchetta,
An artificial fire-work.
[A.-S. rôd, Ger. ruthe,
ick or rod, Skr. ridh, to
shoot or long twig of
plant;—chastisement.
[L. rodens, ppr.
Gna wing.
rod-mont—id) n. [It.
bully, also
Orlando In-
Orlando
L. Rhada-
ing; bluster.
Icel. rogn.]

Icel. ná,
ics of deer.
logy uncer-
F. rogue,

pertaining to papists.

Romance, (rō-mans') n. [O. F. romans, It. romanza, Sp. romance.] A narrative or ballad of knight-errantry or chivalrous adventures in love and war.

Romish, (rōm'ish) a. [From Rome.] Belonging or relating to Rome or to the papist church.

Romp, (romp) v. i. [A different form of ramp.] To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.

Rood, (rōód) n. [A.-S. rod, rode, a form of the cross, L. Ger. rood, rode.] The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods.

Roof, (róóf) n. [A.-S. hróf, rof, Icel. ríaf, G. orophos, from erephein, Skr. hrág, to cover.] The cover or upper part of any building, house, barn, &c.

Rook, (róók) n. [Per. & A. rok, rukh, a fabulous bird of enormous size and strength, Skr. ratha, a car, a war-car.] One of the four pieces in chess placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle.

Rook, (róók) n. [Sax. rouca, chattering, G. korax, and Go. hrúkjan, to croak, Icel. krínkr, crow.] A gregarious bird resembling the crow.

Room, (róóm) n. [A.-S. rúm, Go. rums, O. Ger. rumz.] Space set apart for any purpose;—an apartment in a house; extent of place.

Roost, (róóst) n. [A.-S. hróst, D.

raffen, to sweep.] To seize and bear away by force; to pillage; to plunder.

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Rime, (rim) *n.* [A.-S. and Icel. *krim*.] White or hoar frost; congealed dew.

Rind, (rind) *n.* [A.-S. *rind*, *hrind*, Ger. *rinde*, G. *rinns*, the skin.] The external covering or coat;—the skin.

Ring, (ring) *n.* [A.-S. *hring*, Icel. *hringr*, Ger. *ring*, a circle.] A circular line;—a circle of gold worn as an ornament.

Ringlet, (ring'let) *n.* [Diminutive of *ring*.] A small ring;—a curl of

A.-S. *rip*, harvest, *ripan*, to reap.] Ready for reaping.

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Rivulet, (riv'u-let) *n.* [*L. rivulus*, diminutive of *rivus*, a brook.] A small river or brook; a streamlet.

Roach, (röch) *n.* [A.-S. *reohha*, Ger. *roche*.] A gregarious fresh-water fish.

Road, (röd) *n.* [A.-S. *riäd*, a riding, a road, from *ridan*, to ride.] A public

roll, (rôl) *n.* [L. *rotula*, a little wheel, diminutive of *rota*, a wheel.] Act of rolling or state of being rolled; —a cylinder used on fields, grass, roads, &c. [F. *role*, part, office, L. *rotulus*, roll, charter.] An official or public document; a register.
Roman, (rô'man) *a.* [L. *romanus*, from *Roma*, Rome.] Pertaining to Rome or to the Roman people; — pertaining to papists.
Romance, (rô-mans') *n.* [O. F. *romans*, It. *romanza*, Sp. *romance*.] A narrative or ballad of knight-errantry or chivalrous adventures in love and war.
Romish, (rôm'ish) *a.* [From *Rome*.] Belonging or relating to Rome or to the papist church.
Romp, (romp) *v. i.* [A different form of *ramp*.] To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.
Rood, (rôód) *n.* [A.-S. *rod*, *rode*, a form of the cross, L. Ger. *rood*, *rode*.] The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods.
Roof, (rôóf) *n.* [A.-S. *hróf*, *rof*, Icel. *riaf*, G. *drophos*, from *ereph*, *hrag*, to cover,]



r. t. To eradicate.
[A-S. & Fries. *rip*,
reep.] A stout cord
twisted together.
rom *rope*.] Stringy;
s.
, L. *rosa*, allied to
ly akin to *cruthros*,
own plant and flower
and varieties.
a. [L. *roseus*, rose-
anted with roses, from
Full of roses;—of a

nā-re n. [O. Eng.
os, dew, and *marine*,
sea.] A plant which
smell, and a warm,
sh taste.
n. [F., diminutive of
an imitation of a rose
or other material.
.. [F. *resine*.] Resin
(ling off the volatile oil
se.
al) a. [L. *rostralis*,
a beak.] Resembling
as the beak.

cry, to call out, hence, to expose for sale by auction.
Rouse, (rouz) v. t. [A-S. *rāsan*, *Grē-
sian*, O. Ger. *ruozan*, akin to *ris*.]
To wake from sleep or repose;—to
surprise;—v. i. To awake or to be
excited to thought or action.
Rouse, (rouz) n. [Icel. *rúss*, Ger.
rausch, Icel. *rússa*, to get drunk.]
A carousal; a festival.
Rout, (rout) n. [F., M. H. Ger. *rotte*,
W. *rhafter*, a crowd, allied to L.
ruptus, pp. of *rumpere*, to break.] A
fashionable evening party.
Rout, (rout) n. [It. *rotta*, F. *déroute*,
from L. *ruptus*, broken, defeated.]
Defeat of an army, or disorder and
confusion of troops put to flight.
Route, (ròot) n. [F. *route*, from L.
ruptus, pp. of *rumpere*, to break.]
The way which is travelled or to be
passed; a course.
Routine, (ròot-ēn) n. [F., from *route*,
a path, way, L. *rota*, a wheel.] A
round of business daily pursued.
Rove, (ròv) v. i. [A-S. *reafan*, Ga.
raubon, to rob, Dan. *rover*, D. *roven*,
Icel. *rafa*, to wander about.] To go

precious stones
in hardness and val
Bucation, (ruk-tā's
tare, to belch.] Act
from the stomach.
Rudder, (rud'er) s
rothere, probably fr
Ger. *ruder*, an oar.
by which a ship is
Ruddy, (rud'e) a.
Ger. *roth*, G. *crut*
hira, blood.] Of
lively flesh colour.
Rude, (ròod) a. [
allied to *raw*, i
Rough; uneven;
Rudiment, (ròod'e-
mentum, from *rud*
ed.] The origins
thing;—an eleme
of any art or scie
Rue, (ròo) v. t.
rouen, Ger. *reu*
ashamed.] To l
—v. i. To have c
Rue, (ròo) n. [F.
G. *rhutē*.] A p
heavy odour, a

to make a low, continued sound.
Ruminant, (róó'mé-nant) *a.* [L. *rumi-*
nans, *ppr.* of *ruminare*, to chew the
 cud, from *rumen*, the throat or gul-
 let.] Chewing the cud;—hence,
 musing; meditating.
Rummage, (rum'áj) *n.* [F. *remuage*,
 a moving or stirring, from *remuer*,
 L. *re*, again, and *mutare*, to change.]
 A searching carefully by looking into
 every corner and turning things over.
Rumeur, (róó'mur) *n.* [L. *rumor*, from
ruere, to rush, to circulate.] Cur-
 rent report;—story without any
 known authority for the truth of it.
Rump, (rump) *n.* [Ger. *rumpf*, D.
romp, Sw. *rumpa*, a tail.] The end
 of the back-bone of an animal with
 the parts adjacent.
Rumple, (rum'pl) *v. i.* [D. *rompelen*,
 to fold, A.-S. *hrympelle*, a fold, W.
rum, crooked.] To make uneven; to
 wrinkle; to crease.
Run, (run) *v. i.* [A.-S. *rennan*, Go.
nnan, Ger. *rinnen*, Icel. *renna*, to
 run.] To go with a more rapid gait
 than walking;—*v. t.* To cause to run.



A.-S. *ræce*, L. *rus-*
raus, reed, L. Ger.
 the genus *Juncus*,
 the merest trifle.

[A.-S. *hriscian*, to
hredsan, to rush,
 disturb.] To move
 ence and rapidity ;
 ward with violence.
 Probably from Ger.
 , crackle.] A kind
 discuit ; a hard, brit-
 for stores.

[F. *rousse*, L. *rus-*
ddish-brown colour ;
 ic ; coarse.

A.-S. *rust*, Icel. *ryd*,
 bly from its colour,

cari, from *rus*.] To dwell in the
 country ;—v. t. To compel to reside
 in the country.

Rustle, (*rus'l*) v. i. [A.-S. *hristlan*, to
 rustle, *hruzl*, a rustling, Ger. *ras-*
seln.] To make a quick succession
 of small sounds like the rubbing of
 silk cloth or dry leaves.

Rut, (*rut*) n. [F. *route*, Low L. *ruta*,
 from L. *rupta* (sc. *via*).] A furrow
 or track worn by a wheel.

Ruth, (*rooth*) n. [From *rue*.] Sorrow
 for the misery of another ; pity.

Rye, (*ri*) n. [A.-S. *ryge*, Icel. *rugr*,
 Ger. *rocken*, W. *rhgg*.] A hardy
 esculent plant closely allied to
 wheat.

S.

(h) n. pl. [H. *se-*
bd, an army, from
 a to war.] Armies ;
 in the phrase, Lord

G. *sakkos*, perhaps from the root
 Skr. *sag*, to gather.] A bag for
 holding and carrying goods ;—[F.
sacque, L. *sagus*, G. *sagos*, W. *segan*,
 a covering.] A

be from the root
 quiet, Skr. *sad*, to
 root of L. *satis*, fu-
 fill, satisfy.] Sori-
 with grief ;—habitu-

Saddle, (*sad'l*) n. [A
sattel, L. *sella*, from
 Skr. *sad*.] A seat t
 horse's back for the

Sadducee, (*sad'u-se*) v
 the founder of the
 about 250 years B.C.
 among the ancient
 the resurrection, a
 existence of angels.

Safe, (*saf*) a. [No
salvus, from *salus*,
 allied to *servare*, to
 whole, entire.] Fre-

jury, or risk ;—secur-

Saffron, (*saf'ru*) n.
 A. & Per. *sa'fardān*.]

of the genus *Croc*
 substance extracted

Sag, (*sag*) v. i. [D
 Ger. *eigan*, to fall
 bend from an upri-

1—

Final
 ...;—regard or respect.
 Sal, (sal) n. [L.] Salt—a word much
 used in chemistry and pharmacy.
 Salacious, (sal-ə'she-us) a. [L. *salax*,
 fond of leaping, lustful, from *salire*,
 to leap.] Lustful; hence, exciting;
 stimulating.
 Salad, (sal'ad) n. [F. *salade*, from L.
sal, *sals*, salt.] Uncooked herbs
 seasoned with salt, vinegar, &c.
 Salamander, (sal-a-man'dar) n. [L.
salamandra, G. *salamandra*, Skr.
salamandala.] A genus of batrachian
 reptiles supposed able to live in fire.
 Salary, (sal'a-re) n. [L. *salarium*,
 originally salt money, from *sal*, salt.]
 Recompense in money stipulated to
 be paid to a person for services.
 Sale, (säl) n. [A.-S. *sellan*, to give, to
 sell, Icel. *sala*.] Act of selling; the
 transfer of property for a price;—
 public exposition of goods.
 Salient, (sal'e-ent) a. [L. *saliens*, *ppr.*
 of *salire*, to leap.] Moving by leaps,
 —shooting out or up; projecting.
 Salify, (sal'e-fi) v. t. [L. *sal*, salt, and
facere, to make.] To form into a salt.
 he combining with an acid



rock-salt, so called because from rocks.] A salt of nitric acid and potassa: *nitre*.

lū'bre-us *a.* [*L. salutar*, from *salus*, health, sound.] Favourable to some.

tār-e *a.* [*L. salutaris*, health, safety.] Wholesale of public safety.

v. t. [*L. salutare*, *lutis*, health, safety.] To express of kind set with a kiss.

a-bl *a.* [*L. salvare*, *salvus*, safe.] Capable

) *n.* [*F. salvage*, *salvare*, *servare*, to save.] The compensation who assist in saving cargo;—the property

vā'shun *n.* [*L. salvare*, to save.] Act of salvation;—redemption from the bondage of sin.

to religious use; to free from sin.

Sanctimony, (*sangk'te-mon-e*) *n.* [*L. sanctimonia*, from *sanctus*, holy.] Holiness; sanctity; especially, hypocritical devoutness.

Sanction, (*sangk'shun*) *a.* [*L. sanctio*, from *sancire*, to render sacred or inviolable.] Solemn ratification;—confirmation; support.

Sanctity, (*sangk'te-te*) *n.* [*L. sanctitas*, from *sanctus*, holy.] State or quality of being sacred or holy;—state of being godly and devout.

Sanctuary, (*sangk'tū-ar-e*) *n.* [*L. sanctuarium*, from *sanctus*, sacred, holy.] A sacred place;—the most sacred part of the Jewish tabernacle and temple;—a house consecrated to the worship of God;—a sacred asylum.

Sand, (*sand*) *n.* [*A.-S. sand*, *Ger. sand*, *D. zand*, *G. psammis*, probably from *psaein*, to rub.] Fine particles of stone, especially of silicious stone.

Sandal, (*san'dal*) *n.* [*L. sandalium*, *G. sandalon*, from *sanis*, *sanidos*, a board.] A kind of shoe consisting of a sole fastened to the foot.

Sane, (*sān*) *a.*

dostan, now common language.

Sap, (*sap*) *n.* [*A.-S. see*, allied to *L. sapa*, wine boiled thick plants of any kind.

Sap, (*sap*) *v. t.* [*F. from G. skapein*, to dig by digging or wear dermine;—*v. i.* To undermine.]

Sapid, (*sap'id*) *a.* *sapere*, to taste.]

exciting the organs

Sapient, (*sā'pe-ent*) *ppr.* of *sapere*, to know, akin to distinct.] Having

Saponaceous, (*sap-i-oso*, *saponis*, soap; having the

Saponify, (*sa-pon-i-* *saponis*, soap, and To convert into s

Sapierific, (*sap'or-i-* taste, and *facere*, the power to pro

reeks for making coffins—so because it consumed the bodies deposited in it;—a stone coffin, &c.

Sardonio, (sâr-don'ik) *a.* [*L. sardonius*, *G. sairein*, to grin like a dog, or from *sardonion*, a plant of Sardinia, which was said to screw up the face of the eater.] Forced; heartless—said of a laugh or smile; concealing bitterness of heart; mocking.

Sardonyx, (sâr'dō-niks) *n.* [*G. sardonius*, from Sardinia.] A silicious stone.

Sash, (sash) *n.* [*It. sassa*, *Pers. sasa*.] A band, ribbon, or scarf, worn as a badge or ornament.

Sash, (sash) *n.* [*F. chassis*, perhaps from *L. capsā*, chest, case.] The frame of a window.

Sasine, (sa'sēn) *n.* [*F. saisine*.] In law, act of conveying or giving possession of feudal property; infeftment;—also, the deed of conveyance.

Satan, (sā'tan) *n.* [*H. sātān*, an adversary, *A. shatana*, to be adverse, to persecute.] The devil.

Satchel, (sach'el) *n.* [*L. sacellus*, diminutive of *sacchus*, sack, bag.] A little sack;—a school-boy's bag.

Sate, (sāt) *v. t.* [*O. H. Ger. satian*, *L. satiare*.] To satisfy the appetite.

Satellite, (sat'el-lit) *n.* [*F. and It. L. satelles, satellitis*.] A small planet revolving round another; a moon.

Satiate, (sā'she-āt) *v. t.* [*L. satiare, satiatum*, from *sat, satis*, enough, *G. sattein*, to cram, stuff.] To satisfy the appetite;—to fill to repletion.

Satiety, (sa-tī'e-te) *n.* [*L. satietas*, from *sat, satis*, enough.] The state of being satiated; fulness of gratification even beyond desire.

Satin, (sat'in) *n.* [*It. & Low L. seta, silk*.] A glossy silk cloth of a thick,



ant, (sâ-vâng) n. [F. *savoir*, L. *scire*.] A man
r, to know, L. *scire*.] A man
rning; one versed in literature or
ience.
ave, (sâv) v. t. [F. *sauver*, L. *sal-*
ve, or *servare*, to keep, preserve;
alvus, saved, safe.] To make safe;
to preserve from injury;—to rescue;
—to spare;—v. i. To hinder expense;
to be economical.

Saviour, (sâ'yer) n. [L. *salvator*,
from *salvare*, to save.] One who
saves or delivers from destruction or
danger;—specifically, Jesus Christ,
the Redeemer.

Savour, (sâ'vur) n. [F. *savour*, L. *sap-*
or, from *sapere*, to taste.] Quality
affecting the organs of taste or smell.

Saw, (saw) n. [A.-S. *sage*, F. *sci-*,
Ger. *säge*.] An instrument for cut-
ting, with a toothed edge.

Saw, (saw) v. t. [Ger. *sägen*, allied to
L. *secare*, to cut.] To cut or separ-
ate with a saw;—v. i. To use a saw.

Sawyer, (saw'yer) n. [From *saw*,
with termination *er*.] One who saws
timber into planks or boards.

Saxifrage, (saks'e-fräj) n. [L. *saxi-*
fraga, from *saxum*, rock, and *fran-*
gere, to break.] A plant growing
naturally on or among rocks.

Saxon, (saks'un) n. [A.-S. *Seax*,
from *seax*, a knife, a short
sword, a dagger, O. H. Ger. *sachs*, a
short sword.] One of a people in the
northern part of Germany, who in-
vaded England in the fifth century.

Say, (sâ) v. t. [A.-S. *secgan*, Ger.
sagen, Icel. *segja*.] To utter in
words; to tell; to speak.

Scab, (skab) n. [A.-S. *scabb*, L. *scab-*
bies, from *scabere*, to scratch. Go.
skaban.] An incrustation over a
sore or wound.

Scabbard, (skab'ärd) n. [O. Eng.
scabberc, Go. *baigan*, Ger. *bergen*,
Icel. *skalpr*, scabbard, in which the
blade is kept.

Scale, (skäl) n. [A.-S. *scalan*,
Icel. *skál*.] chiefly in the plural.
Scale, (skäl) n. [A.-S. *scalan*,
a shell, paring, Dan. *skal*.]
the thin membranous piece
cover many fishes and reptil
Scale, (skäl) n. [F. *échelle*,
scala.] A ladder;—act of
or storming a place by lad
Scale, (skäl) n. [L. *scal-*
skalenos, (ska-lén) a. [L. *sk-*
skazin, to limp, halt.]
sides and angles unequ
triangle.

Scallop, (skol'up) n. [F.
lop, D. *schelpe*, shell
bivalve mollusc.

Scalp, (skalp) n. [D.
a skull.] Skull; be
the brain. [Syr.
scalpere, to peel.]

integument of th
ered with hair.
Scalpel, (skal'pel)
diminutive of
from *scalpere*, t

in dissections a
Scamper, (skam-
pen, It. *scam-*
escape, L. *ez-*
To run with

Scan, (skan)
climb, to
mount;
—to g

distin
comy
Scar
L.
st
f

scapula, (skap'ü-la) *n.* [L.] The shoulder-blade.

scapular, (skap'ü-lär) *a.* [L. *scapularis*, from *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.] Pertaining to the shoulder.

scar, (skär) *n.* [Norm. F. *escarre*, G. *chara*, Dan. *skaar*, a notch, from *täre*, *skiäre*, to cut.] A mark remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed;—a blemish.

scarce, (skärs) *a.* [Norm. F. *eschars*, It. *scarso*, D. *schaarsch*, perhaps from *excerptus*, *pp.* of *excerpere*, pick out, from *ex* and *carpere*, to pluck.] Not plentiful or easily procured: rare.

scare, (skär) *v. t.* [Isrl. *skirra*, to drive away, Ger. *scheren*.] To drive away by frightening; to make afraid.

scarf, (skärf) *n.* [F. *echarpe*, A.-S. *scarf*, a fragment, a strip cut off, *n.* Ger. *schersf*.] A light article of dress worn loosely over the shoulders about the neck.

scarify, (skär'o-f) *v. t.* [L. *scarificare*, It. *skariphasthai*, from *skariphos*, a pointed instrument.] To scratch or



REVOLVE UPON AN AXIS.

rol (rôl) *n.* [L. *rotula*, a little wheel, diminutive of *rota*, a wheel.] of rolling or state of being rolled; cylinder used on fields, grass, ds, &c. [F. *role*, part, office, L. *ulus*, roll, charter.] An official or public document; a register.

roman, (rô'man) *a.* [L. *romanus*, in *Roma*, Rome.] Pertaining to Rome or to the Roman people;— pertaining to papists.

romance, (rô-mans') *n.* [O. F. *romans*, *romanza*, Sp. *romance*.] A narrative or ballad of knight-errantry or valurous adventures in love and war.

romish, (rôm'ish) *a.* [From *Rome*.] longing or relating to Rome or to a papist church.

romp, (romp) *v. i.* [A different form *camp*.] To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.

rod, (róód) *n.* [A.-S. *rod*, *rode*, a beam of the cross, L. Ger. *rood*, *rode*.] a fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods.

roof, (róóf) *n.* [A.-S. *hróf*, *rof*, Icel. *fr*, G. *orophos*, from *erephein*, Skr. *ag*, to cover.] The cover or upper part of any building, house, barn, &c.

rook, (róók) *n.* [Per. & A. *rokh*, *kh*, a fabulous bird of enormous size and strength, Skr. *ratha*, a car, war-car.] One of the four pieces in chess placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle.

rouca, (róók) *n.* [Sax. *rouca*, chatter. G. *lorax*, and Go. *hrukjan*, to crow. Icel. *krúnkr*, crow.] A great bird resembling the crow.

room, (róóm) *n.* [A.-S. *rūm*, Go. Ger. *rumi*.] Space set apart

hence,
Rouse, (rouz) *v.* *trans.*
sian, O. Ger. *ruozan*, *an*
 To wake from sleep or repose.
 surprise;—*v. i.* To awake or to be
 excited to thought or action.
Rouse, (rouz) *n.* [Icel. *rúss*, Ger.
rausch, Icel. *rússa*, to get drunk.]
 A carousal; a festival.
Rout, (rout) *n.* [F., M. H. Ger. *rotte*,
rausach, a crowd, allied to L.
W. rhueter, a crowd, to break.] A
ruptus, pp. of *rumpere*, to break.] A
 fashionable evening party.
Rout, (rout) *n.* [It. *rotta*, F. *deroute*,
 from L. *ruptus*, broken, defeated.]
 Defeat of an army, or disorder and
 confusion of troops put to flight.
Route, (róot) *n.* [F. *route*, from L.
ruptus, pp. of *rumpere*, to break.]
 The way which is travelled or to be
 passed; a course.
Routine, (róot-én) *n.* [F., from *route*,
 a path, way, L. *rota*, a wheel.] A
 round of business daily pursued.
Rove, (róv) *v. i.* [A.-S. *roefian*, Go.
raubon, to rob, Dan. *rover*, D. *rooven*,
 Icel. *rafa*, to wander about.] To go
 about in search of prey or plunder;
 to ramble;—*v. t.* To wander over.
Row, (ró) *n.* [A.-S. *rdw*, Ger. *reihe*,
 Icel. *rod*, F. *raie*, L. *radius*.] A series
 of persons or things in a line.
Row, (ró) *v. t.* [A.-S. *rócean*, Icel.
róa.] To impel, as a boat or vessel,
 along the surface of water by oars;
v. i. To labour with the oar.
Rowel, (row'el) *n.* [O. F. *rouelle*, L.
rotula, a little wheel.] The wheel
 of a spur, formed with sharp points.
Royal, (roy'al) *a.* [F. *royal*, from L.
regalis, from *rex*, *regis*, a king.]
 Kingly; pertaining to the crown.
Royalty, (roy'al-té) *n.* [O. F. *royauté*,
 F. *royauté*.] State of being royal;
 kingly office;—sovereign;—kingdom.
Rub, (rub) *v. t.* [Gael. *rub*, W. *rhubio*,
 Ger. *reiben*, G. *tribein*.] To move
 with one thing over the surface of
 another;—*v. i.* To move along the
 surface of the body with pressure.

Rudder, (rudder) *n.* [A.-S. *rothere*, proto-
 Ger. *rudder*, an oar.] The
 by which a ship is steered.
Ruddy, (rud'e) *a.* [A.-S. *Ger. roth*, G. *eruthros*, re-
hira, blood.] Of a red
 lively flesh colour.
Rude, (róod) *a.* [F., fr
 allied to *rau*, rough,
 Rough; uneven; lacki
Rudiment, (róod'e-ment
mentum, from *rudis*, r
 ed.] The original stat
 thing;—an element o
 of any art or science.
Rue, (róo) *v. t.* [A.
 roven, Ger. *reuen*,
 ashamed.] To lam
 —*v. i.* To have or f
Rue, (róo) *n.* [F., A
 G. *rhuté*.] A pla
 heavy odour, and
Ruff, (ruf) *n.*
ruffian, rough,
 plait, D. *ruffell*
 ituted;—a spec
Ruffian, (ruf'e-
ruffien, Low
 follower of
 called from
 hair, from
 a liberat
 fellow.

Ruffle, (t
 Ger. *r
 to dis
 play
 Rug
 GY
 v
 F*

rummage, (rum'aj) *n.* [*F. remuage*, a moving or stirring, from *remuer*, *L. re*, again, and *mutare*, to change.] A searching carefully by looking into every corner and turning things over.

Rumour, (róo'mur) *n.* [*L. rumor*, from *ruere*, to rush, to circulate.] Current report;—story without any known authority for the truth of it.

Rump, (rump) *n.* [*Ger. rumpf*, *D. romp*, *Sw. rumpa*, a tail.] The end of the back-bone of an animal with the parts adjacent.

Rumple, (rum'pl) *v. i.* [*D. rompten*, to fold, *A.-S. hrumpele*, a fold, *W. crum*, crooked.] To make uneven; to wrinkle; to crease.

Run, (run) *v. i.* [*A.-S. rennan*, *Go. rinnan*, *Ger. rinnen*, *Icel. renna*, to run.] To go with a more rapid gait than walking;—*v. t.* To cause to run.

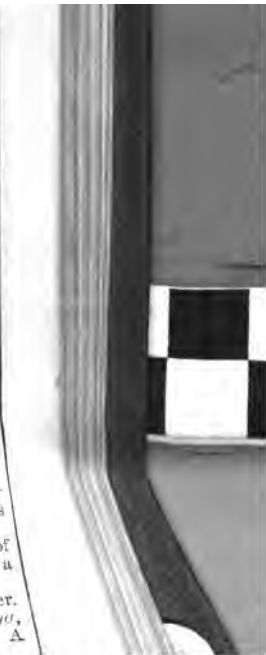
Rundle, (run'dl) *n.* [*Eng. round*, *Ger. rund*.] A round; a step of a ladder.

Rune, (róon) *n.* [*A.-S. rân*, a magical letter, a mystery, *Icel.*, *Ger.*, & *Go. rana*.] One of the letters or characters of the old Teutonic and Scandinavian alphabets.

Rung, (rung) *n.* [*Ger. runge*, a short, thick piece of iron or wood, *D. runne*, a prop, support.] A floor timber in a ship;—one of the rounds of a ladder.

Runlet, (run'let) *n.* [Diminutive of *run*.] A little run or stream; a brook;—a small barrel.

Rupée, (róo-pé') *n.* [*Hind. and Per. rūpya*, d.] A



] Artifice ;

isce, L. rus-
reed, L. Ger.
nus *Juncus*,
erest trifle.
kristian, to
n, to rush,
.] To move
nd rapidity ;
with violence.
bly from Ger.
kle.] A kind
; a hard, brit-
orea.
rousse, L. rus-
brown colour;
arse.
rust, Icel. *ryd*,
om its colour,

rus, rus, etc.
to the country ; rural ; unpolished.
Rusticate, (*rus'te-kât*) v. i. [L. *rusti-*
cari, from *rus*.] To dwell in the
country ;—v. t. To compel to reside
in the country.
Rustle, (*rus'l*) v. i. [A.-S. *kristlan*, to
rustle, *kruzl*, a rustling, Ger. *ras-*
seln.] To make a quick succession
of small sounds like the rubbing of
silk cloth or dry leaves.
Rut, (*rut*) n. [F. *route*, Low L. *ruta*,
from L. *rupta* (sc. *via*).] A furrow
or track worn by a wheel.
Ruth, (*rôôth*) n. [From *ruc*.] Sorrow
for the misery of another ; pity.
Rye, (*ri*) n. [A.-S. *ryge*, Icel. *rygr*,
Ger. *rocken*, W. *rhyp*.] A hardy
esculent plant closely allied to
wheat.

S.

a. pl. [H. *se-*
an army, from

G. *salkos*, perhaps from the root
Skr. *sag*, to gather.] A bag for
holding and carrying

Sad, (*sad*) a. [A.-S. *sad*,
sick, Ger. *satt*, W. *sad*,
be from the root of
quiet, Skr. *sad*, to sit,
root of L. *satis*, full,
fill, satisfy.] Sorrow
with grief ;—habitually
Saddle, (*sad'l*) n. [A.-S.
sattel, L. *sella*, from
Skr. *sad*.] A seat to be
horse's back for the rider
Sadducee, (*sad'û-së*) n.
the founder of the sect
about 250 years B.C.]
among the ancient Jews
the resurrection, a future
existence of angels.
Safe, (*sâf*) a. [Norm.
salvus, from *salus*,
allied to *severe*, to keep
whole, entire.] Free from
jury, or risk ;—secure
Saffron, (*saffron*) n.
A. & Per. *sa'fardn*.]
of the genus *Crocus*
substance extracted
Sag, (*sag*) v. i. (D.
Ger. *sic*—to fall.

Saurus,
no lived
of a sect
no denied
state, and

in F. *sauv*, L.
health, safety,
keep, Skr. *sarva*,
free from harm, in-
secure.

n) n. [Turk. *sa'ferân*,
garden.] A bulbous plant
as *Crocus*;—a colouring
extracted from its flowers.

i. [D. *zakken*, A.-S. &
to fall, sink down.] To
in upright position.

a-gâ'she-us) a. [L. *sagax*,
om *sagire*, to perceive
keenly.] Quick of scent,
—acute in penetration
discerning.

[F. *sauge*, L. *salvia*,
red, A.-S. *salvege*.]
of species, employed
diment.

from L. *sagus*,
th, from *sagire*.

Having dis-
judging.

) n. [L., a II

Salamander, (sal-a-man'der) n. [L.

salamandra, G. *salamandra*, Skr.
salamandala.] A genus of batrachian
reptiles supposed able to live in fire.

Salary, (sal'a-re) n. [L. *salarium*,
originally salt money, from *sal*, salt.]
Recompense in money stipulated to
be paid to a person for services.

Sale, (säl) n. [A.-S. *sellan*, to give, to
sell, Icel. *sala*.] Act of selling; the
transfer of property for a price;—
public exposition of goods.

Salient, (säl'e-ent) a. [L. *saliens*, *ppr.*
of *salire*, to leap.] Moving by leaps,
—shooting out or up; projecting.

Salify, (sal'e-fi) v. t. [L. *sal*, salt, and
facere, to make.] To form into a salt,
by combining with an acid.

Saliva, (sa-li'va) n. [L., allied to G.
sialon.] The alkaline liquid secreted
by certain glands in the mouth.

Sallow, (sal'ö) n. [A.-S. *salig*, L.
salix.] A shrub allied to the willow.

Sallow, (sal'ö) a. [A.-S. *salowig*,
sealwe, D. *salwe*, O. Ger. *salaw*.]
Yellowish;—of a pale, sickly colour.

Sally, (sal'e) v. i. [O. F. *salir*, It.
salire, from L. *salire*, to leap.] To

rush out suddenly from a fortified
place to attack besiegers.

Salmagundi, (sal-ma-gun'de) n. [F.
salmigondis, from L. *salgama*, pre-

serves, pickles.] A dish of highly
spiced ingredients;—a medley.

Salmon, (sam'un) n. [F. *saumon*, L.



satur, full of
satis, enough.]
mpletely pene-
or soaked.

hun) *n.* [*L.*
rare.] Act of
f being satur-
nation.

[*A.-S. Sättern*.]
[The seventh or

[*L. Saturnus*.]
l principal dei-
lus and Terra
;—one of the
stem.

a. [*F. satur-*
ie influence of
—phlegmatic;

[*L. satyrus*,
class of sylvan
divious.

uce, *L. salsa*,
from *salsus*,
sal, salt.] *A*
n to be eaten
ig its relish.

Savant, (sá-vàng) *n.* [*F.*, from *savoir*, to know, *L. sapere*.] A man of learning; one versed in literature or science.

Save, (sáv) *v. t.* [*F. sauver*, *L. sal-
rare*, or *servare*, to keep, preserve,
salvus, saved, safe.] To make safe;
to preserve from injury;—to rescue;
—to spare;—*v. i.* To hinder expense;
to be economical.

Saviour, (sáv'yer) *n.* [*L. salvator*,
from *salvare*, to save.] One who
saves or delivers from destruction or
danger;—specifically, Jesus Christ,
the Redeemer.

Savour, (sáv'vur) *n.* [*F. savor*, *L. sa-
por*, from *sapere*, to taste.] Quality
affecting the organs of taste or smell.

Saw, (saw) *n.* [*A.-S. sage*, *F. scie*,
Ger. säge.] An instrument for cut-
ting, with a toothed edge.

Saw, (saw) *v. t.* [*Ger. sägen*, allied to
L. secare, to cut.] To cut or separ-
ate with a saw;—*v. i.* To use a saw.

Sawyer, (saw'yer) *n.* [*From saw*,
with termination *er*.] One who saws
timber into planks or boards.

Saxifrage, (saks'e-frä) *n.* [*L. saxi-*

To burn with not aqua.

Scald, (skawld) *n.* [*Icel.*
skalde.] A reciter of he-
roic, among the Norsemen.

Scale, (skäl) *n.* [*A.-S.*
Icel. skál.] The dish of
chiefly in the plural.

Scale, (skäl) *n.* [*A.-S.*
a shell, paring, *Dan. skæl*,
the thin membranous

cover many fishes and re-
Scale, (skäl) *n.* [*F. échelle*
scala.] A ladder;—act

or storming a place by l-
Scalene, (ska-lēn) *a.* [*L.*
skalēnos, unequal, in

skazein, to limp, halt.]
sides and angles unequ-
triangle.

Scallop, (skal'up) *n.* [*N.*
lop, *D. schelpe*, shell,
bivalve mollusc.

Scalp, (skalp) *n.* [*D.*
a skull.] Skull; bone
the brain. [*Syr. &*

scalpere, to peel.] Th
integument of the he-
ered with hair.

sufficient.

(skap'ü-la) *n.* [L.] The blade.

(skap'ü-lär) *a.* [L. *scapula*, from *scapula*, the shoulder.] Pertaining to the shoulder.

(skär) *n.* [Norm. F. *scarpe*, G.

Dan. *skar*, a notch, from *taie*, to cut.] A mark remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed—a blemish.

(kär) *a.* [Norm. F. *eschars*, *a*, D. *schuarch*, perhaps from *pluk*, *pp.* of *excerpere*, pick *n* *ex* and *carpere*, to pluck.] Beautiful or easily procured;

(skär) *v. t.* [Heb. *skirra*, to say, Ger. *schrecken*.] To drive; frightening; to make afraid.

(kär) *n.* [F. *echarpe*, A.-S. *scarf*.] A fragment, a strip cut off,

(schärf) *a.* [F. *schärf*.] A light article of worn loosely over the shoulders of the neck.

(skär'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *scarificare*, *ex*, *sthai*, from *skaripha*, a lancet.] To scratch or

(schärf) *v. t.* [F. *schärf*, to sharpen, to make sharp.] To sharpen; to make sharp.

(schärf) *v. t.* [F. *schärf*, to sharpen, to make sharp.] To sharpen; to make sharp.

(schärf) *v. t.* [F. *schärf*, to sharpen, to make sharp.] To sharpen; to make sharp.

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(schärf) *v. t.* [F. *schärf*, to sharpen, to make sharp.] To sharpen; to make sharp.

ists, with fore- [L. sci-
atic, (si-at'ik) n. [L. sci-
om G. ischias, pain in the
schion, hip joint.] Neuralgia of the
nerves, or a rheumatic affection of the
hip joint.

science, (si'ens) n. [L. scientia, from
sciens, ppr. of scire, to know.] Know-
ledge; comprehension or systematic
exposition of the truths or facts on any
subject or department of inquiry.

Scientific, (si-en-tif'ik) a. [F. scienti-
fique, L. scientia, science, and sacer,
to make.] Agreeing with the rules
or principles of science.

Scintillate, (sin'til-at) v. i. [L. scintil-
lare, scintillatum, from scintilla, a
spark.] To emit fine igneous parti-
cles;—to sparkle, as the fixed stars.

Sciolist, (si'ô-list) n. [L. sciolus,
diminutive of sciens, knowing, from
scire, to know.] One who knows
anything superficially; a smatterer.

Scion, (si'on) n. [Norm. F., from L.
scindere, to cut.] A shoot or twig
cut for ingrafting in a stock;—an
heir of noble or royal lineage.

Scirrhus, (skir'us) n. [L. scirrhus, G.
skirros, from skiros, hard.] An in-
dolent induration of the glands.

Scissile, (sis'il) a. [L. scissilis, from
scindere, to cut, to split.] Capable
of being cut by a sharp instrument.

Scissors, (siz'urz) n. pl. [L. scissor,
one who cleaves or divides, from
scindere, to cut, split.] A cutting in-
strument consisting of two blades
on a pin. [L. scissura, from
longi-

Scorbutic, (skor-but'ik) Ger.
buticus, scorbutus, Ger.
scurvy.] Pertaining to scurvy.

Scorch, (skorch) v. t. [D. schroeijen,
skrooken, O. F. escorcher, to strip the
bark of.] To burn superficially; to
parch the surface of;—v. i. To be
parched; to be dried up.

Score, (skôr) n. [A.-S. scor, a notch,
a score, from sceran, to shear, cut,
divide.] A notch or incision; a mark
made for the purpose of keeping
account; amount of a debt;—account;
—the number of twenty.

Scoria, (skô're-â) n. [L., from G. skôr,
dung, ordure.] The recrement of a
metals in fusion; slaggy lavas of a
volcano.

Scorn, (skorn) n. [F. écorner, to break
off the horns, to curtail, to diminish
from L. ex, from, and cornu, a horn
O. Ger. skern, derision.] Extrem
contempt;—that which is scorned

Scorpion, (skôr-pe-on) n. [L. scor-
scorpius, G. skorpios, allied to A
scarp.] A sort of spider havin
elongated body, and a very
sting in the tail,—the eighth si
the zodiac.

Scot, (skot) n. [A.-S. Scottas, I
us, D. schot, Ger. schotte.] A
or inhabitant of Scotland.

Scoundrel, (skoun'drel) n. [S.
from Ger. schandkerl, from
disgrace, infamy, and ker-
scoundruele, a skulker.
himself from duty, A
side.] A

and cook.

3. *scrapen*,
[rate.] To
of with a
her;—*v. i.*

ng. *cratch*,
to G. *char-*
ear or dig
ng ragged;
tearing.

schravelen,
rape.] To
ble;—*v. i.*
elegantly.
skrekia.]
and or out-

3. *hréman*,
o resound,
a sudden,

1. *skrekia*,
o scream.]

r. *schirm*,
thing that
a danger,

scue, Icel.
schraube,
having a
winding

[O. Ger.
ife.] To



rivel,
stint,
pium,
chel.
some-
scrip-
made

ptura,
write.]
g;—the
tament;

[F. *écrite*.]
One
her writ-
lender.
rofulæ.]

Scullion, (skul'yun) *n.* [Norm. F. *scutier*, from *escuelle*.] The lowest domestic servant.

Sculpture, (skulp'tūr) *n.* [L. *sculptura*, from *sculpere*, *sculptum*, G. *gluphein*, to carve.] The art of carving wood or stone into images;—statuary.

Scum, (skum) *n.* [Icel. *skúm*, Ger. *schaum*, F. *écume*.] The impurities which rise to the surface of liquids in boiling or fermentation; dross.

Scunner, (skun'ner) *v. i.* [A.-S. *onscunian*, to loathe.] To feel dislike or disgust at; to loathe.

Scurf, (skurf) *n.* [A.-S. *scurf*, from *scorfun*, to gnaw, bite, Ger. *schorf*, *scurf*, from *scharren*, to scrape.] A scab formed on the skin.

IT. *scurtilia*.

pose of finding sometl
make inquiry or expl

Season, (sē'zu) *n.* [F. *satio*, a sowing, a : *serere*, *satum*, to sow,] the four divisions of time; a suitable time

Seat, (sēt) *n.* [A.-S. *si* G. *hedos*, a seat, Sk. The place or thing u sits or any thing is est

Sebaceous, (sē-bā'shē-u ceus, from *sebum*, tall or pertaining to tallow

Secant, (sē'kant) *n.* [of *secare*, to cut.] A another;—a right lin the centre of a circle th of an arc, and termin gent drawn through th

kûr'e-te) *n.* [F. *sécurité*,
.] That which secures ;
—freedom from fear ;—
—comes surety for another.

n') *n.* [Said to be named
in France, where it was

A portable chair or
sicle for carrying a single
on poles by two.

ât') *a.* [L. *sedatus*, *pp.*
allay, calm.] Unruffled
calm.

ed'en-târ-e) *a.* [L. *sedere*,
sedere, to sit.] Accus-
much ;—requiring a sit-
s, as employment.

ê-dê'runt) *n.* (L., they
ting or meeting of a law,
other court.

t. [A.-S. *secg*, Ir. & Gael.
seg.] A plant growing in
allied to the grasses.

sed'e-ment) *n.* [L. *seditionem*
sedere, to sit, *sedare*,

The matter which sub-
e bottom from water or
liquid.

i-dish'un) *n.* [L. *seditione*,
side, and *itio*, a going,
um, to go.] The raising
on in a state not amount-
on.

dûs') *v. t.* [L. *seducere*,
ad *ducere*, to lead.] To
entice ;—to corrupt.

d'û-lus) *a.* [L. *sedulus*,
to sit.] Diligent in

siège, L. *sedes*, a seat,
sit.] A diocese ; the
bishop ;—the seat of

ation.
(sem'blans),
ppr. of semblance, to
simulate, to imitate, to
like. Seeming; appearance;
likeness; resemblance.
(sem'men) n. [L. from *severe*,
to sow.] Seed, especially the
generative product of animals.
(sem'e). [L.] A prefix signify-

half.
nicircle, (sem'e-serk-l) n. [L. *semi*,
half, and *circulus*.] The half of a circle.
semicolon, (sem'e-kō-lon) n. [L. *semi*,
half, and *colon*.] A point or senten-

tial mark (·).
Semi-diameter, (sem'e-dī-am'et-er) n.
[L. *semi*, half, and *diameter*.] Half
of a diameter; a radius.
Seminal, (sem'in-al) a. [L. *seminalis*,
from *semen*, *seminis*, seed.] Pertain-

ing to seed;—noting the source or
first principle.
Seminary, (sem'in-ar-e) n. [L. *semin-*
arium, from *seminarius*, belonging to
seed, from *semen*, *seminis*, seed.] A
institution of education; a school,
college, or university.

Semitic, (sem-it'ik) a. Pertaining to
the descendants of Shem, son of
Noah, or to their languages.
Semipiternal, (sem-pe-ter-nal) a. [L. *semi-*
piternus, from *semper*, always, and
piternus, eternal.] Of never-ending
duration.

Senary, (sen'ar-e) a. [L. *senarius*,
from *seni*, six each, from *sex*, six.] Of
six; belonging to six; containing
six.
Senate, (sen'at) n. [L. *senatus*, from
senex, *senis*, old, an old man.] An
assembly or council of old men;—
the council of a university;—a legis-

lative or deliberative body.
Send, (send) v. t. [A.-S. *sendan*, I
senda, Go. *sandjan*, allied to
sadh, to go away.] To cause to
go away.
To

medicine.
Sensation, (sen-sa-) The
L. *sensus*, sense.] by means of
external objects;—a state of excited in-

terest or feeling.
Sense, (sens) n. [L. *sensus*, from *sen-*
tire, *sensum*, to perceive, to feel.]
Faculty by which external objects
are perceived;—understanding.

Sensibility, (sens-e-bil'e-te) n. [L. *sen-*
sibilitas, F. *sensibilité*.] The
quality or condition of being sen-

sible, (sens-e-bl) a. [L. *sen-*
sibilis, from *sensus*, sense.] Capable
of being perceived by the senses;—
perceived by good sense; person-

alized by good sense; personal.
Sensorium, (sen-sō-re-um) n. [L. *sen-*
sentire, *sensum*, to discern, to
perceive by the senses.] The seat of
the senses; the body by which the
senses transmit their perceptions to
the mind.

Sensual, (sens'u-al) a. [L. *sen-*
sualis, from L. *sensu*, sense.]
pertaining to the senses;—devoted to
sense.

Sentence, (sent'ens) n. [L. *sententia*,
from *sentire*, to feel, to think.] A
decision;—a criminal sentence.

Sentient, (sen'ti-ent) a. [L. *sentire*,
to feel, to think.] Having sense;—
conscious;—perceptive.

. [*L. sepalum*.] A leaf
the calyx.
-āt) *v. t.* [*L. separare*,
from *se*, aside, and *par-*
-ady.] To part in any
divide; to disjoin; to
-i. To become dis-

n. [*Hind. sephai*.]
dia employed as a sol-
dish service.

[*A.-S. sib*, consanguin-
M. H. Ger. *sipf*, Icel.
sanguinity.] A clan,
in Ireland.

sept-ang'gū-lār) *a.* [*L.*
and *angulus*, an angle.]
angles.

-tem'ber) *n.* [*L. sep-*
-tem, being the seventh
Roman year, which
ch.] The ninth month

koning from January.
tem'vir) *n.* [*L. septem*,
seven, men.] In ancient
the seven men associated

-ten-ar-e) *a.* [*L. septen-*
-tem, seven.] Consist-

-ten'ne-al) *a.* [*L. sep-*
-tem, seven, and *annus*,
year.] Every seven years;
in every seven years.

-tik) *a.* [*G. septikos*, from
se, putrid.] Having
of putrefaction.

septu-aj'in-ar-e) *a.*
-ty, from *septuagēni*,
from *septuaginta*,
of seventy; also,

septu- *n.* *cr*



may be.

part. (ser'pent) n.

Serpent, (ser'pēnt) *n.*
ppr. of *serpere*, G. *erpin*, to creep.
A reptile with an extremely elongated body without feet. [*L. serratus* (ser'rāt-ed) *a.* from *serra* (ser'ra) a saw]

Serrated, (serr'at-ed) a. [L. serratus, pp. of serrare, to notch, from *serra*, a saw.] Notched on the edge.
(serr'ant) n. [L. *serviens*, One who serves.

Servant, (serv'ant) n. One who serves. [L. *servire*]

Serve, (serv) v. t. or i. [L. *servus*, a servant or slave.] To work for; to do duty, as in the army, navy, &c.—to be of use; to suit.

Servile, (serv'il) a. [L. servilis, from
servire, to serve.] Pertaining to one
in a servile or slave position; mean.

Servitor, (serv'e-ter) *n.* [L., from *servire*, to serve.] A servant; an attendant; a follower or adherent.

Servitude, (serv'e-tūd) *n.* [L. *servitudo*, from *servire*, to serve, *servus*, a slave.] State of subjection to a master; service; bondage.

Sessile, (ses'sil) a. [*L. sessilis*, from *sedere*, to sit.]
Dwarf, from *sedere*, *sessum*, to sit.
Attached without any sensible pro-
truding support. [*It. sessio*, from

Session, (sesh'un) *n.* [*L. sessio*, from *sedere*, *sedum*, to sit.] Act of sitting, or state of being seated;—the time or term during which a court, legislature, and the like meet for business.

Set, (*set*) *v. t.* [*A.-S. settan*, *Go. settan*, *Icel. setja*.] To cause to sit; to make to assume a specified position; to put or place on; —to fix; —to appoint, &c.; —*v. i.* To pass below the horizon.

Settle, (set'l) *n.* [A.-S. *setl*, from *tan*, to sit + *l* a bench with a back: a s

Settle, (s

Severe, *severus*, allied to Skr. *śrī*.
[*ship*.] Serious in feeling
—rigorous.

Sew, (sō) v. t. [A.-S. *sew*
jan, allied to L. *suere*.
together with a needle and

Sewer, (sū'ēr) *n.* [Norm.]

Sewer, (suei) n. *sewir*, F. *sui*re, to f
 issir, to flow, *essuyer*
 A-S. *sihan*, to filter, t
 A drain to convey w
 under ground.

Sex. (seks) *n.* [F. *sexe*
sexe.] The distinguish-
ing of male or female

Sexagenary, (seks-aj'ch) *sexagenarius*, from each.] Pertaining to the number sixty.

Sextant, (seks'tant)
sextantis, from sex,
part of a circle;—
instrument for measuring

Sextile, (seks'til)
sixth, from sex
planets when

planets with
sixty degrees
Sextodecimo.
Sextusdecim

sex, six,
Formed
ma

... F. *seuviere*,
follow, O. F.
yer, to dry up,
et, to flow down.]
water and filth

sexe, Sp. *sexo*, L.
gnishing peculi-

ar-e) a. [L.
sexageni, sixty
or designating

[L. *sexans*,
ix.] The sixth
optical instru-
the altitude of

[L. *sextus*, the
Aspect of two
from each other

an arrow.
Shag, (shag) *n*. [A.-S. *sceacga*, a bush
of hair, that which is rough or
shaggy, Dan. *skäg*, the beard.]
Coarse hair or nap;—a kind of cloth
having a long, coarse nap.

Shaggy, (shag'e) *a*. [From *shag*.]
Rough with long hair or wool.

Shagreen, (sha-gren') *n*. [Turk. & Per.
sagrî.] A kind of leather prepared
without tanning from the skins of
horses, asses, &c.

Shah, (shā) *n*. [Per. *shāh*, a king,
prince.] The king of Persia.

Shake, (shāk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scacan*, Icel.
skaka, *shocken*.] To cause to move
with quick vibrations; to make to
tremble or shiver;—*v. i.* To be agi-
tated; to tremble.

Shale, (shāl) *n*. [Ger. *schale*.] A
shell or husk;—a fine-grained rock

SHEP-

SHEAR [A.-S. *sceran*] To
hatter, (shat'er) v. t. [A.-S. *sceran*] To
an, D. *schatieren*, to crack. To
at once into many pieces.
be broken into fragments.
[A.-S. *sceran*, to
scabere.] To

Shave, (*shäv*) *v. t.* [*A.-S. scabian*, *L. scabere*.] To break at once into many fragments, to shatter. [*shav*] *v. t.* [*A.-S. scaban*, *L. scabere*.] To cut from the surface of a body by a razed instrument;—*v. i.* To use a razor for removing the beard. [*shaw*] *n.* [*A.-S. scawa*, *D. scawa*.] A thicket; a swamp. [*shaw*] *n.* [*A.-S. scawa*, *D. scawa*.] A thicket; a swamp. [*shaw*] *n.* [*A.-S. scawa*, *D. scawa*.] A thicket; a swamp.

Shave, (shav),
 shafa, Ger. *schabe*,
 cut from the surface;
 edged instrument;
 razor for removing the beard.
 Shaw, (shaw) n.
 Shaw, Sw. *shog*.
 A thicket; a small

Shawl, (shawl) n. [Per., Hind.] A cloth used as a loose wrap for the neck and shoulders.

[A-S. *shame.*]

Sheaf, (shēf), to shove; a bundle of stalks of wheat or other grain tied together.

(Hind. To

Shear, (*shér*) *n.* To divide or clip with scissors or scissoring. [*A.-S. scearðan*, *scheran*, Icel. *skera*, *skeran*.] To divide or clip with scissors or scissoring. [*A.-S. scearðan*, *scheran*, Icel. *skera*, *skeran*.]

[Tr. scanti-
ment; -v. i.
Sheath, (shēth) n.
Ger. scheide, Skt.
case for a sword or
scabbard.

Sheath, *Ger.*
skedler. A case for
cover.] (shōv) n. [D. schijfe, *Ger.*
under instrument: a slice, a fillet, a wheel.] A wheel

A.-S. *seanc*, Ger. *Seane*, The bone.] The knee

to be from
a bone.)
leg from the knee
Shea, *schē*, a mark, on
disk, a block, &c., on
in a pulley.
the wheel of a pulley.
(*shē-kīn'á*) n. [H.] The
the glory of God,
the mercy.

[Said to be from
a house.] A
Go.
Shechinah, (shē-kin'ah),
works; the wife
emblem of the glory
resting on the mercy
throne.

Shechinah, a visible emblem of the
a bright light resting
in the tabernacle. [A. S. *sedan*]
v. t. or i. to G. *skedannu*.
to throw off, to drive off

Shed, (shed) *v. t.* *to throw*
(*Ger. schütten*) *to emanate;—to throw*
others, and the like;—to

Ger. *schutten*, to cause to emul-
as hair, feathers, and
out; to spill. (Sw. *skydd*, a defence,
to shelter.)

[A.-S. *scār*, Ger.
or blade of a
essel.]

Shed, (to be erected) temporary erection to building.

Sheik, (shēk) *n.*
able old man, a chief, a
[or be old.] A chief—so
Moors.

able to grow or be old; among the Arabians and (shek) n. [H., from *shek*.] An ancient weight a

Shekel, (shek'l) *n.* An ancient
to weigh.] An ancient
among the Jews. [A.-S. *scelfe*,
in among the Jews. elevated above
self) *n.* elevated above
&c

Shelf, (shelf) n. A board elevated & holding vessels, &c. *shelf.* A school; a ledge.

shelf for holding
floor; a shoal; a
sand-bank; a shoal; a
(shel) n. {A.-S. *scell*, lee
A hard, outside

Shell, (shel) n. A hard, serving as the natural protection for the fruits and animal life within. *D. schelle.* egg, &c.

ing, serving as
of certain fruits and
outside layer of an egg, &c.
(shell) n. (A-S.
protect, Da
Th

Shelter, (shelter) n.
Icel. skyln, to protect. Th
sky, to cover. Th
defends from

Skr. sku, to cover or defend from (A. v.t. (A. v.))

Shelve, (shelv) v. t. To furnish with shelves. To put on a shelf; to store up.

Shelve, *scylfun.* To
—to place on a shelf.
cline; to be sloping.
—(shepherd) n
—man ev

Shepherd, (shep'erd, and herd.) A man employed in guarding sheep.

ord,
Ger.

Sherboe
properly one
from shariba, to
used in the Ea
juice sweet

from used in lemon-juice sweet
Sheriff, (sherif)
scir, scire

Sheriff, (scir)
A.-S. scir, scire
a reeve, ruler.
... to wh

the mercy
S. sceddan.
a reeve,
county to wit
cution of the
field, (sh)

Shield, (sh)
Go. skil

Go. to cov
broad
carr

kydd, a defence,
to shelter.) A
shelter some-

to shelter
to shelter some-
ing. [A.S.]

ing. & pl. [A-
[unv.] A

be eminent or dis-

) *n.* [Nors. *shingl*,
scindula, from *scin*-
A piece of wood
mall.

[A.-S. *scip*, Icel. &
xaphē, L. *scapha*, a
ollow vessel of wood
o pass over the sea
steam power.

[A.-S. *scire*, *scir*, a
ce, from *sciran*, to
A portion of the
the supervision of an

[Icel. *skirta*, *skyrta*,
ort, a petticoat, an
ler garment of linen,
material.

n. [Ger. *schiefer*, a
chiefern, to scale, to
a, a slice, from *skifa*,
mall fragment into

breaks by sudden
To break into many
splinters;—*v. i.* To
ake from cold.

[A.-S. *scōlu*, *scōlbu*, a
company.] A crowd;
of fish. [Ger. *scholle*,
A sand bank or bar;

(D. *schot*, a jolt, or
A collision; conflict
armies;—*v. t.* To
uddenly;—to strike
ror, or disgust.

[S. *scōl*, Go. *skōl*,
ering for the foot,
a plate of iron
an animal.

[A.-S.



D. *sz*, Ger.
 the woman under-
Sheaf, (shēf) *n*. [A.-S. *scēaf*,
scūfan, to shove.] A quantity
 armful of stalks of wheat or other
 grain bound together.
Shear, (shēr) *v. t.* [A.-S. *sceran*, Ger.
scheran, Icel. *skera*, to clip.] To cut
 or clip with scissors or a like instru-
 ment;—*v. i.* To divide or part.
Sheath, (shēth) *n*. [A.-S. *scēdh*, Icel.
skeidir, Ger. *scheide*, Skt. *tahid*, to
 cover.] A case for a sword or other
 slender instrument; a scabbard.
Sheave, (shēv) *n*. [D. *schijve*, orb,
schuf, a slice, a wheel.] A wheel
 disk, *schuf*, a mark, a fillet, Ger.
scheibe, &c., on which a rope
 works; the wheel of a pulley.
Shechinah, (shē-kin'a) *n*. [H.] The
 visible emblem of the glory of God;
 a bright light resting on the mercy-
 seat in the tabernacle.
Shed, (shed) *v. t. or i.* [A.-S. *sceddap*,
 Ger. *schutten*, akin to G. *skedannumi*.]
 To cause to emanate;—to throw off,
 as hair, feathers, and the like;—to
 pour out; to spill.
Shed, (shed) *n*. [Sw. *skydd*, a defence,
skydda, to protect, to shelter.] A
 temporary erection to shelter some-
 thing; an out-building.
Sheep, (shēp) *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S.
scēap, Ger. *schaf*, D. *schap*.] A
 ruminant quadruped, valued for its
 flesh and wool;—a simple fellow.
Sheer, (shēr) *a.* [A.-S. *scir*, *scyr*, Go.
skēirs, Skt. *charu*.] Separate from
 any thing foreign;—pure; simple;—
 perpendi
Sheet, (s
 from sc

Icel. *skur*,
 covers or defence
 refuge.
Shelve, (shelv) *v. t.* [A.-S.
scylfan.] To furnish with
 —to place on a shelf;—
 eline; to be sloping.
Shepherd, (shēp'rd) *n.*
 and herd.] A man emp-
 ing and guarding sheep
Sherbet, (shēr'bet) *n.*
 properly one drink
 from *shariba*, to d-
 used in the East
 lemon-juice sweeten-
Sheriff, (shēr'if) *n.*
 A.-S. *scir*, *scire*, a
 a reeve, ruler.]
 county to whom
 cution of the la-
Shield, (shēld)
 Go. *skildus*
 to cover,
 broad
 carried
Shift,
 divid
 ski
 fr

sput.) A piece of wood
in and small.

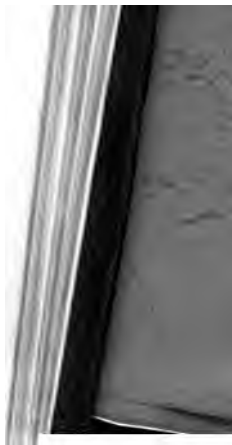
p) n. [A.-S. *scip*, Icel. &
G. *skaphē*, L. *scapha*, a
large hollow vessel of wood
made to pass over the sea
or by steam power.

) n. [A.-S. *scire*, *scir*, a
province, from *sciran*, to
ide.] A portion of the
under the supervision of an
unty.

) n. [Icel. *skirta*, *skyrtá*,
schort, a petticoat, an
under garment of linen,
ther material.

er) n. [Ger. *schiefer*, a
te, *schiefer*, to scale, to
skifa, a slice, from *skifa*,
small fragment into
ing breaks by sudden
t. To break into many
or splinters;—v. i. To
shake from cold.

[A.-S. *scōlu*, *sceōlu*, a
l, a company.] A crowd;
i of fish. [Ger. *scholle*.



sacred
tomb of a saint,
ship.

Shrink, (shrink) *v. i.* [A.-S. *scrincan*,
Sw. *skrynka*.] To become wrinkled
by contraction;—to withdraw from
danger;—*v. t.* To cause to contract.

Shrive, (shriv) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scrifan*,
Icel. *skrifu*.] To hear or receive the
confession of—said of a priest;—*v. i.*
To receive confessions.

Shrivel, (shrive) *v. i.* [Icel. *skrifu*, a
thing torn, and Eng. *rive*.] To be
drawn into wrinkles;—*v. t.* To cause
to shrink or contract.

Shroud, (shroud) *n.* [A.-S. *scrud*, a
garment, shroud, Icel. *skrud*, cloth-
ed, *skryda*, to clothe.] That which
clothes or protects; a garment;—espe-
cially, a winding-sheet.

Shrove-tide, (shrov'tid) *n.* [From
shrove, imperfect of *shrive*, to take a
confession.] The Tuesday following
Quinquagesima Sunday, and preced-
ing the first day of Lent.

Shrub, (shrub) *n.* [A.-S. *scrob*, *scrobb*,
scrybe.] A low dwarf tree.

Shrug, (shrug) *v. t.* [D. *schricke*,
schurken, to shrug, Ger. *rücken*,
A.-S. *rygg*, *hric*, to draw up the
up; to contract by expressing dis-
like;—*v. i.* To draw up the shoulders
in expressing dissatisfaction.

Shudder, (shud'er) *v. i.* [D. *schud-
dren*, Ger. *schauern*.] To tremble
with fear; to shiver with cold.

Shuffle, (shuffl) *v. t.* [L. Ger. *schaufeln*,
D. *schoffeln*.] To shove one way
and the other; to push from one to
another;—*v. i.* To change the relative
position of cards in a pack.

Shun, (shun) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scūnian*, allied
to D. *schuinen*, to slope.] To avoid;
to get out of the way;—*v. i.* To
avoid doing

Shunt, (shun)

la.]
dowed with a sp...
Sick, (sik) *a.* [Eng. *sick*,
Icel. *síðr*.] Affected
inclined to vomit; diag-
eased.

Sickle, (sik'l) *n.* [A.-S. *sic-
le*, from *scare*, to cut, G.
reaping-hook.

Sickness, (sik'nes) *n.* [
Ger. *sucht*.] State of
diseased;—distemper-

Side, (sid) *n.* [A.-S. *sida*,
Ger. *seite*.] The mar-

a surface;—the part of
the ribs;—declivity
**Sidereal, (si-dé-ré-
ralis**, from *sidus*, si-

tion, a star.] Rel-
starry.

Siege, (sej) *n.* [
siege, from L. *sed-*
sit.] The setting
or before a fortifi-
pose of compel-
surrender.

**Siesta, (sa-es-
ta)** *n.* [L. *sista*, to
after sun-

about the
dinner.

**Sieve, (si-
ve)** *n.* [A. S. *sif*,
of ar-

Sift, (sift)

signare, from
A sign to give notice of
presence, command, or dan-
ger at a distance.

signal-iz) *v. t.* [From *sig-*
nake eminent.

(*sig'nä-tür*) *n.* [Low L.
from *signare*, *signatum*.]

mp, or mark impressed;—
f any person written with

id.
et) *n.* [F., diminutive of
eal; especially, the privy-

sig-nif-e-kant) *a.* [L. *sig-*
r. of *significare*.] Fitted
to signify something.

se-fi) *v. t.* [L. *significare*,
t, a sign, and *facere*, to
make known by a sign ;
express meaning with

) *a.* [L. *silens*, *ppr.* of
e silent.] Free from
e ;—indisposed to talk ;
t ;—unpronounced, as a
onant.

sh'e-us) *a.* [L. *silicere*



a. [From
or pertaining to
on at Sinai, as the

adv. [O. Eng. *sithence*,
siddlithan, afterward,
late, late, lately.] After
time that;—adv. Before
ago;—conj. Seeing that;

g.
m-ser) a. [L. *sincerus*, said
posed of *sine*, without, and
x, as if applied originally to
oney.] Pure;—being in re-
that it appears to be; un-
i; genuine; true; honest.
it, (sin'se-put) n. [L. from
half, and *caput*, the head.]

half, and *caput*, the head.]
fore part of the head.
(sin) n. [L. *sinus*, a bent sur-
a curve.] A right line drawn
pendicularly from one extremity
an arc to the diameter drawn
rough the other extremity.
neure, (sin's-kur) n. [L. *sine*, with-
out, and *cura*, care.] An ecclesiasti-
cal benefice without the cure of souls;
—an office which has revenue with-
out employment.

Sinew, (sin'u) n. [A.-S. *sineve*, and
sinu, Ger. *sehne*.] That which unites
a muscle to a bone; a tendon.
Sing, (sing) v. i. [A.-S. *singan*, Ger.
singen, Ital. *syngia*.] To utter sounds
with musical inflections of voice;—
v. t. To utter musically; to celebrate
in verse.

Singe, (sing) v. t. [A.-S. *sengan*, Ger.
sengen, D. *zingen*.] To burn slightly;
to burn the surface of.

Single, (sing'gl) a. [L. *singulus*, one,
allied to *scelus*, once.] One only.
distinguished from many; indi-

quant.

Siphon, (sif'un) n. [G. *siphon*, from *siphon*,
bent tube by which a liquid
transferred from one vessel to another.

Sir, (ser) n. [F. *sieur*, sir, Norm. F.
sire, lord, It. *signor*, from L. *senior*.
elder.] A term applied as a title of
deference or respect to any man of
position;—a knight or baronet.

Sire, (sir) n. [Norm. F. *sire*, from L.
senior.] A father;—a king or em-
peror;—the male parent of a horse.

Siren, (sir'en) n. [F. *sirene*, G. *sciren*,
entangling, L. *siren*.] In mythology,
one of three damsels, said to sing
with such sweetness that they allured
mariners to their destruction;—hence,
an enticing or alluring woman.

Sirocco, (se-rok'o) n. [A. *shoruk*, from
sharaka, to rise, as the sun.] A
oppressive, relaxing wind from the
Libyan deserts.

Sirup, (ser'up) n. [F. *sirop*, Low
sirupus, A. *sharbat*, drink, beverage
from *shariba*, to drink.] S

Sister, (sis'ter) n. [A.-S. *suster*,
systir, Go. *scistar*, L. *soro*,
socasri.] A female whose par-
the same as those of another

son.

Sit, (sit) v. i. [A.-S. *sittan*,
L. *sedere*, Skr. *ad*.] To
the haunches;—to incite

officially engaged in po-
—v. t. To keep the

Site, (sit) n. [L. *situs*,
situm, to lay or
where any thing
chosen for an e

Situation, (sit-
situation,
Location

Skein
age
nu
Ske
(s
f

n. [F. *escaigne*, Gael. *n.*, *sgeinnidh*.] A knot or a
ber of knots of thread.

on, (skel'è-tun) *n.* [G. *skeleton*
ōma, a dried body, a mummy,
skellein, to dry.] The bones of
nimal body separated from the
and retained in their natural
tion or relative position.

(skelp) *v. t.* [Icel. *skelþa*, Gael.
v.] To beat with the palm of
hand;—*v. i.* To move or go
ly.

(skep) *n.* [A.-S. *scep*.] A
; a bee-hive.

(skech) *n.* [L. *schedium* (sc.
o), an extemporaneous poem,
skios, made suddenly or off-
F. *esquisse*, Ger. *skizze*.] A
igh or incomplete draught or
any design.

(skiff) *n.* [Ger. *schiff*, L. *scapha*,
hē, from *skaptein*, to hollow
small, light boat; a yawl.

(skil) *n.* [A.-S. *scilian*, *scylan*,
te, to distinguish, Icel. *skil*,
on, right, Dan. *skiel*.] Fa-



(skl) *n.* [Uc.
 a skylit, Skr. *skū*, to
 in or vault of heaven.
 b, (slab) *n.* [W. *slab*, *llab*, a thin
 ip.] A thin piece of marble or other
 tone having plane surfaces.
 labber, (slaber) *v. i.* [Ger. *schlabbern*,
 frequentative form of *schlabben*, to
 lap.] To let the saliva fall from the
 mouth carelessly; to slaver;—*v. t.* To
 sup up hastily.
 Slack, (slak) *a.* [A.-S. *slacc*, *slac*
 Slack, *slak*, W. *llac*, L. *laxus*.] Not
 tight;—loose; easy;—*n.*

Icel. *slakr*, W. *llac*, — loose; —
 tense or tight; — loose; —
 using due diligence.
Slacken, (*slak'n*) *v. i.* [A.-S. *slacian*,
Slacken, Icel. *slakna*.] To become
 D. *slaken*, to be made less firm or tight;
 slack; To make less tense or tight.
 — *v. t.* To make less tense or tight.
Slag, (*slag*) *n.* [Sw. *slagg*, Ger
Slacke, from *schlagen*, to cast off
 — *v. t.* To cast off a metal; — the scoria

Slag, (slag) *n.* [from *schlagen*, to strike.]
The dross of a metal;—the scum of a volcano.
Slake, (släk) *v. t.* [Ice. *slakna*, A.-S. *släcchan*, to wet, Sw. *släcka*, to quench.]
To extinguish;—to mix with water.
Slöckra, (slöckra) *v. t.* [Ice. *slökva*, to extinguish;—to mix with water.]
To extinguish;—to become extinct.
Slam, (slam) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *slaman*, to beat, Ice. *slama*, to beat.]
To beat;—to strike with force or violence.
Slam, (slam) *n.* [O. Eng. *slam*, to beat, Ice. *slama*, to beat.]
A blow;—a stroke with force or violence.

Slander, (*slandar*) n. [O. Eng. *sclandrian*, G. *schanden*, L. *scandalum*] A false tale or report maliciously uttered; defamation.
(*slang*) n. (Said to be of Gipsy origin.) Low, vulgar, unauthorized language.
(slant) a. [Provincial Eng. *slant*, *skide*, Sw. *slatta*.] Inclined.

Slang. [Low, vulgar language.]
slant, (slant) α. [Provincial Eng.
slide, Sw. slinta.] In-

Slay, to strike, beat, slay, *slan*. To slay, *slagan*, Ger. *schlagen*, Icel. *slá*. To put to death by a weapon or by violence. *slá* n. [Icel. *sléð*, D. *slede*, to slide.] A vehicle for heavy loads over

Sled, (sled) *n.* [Icel. sleda.] A vehicle used for conveying heavy loads over the snow;—sledge.

Sledge, (slej) *n.* [A.-S. slegge, from *slekan*, to strike, beat.] A large, heavy hammer.

Slick, (slök) *a.* [Icel. slíkia, to smooth; Ger. *gleich*, even.] To lick, smooth surface.

[illegible]

Sleep, (*sleepe*) n.
L. Ger. & D. *schlafen*,
rest and suspension of
and mental energies, so far as
enanced by volition:—death.
Sleet, (*sleet*) n. [*A.-S.* *slit*, from sla-
han, to strike, Norw. *slætta*.] A
fall of hail or snow mingled with
rain. (*slay*) n. [*A.-S.* *slāf*, *slāf*
to sleep, to cloth

ve, (slév) n. [A-S. *slefan*, to put on, to clothe.]
the part of a garment that is
over the arm.
t. (slā) n. [Another form] A

Sleigh, (slā) *n.* [Another form
or sledge, C
used for
goods on s
leight. (sl

ugr.] Dexterous in performance so as to escape notice; ding; insidious.

smawl) *a.* [A.-S. *smāl*, *smæl*, *hmal*, D., Dan., & Sw. *smal*.] Age or extended in dimensions; diminutive.

(smärt) *n.* [D. *smart*, *smert*, *schmerz*, L. *amarus*, bitter.] pungent pain of body or mind.

(smash) *v. t.* [Ger. *schmeissen*, *ussare*, to crush.] To break in pieces; to dash to pieces.

(smat'er) *v. i.* [Ger. *schmetdash*, to warble, from the *smile*.] To talk superficially only.

(smēr) *v. t.* [A.-S. *smecian*, *ru*, fat, grease, Ger. *schmier*, overspread with anything adhesive; to daub.

(smelt) *v. t.* [D. *smelten*, Icel. *smelta*, Ger. *smelzen*, to melt.] To melt; ore for separating the extraneous substances.

(smile) *v. i.* [Sw. *smila*, Dan. *smile*, to laugh.] To con-



aggraving, belonging to the day;
 for a time.
 (sol'us) n. [L. *solatium*, from
 to comfort, console.] Com-
 fort; grief.
 (sô'lâr) a. [F. *solaire*, L. *solaris*,
 from *sol*, the sun.] Pertaining to
 the sun; proceeding from the sun.
 (sôl) n. [A.-S. *sole*, Icel. *sóli*,
 Icel. *sol*.] The bottom of the foot;
 the bottom of a shoe or boot.
 (sôl) a. [L. *solus*.] Being or act-
 ing without another; only.
 Solism, (sol'is-m) n. [G. *soloikis-*
 m, to speak or write incorrectly,
 from the corruption of the Attic dia-
 lect among the Athenian colonists of
 Soloi, in Cilicia.] Impropriety in
 language or behaviour.
 Solemn, (sol'em) a. [L. *solemnis*, from
solere, to be wont, and *annus*, a year.]
 Marked with religious rites; fitted
 to awaken serious reflections.
 Solicit, (sô-lis'it) v. t. [L. *sollicitare*,
 from *sollicitus*, *solus*, whole, and *ciere*,
 to move, rouse.] To ask from
 with earnestness; to petition.
 Solicitous, (sô-lis'it-us) a. [L. *sollicit-*
us.] Disposed to solicit; eager to ob-
 tain; anxious to avoid; concerned.
 Solidify, (sô-lid'i-fi) v. t. [L. *solidus*,
 solid, and *facere*, to make.] To make
 solid or compact;—v. i. To become
 solid; to harden.
 Soliloquy, (sô-lil'ô-kwe) n. [L. *solilo-*
quium, from *solus*, alone, and *loqui*,
 to speak.] A talking to one's self.
 Solitary, (sol'e-tar-e) a. [F. *solitaire*,
solitarius, from *solus*, alone.] In-
 tended to be alone; living al-
 one. [It., from
 A. *solus*, alone.]

sleep, or habit of walking in sleep.
 Somnolent, (som'nô-lent) a. [L.
lentus, from *somnus*, sleep.]
 Son, (sun) n. [A.-S. *sunu*, Icel.
sunu, from *sun*, to begotten,
 male issue of a parent.
 Song, (song) n. [A.-S. *son-*
gan, from *singan*, to sing,
sang.] That which is
 sacred hymn;—a ballad.
 Sonorous, (sô-nô'rus) a. [L.
 from *sonor*, a sound, *sonare*,
 to give sound when struck.
 Soon, (soon) adv. [A.-S.
sun.] In a short time;—
 Soot, (soot) n. [A.-S. & I.
suth, Dan. *sood*.] A black
 disengaged from fuel in
 of combustion.
 Sooth, (sooth) n. [A.-S.
sandh, Icel. *sann*,
 Truth; reality.
 Soothe, (sooth) v. t. [A.
 to soothe, to flatter,
 tickle, as the ears.]
 blandishments or
 Sop, (sop) n. [A.
 from *sûpan*, to
 Any thing st-
 liquid food;
 pacify.
 Sophist, (sof'ist)

so
 te
 p
 So

suoten, foolish.] A per-
 puffed by excessive drinking.
 (suf) v. t. [D. *soffen*, to blow,
sedjan, to groan.] To whistle
 , as the wind.
 31) n. [A.-S. *sáwel*, *adul*, Icel.
 r. *seele*, Gael. *saoil*, to think.]
 iritual, rational, and immortal
 man;—a pure or disembodied
 —a person.
 sound) a. [A.-S. *sund*, *gesund*,
unt, L. *sanus*.] Entire; free
 perfection.
 sound) n. [O. Eng. *soun*,
 n, L. *sonus*, *sonare*, to sound.]
 ing perceived by the ear;
 impression or sensation.
 3p) n. [F. *soupe*, Icel. *súp*,
 Ger. *soup*.] A decoction of
 vegetables, &c., more or less
 .
 ir) a. [A.-S. & Icel. *sár*, W.
 , Ger. *sauer*.] Acid; astringent;
 eevish; crabbed.
 (suth'ern) a. [A.-S. *sudh*,
 nd *ern*, place, Icel. *sudhr*.]
 the south of the equator.
 (suv'er-in) a.



sprossen,
t, as the
o *sprit*.
ma, from
Frothy
y boiling ;

ura, Icel.
to spear.]
rp points,
s to prick
his pace.
a *spurius*.]
rue source ;
c.
spurnan,
pura, heel,
To drive
e foot ;—to
i. To kick

D. *spuiten*,
utare, from
t or to emit
ions, as in
to utter with

shrill cry, usually in a
Squeamish, (skw'm'ish) a. [From
qualmish.] Having a stomach that
readily nauseates any thing.
Squeeze, (skwéz) v. t. or i. [A.-S. *cweisan*,
to crush, squeeze, Ger. *quetschen*.]
To press between two bodies ; to
pass by pressing.
Squint, (skwint) a. [D. *schuinte*, a
slope, *schuinsch*, sloping, oblique.]
Looking obliquely.
Squire, (skwir) n. [O. F. *escuyer*,
esquier, from *escu*, L. *scutum*, a
shield.] The shield-bearer of a
knight ;—hence, a gentleman next in
rank to a knight.
Squirt, (skwert) v. t. or i. [L. Ger. *swirt-
jen*, to squirt, Sw. *squätta*, to scatter.]
To eject or run out of a narrow pipe
or orifice in a stream.
Stab, (stab) v. t. or i. [D. *staven*, to
fix, fasten, from *staf*, a staff, rod,
Ger. *stab*, Gael. *stob*.] To pierce with
a pointed weapon ;—to give a mortal
wound ; to injure.
Stability, (sta-bil'e-te) n. [L. *stabilitas*,
from *stabilis*, firm.] State of
being stable or firm ;—steadiness or

level ;—a series of steps.
Stake, (stāk) n. [A.-S. *stac*,
the root of *stick*.] A stick
at one end so as easily to be
into the ground.
Stalk, (stawk) n. [Icel. *stilla*,
to A.-S. *stealc*, high, steep]
stem or main axis of a plant.
Stall, (stawl) n. [A.-S. *stall*,
or station, a stable, conditi
Ger. *stal*, from the root *ste*
to stand.] A place where a
an ox is kept and fed.
Stallion, (stäl'yun) n. [F. *stallion*,
from Ger. *stal*, A.-S. *stall*,
Eng. *stall*, a stable.] A
castrated, used for raising s
Stalwart, (stäl'wert) a. [A.
weordh, worth taking, and
extended to other causes
tion, *stél'ferdh*, a man of in
stadhol'ferdh, firm-minded
Brave ; bold ; strong.
Stammer, (stam'er) v. i. [I.
mer, to stammer, A.-S. *stan*,
who stammers, Icel. *stan*,
silent.] To hesitate or falte
ing ; to stutter ;—c. t. To

n. [O. Eng. *stære*, A.-S. *stær*, *stærna*, L. *astrum*, G. *stirn*.] One of the luminous bodies seen in the heavens.

stær-bórd *n.* [A.-S. *stær*, *stær*, *stær*, to steer, and because the steersman has the tiller on his right hand.] The right hand side of a ship.

stær *t* to a person looking for

rech *n.* [A.-S. *stær*, Ger. *stärken*, to strengthen, *grau*, a substance used in making cloth;—*a.* stiff; pre-

v. i. [A.-S. *stær*, Ger. *stärken*, to look with fixed eyes; to fasten an earnest look; To look earnestly at.

k *a.* [A.-S. *stær*, Icel. *stark*.] Stiff; strong; absolute.

t *v. i.* [O. Eng. *stær*, *n.* to hurl, fall, allied to *stær*.] To move suddenly, spring or leap;—*v. t.* To move suddenly.

stær *v. t.* [A.-S. *stær*, *stær*, to hurl, fall, allied to *stær*.] To move suddenly, spring or leap;—*v. t.* To move suddenly.

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sten-
torian, (sten-tō're-an) a. [G. sten-
to write.] The art of
short-hand.
sten-
tor, a herald spoken of by Homer
having a very loud voice.] Extremely
loud; — able to utter a very loud
sound. (step) v.i. [A.-S. steppan
to tread.] To tread.
step-
pein, a movement
set,

loud; — able to utter
sound. (step) v.i. [A.-S. *steppan*,
stapan, G. *stetbein*, to tread.] To
advance or recede by a movement of
the foot or feet; — v. t. To set, as
the foot; — to prop up; to fix.
Stereography, (ster-ē-ō-grā-fē) n. (G.
stereos, firm, solid, and *graphein*, to
write.) The art of delineating the
forms of solid bodies on a plane.
Stereotype, (ster-ē-ō-tīp) n. [G. *stereos*,
firm, solid, and *typos*, type.] A fixed
metallic type for printing.
Sterile, (sterīl) a. [L. *sterilis*, allied
to G. *stairois*, stiff, barren.] Producing
little or no crop; barren.
Sterling, (sterling) a. [Etymology
uncertain.] Belonging to or relating
to the English coinage.

a, from
 ces, Icel.
 especially
 war.
 Icel. *stát*,
 used with a
 tippen, Icel.
 To soak in a

Stew, (stū) v. t. To be
 stewed, or stowed, D. stoven.
 slowly; to seethe; — v. i. To be
 seethed in a slow, gentle manner.
 Steward, (stū'ard, stī'card.) n. [O. Eng. stīard, A man
 A.-S. stīgeward, stīcward, employed to manage domestic con-
 cerns, collect rents, keep accounts,

Stick, (stik) n. [A. steorn, ntrol the ed to a To be

Still, (stil) *v.* *tr.* *trans.* To stop, as noise; —to make y. to calm agitation or excitement. **Still**, (stil) *n.* (L. *stillare*, to distill) A vessel used in the distillation of liquors; —a distillery. **Stilt**, (stilt) *n.* (D. *stelt*, Ger. *Stiel*) A piece of wood constructed the foot above the ground for walking. (stim'ū līt) *v.* *t.*

Stimulate, (stim'ū lat) v. t.
To excite, rouse, or animate.
To excite, rouse, or animate
or more vigorous exertion.
Sting, (sting) n. [A.-S.
G. stizein, to prick
G. stizein, to prick
G. stizein, to prick

Sting, (sting) n. (A.-S. *stingr*, G. *stizein*, to prick) pointed weapon with which animals are armed by nature. [*W. ystang*, strait, *ystaw* to limit.] **Extremely** ; **niggardly** . [*(stingk)* v.i.

ous ; *ling*
Stink, (*sting*) v.
stinken.] To ex
smell. (*stint*) v.

Stint, (stint) v.
tan, to stop,
stainos, str
in certain
Stipend, (st

To boil
To be
nner.
steward,
A man
stic con-

st. ori. [A.-S. *stician*,
Ger. *sticken*, D. *stik-*
en or work with a

n. [Icel. *stedhi*, Sw.
stall;—a smith's shop.

[A.-S. *stocc*, trunk,
Icel. *stockr*.] The
stock, &c.;—a post;—the
stock;—a fund; capital;
stocked in Government

stid' n. [Sp. *stocado*,
st. thrust, A.-S. *stoc*,
stem, staff.] A line
staves set in the earth as
staves.

n. [G. *stōikos*, from
colonnade, a porch,
rich in Athens where
successors taught.] A
stoic philosopher Zeno,
that men should be
free of grief, &c.

stolid' a. [L. *stolidus*.]
stupid; dull.

stomach' n. [L. *stomachus*,
from *stoma*, a mouth.]
membranous reservoir
within the diaphragm.

st. n. [A.-S. *stān*, Icel.
stein, Ger. *stein*.] A
solid earthy or mineral
mass;—a
stone for building.

st. stōl, Icel. stōll,
without a back;
the backless.

st. st. n. [A.-S. *stēapian*, D.
to bend, to the body



10) n. [L. *stuppa*, tow,
O. F. *estoffe*, Ger. *stoff*.]
to be worked up in any pro-
nufacture.

(stum'bl) v. i. [Prov. Eng.
to stumble, *stump*, L. Ger.
to walk.] To trip in walk-
light upon by chance.

ump) n. [Ger., Dan., &
p, D. *stomp*.] The part of
naining in the earth after
is cut off, or of a limb after
on.

in) v. t. [A.-S. *stunian*, to
make stupid, M. H. Ger.
F. *estonner*, L. *attonare*, to
at, to stupify.] To make
with a blow on the

unt) v. t. [A.-S. *stintan*,
to blunt, *stunt*, blunt,
To hinder from growth.

(stū-pen'dus) a. [L. *stu-*
n *stupere*, to be astonish-
nishing in magni tude or

)a. [L. *stupidus*, from
senseless.] Very dull
ng; — done or said

1) v. t. [L. *stupre-*
be struck
ke.] To



sweet or pleasing to the
gentleness.

Sub, (sub). [L. *under*.] A prefix in composition signifying subordination in place or of degree.

Subaltern, (sub'al-tern) *a.* [Low L. *subalternus*, from *sub*, under, and *alternus*, one after another, from *alter*, the other.] Ranked or ranged below; subordinate;—*n.* An officer below the rank of captain.

Subdue, (sub'dū) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *subduer*, L. *sub*, under, and *ducere*, to lead.] To bring under; to conquer by force.

Subjacent, (sub-jā'sent) *a.* [L. *subjacens*, *ppr.* of *subjacere*, to lie under, from *sub* and *jacere*, to lie.] Lying in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.

Subject, (sub'jekt) *a.* [L. *subjectus*, *pp.* of *subjicere*, to throw or bring under.] Situate under;—placed under the power of another.

Subjugate, (sub'jōō-gāt) *v. t.* [L. *subjugare*, *subjugatum*, from *sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke.] To subdue and bring under power or dominion.

Subjunctive, (sub-jungk'tiv) *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*, from *subjungere*, to sub-

join.] Subjoined or added to something before said.
Sublime, (sub-līn) *a.* [L. *sublimis*, or *sub* and *limus*.] Exalted; elevation, &c.
Sublimate, (sub'lī-mā-e) *a.* [L. *sublimare*, the moon.] Situated
Sublunary, (sub-lū-nā-ri) *a.* [L. *sublunaris*, the moon.] Situated
Sublunary, (sub-lū-nā-ri) *a.* [L. *sublunaris*, the moon.] Situated
Sublunary, (sub-lū-nā-ri) *a.* [L. *sublunaris*, the moon.] Situated

cure secretly or by
cause to take a false oath.

Subscribe, (sub-skrib') *v. t.* [L. *subscribere*, from *sub* and *scribere*, to write.] To write underneath;—*v. i.* To give consent to something written by signing one's name.

Subsequent, (sub'sā-kwent) *a.* [L. *subsequens*, *ppr.* of *subsequi*.] Following in time;—following in order of place; succeeding.

Subserve, (sub-serv') *v. t.* [L. *subservire*, from *sub* and *servire*, to serve.] To serve in subordination or instrumentally;—*v. i.* To answer the purpose.

Subside, (sub-sid') *v. i.* [L. *subsistere*, from *sub* and *sedere*, to sit.] To sink or fall to the bottom;—to become tranquil; to abate.

Subsidy, (sub'se-de) *n.* [L. *subsidium*, originally troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle, from *subsistere*, to sit down.] Support; aid; money paid by one nation to another to purchase the service of troops.

Subsist, (sub-sist') *v. i.* [L. *subsistere*, from *sub* and *sistere*, to stand.] To have existence in or with.

Substance, (sub'stans) *n.* [L. *substantia*, from *substare*, to be under of present, to stand firm.] Being; something which exists; matter; body.

Substantive, (sub'stan-tiv) *n.* [F. *substantif*, L. *substantivum* (*sc. nomen*).] A noun; the part of speech which designates something that

Substitute, (sub'ste-tūt) *v. t.*

by the action of the
ague;—*v. i.* To draw
to imbibe.

v. t. [Diminutive of
to suck to; to nurse at

1) *a.* [A.-S. *soden*, F.
L. *subitus*, that has
suddenly.] Happening
unexpectedly.

or-ifik) *a.* [L. *sudor*,
sweat, to make.] Caus-

. *sing.* [Ger. *sud*, a
to seethe, to seethe.]
saturated with soap and
froth and bubbles.

or *i.* [F. *suiivre*, L.
to follow.] To pro-
ceed justice from by

[F. *suiif*, L. *sebum*,
fat of an animal about
the loins.

v. t. [F. *souffrir*, from
to bear, to bear.] To feel
a pain;—*v. i.* To feel
in mind.

ish'e-ent) *a.* [L. *suffi-*
ficere.] Adequate to
the end proposed.

1) *v. t.* [L. *suffigere*,
sub and *figere*, to fasten
add or annex to the
ter or syllable to a

kāt) *v. t.* [L. *suffo-*
under, and *jauz*,
the throat.] To
respiration; to
become choked.

[L. *suffragium*.]
relief



a magnificent;—*ricu*.
 h Supercilious, (sū-per-sil'e-us) *a.* [*L.*
 p- *superciliosus*, from *supercilium*, the
 eyebrow, pride.] Lofty with pride;
 disdainful;—sneering.
 m Supereminent, (sū-per-em'e-nent) *a.*
 he [*L.* *supereminens*, *ppr.* of *superemi-*
 re, *nere*.] Eminent in a superior degree;
 surpassing others in excellence.
 ire, Superficial, (sū-per-fish'e-al) *a.* [*L.*
 ner, *superficialis*.] Lying on or pertain-
 e of ing to the surface;—shallow.
 um, Superficies, (sū-per-fish'ez) *n.* [*L.*,
 p;— from *super*, above, over, and *facies*,
 make, figure, shape.] The surface.
 mon- Superfluous, (sū-per-flū-us) *a.* [*L.* *mi-*
 and *perfluus*, from *super*, over, above, and
 or *fluere*, to flow.] More than is wanted
 or sufficient.
 ; Superintend, (sū-per-in-tend') *v. t.* [*L.*
 ; *superintendere*, from *super*, above,
 in, upon, and *tendere*, to stretch.]
 To have the charge and oversight
 of.
 Superior, (sū-pē-re-or) *a.* [*L.* *superior*,
 comparative of *superus*, from *super*,
 above, over.] More ele

over, and *viser*
videre, *visum*,
 for direction;
 spect.
 Supine, (sū'pin)
verbum), from
 thrown backw
 although fur
 case-endings,
 it were, on
 or a substat
 infinitive
 Supine, (C
 from sub
 leaning
 neglig
 Supper,
 which
 Supply
 plan
 from
 of

to fill up as
Support, (sup-pōrt) v. t. [L. *sup-
are*, from *sub* and *portare*, to bear.]
To keep from falling; to sustain, in
a literal or figurative sense.

Suppose, (sup-pōz') v. t. [F. *supposer*,
from L. *supponere*, *suppositum*, from
sub, under, and *ponere*, to place.]
To lay down without proof; to ad-
vance by way of illustration, as a
possible fact, &c.;—v. i. To imagine.
Supposititious, (sup-pōz-e-tish'e-us) a.
[L. *supposititiuus*, from *supponere*,
suppositum, to put in the place of
another, to substitute.] Put by trick
in the place or character of another;
counterfeit.

Suppress, (sup-pres') v. t. [L. *suppri-
mere*, *suppressum*, from *sub*, under,
and *premere*, to press.] To over-
power and crush;—to subdue.

Suppurate, (sup'ū-rāt) v. i. [L. *sup-
purare*, *suppuratum*, from *sub*, under,
and *pus*, matter.] To generate pus.

Supra, (sū'pra). [L.] A prefix signify-
ing above, over, or beyond.
Supreme, (sū-prēm') a. [L. *supremus*,
superlative of *superus*, that is above,
upper, from *super*, above.] Holding
the highest place; most excellent.

Sur, (sur) [F.] A prefix signifying
over, above, upon, beyond.

Surcharge, (sur-charj') v. t. [F. *sur-
charger*, from *sur* and *charger*, to

deaf.]
used in

oversight.
(sur-vā) v. t. [Non-
from *sur* and *voir*, L. *videre*.]
To inspect; —to determine
form, &c. of a tract of land, &c.
ive, (sur-viv') v. t. [F. *survivre*,
from *sur* and *vivre*, L. *vivere*, to live.]
To live beyond the life or existence
of; to outlive; — v. i. To remain
alive.
susceptible, (sus-sep'te-bil) a. [F., from
L. *suscipere*, to take up, undertake,
admit, from *sub* and *capere*, to take.]
Capable of admitting any change or
influence.
Suspect, (sus-pekt') v. t. or i. [L. *sus-
picere*, *suspectum*, from *sub* and
picere, to look, view.] To imagine to
exist, or to be guilty upon weak
evidence; —to mistrust.
Suspend, (sus-pend') v. t. [L. *suspen-
dere*, *suspensum*, from *sus*, under,
and *pendere*, to hang.] To attach to
something above; —to debar from any
privilege, from an office, &c.; — v. i.
To cease from operation.
Suspicion, (sus-pish'un) n. [L. *sus-
picio*.] Act of suspecting; mistrust.
Sustain, (sus-tān') v. t. [L. *sustinere*,
from *sub*, under, and *tenere*, to hold.]
To keep from falling; to support.
Sustentation, (sus-ten-tā'shun) n. [L.
sustentatio, from *sustentare*, to sup-
port, maintain, intensive form of
sustinere.] Preservation from fall-
ing; support; —maintenance of life.
Sutler, (sut'ler) n. [D. *soeteler*, a
small trader, from *soetelen*, to do
mean work.] A person who fol-
lows an army, and sells liquors, &c.
Suture, (sūt'ūr) n. [L. *sutura*.] Act
of sewing; the line along which two
parts are sewed together.
Swaddle, (swod'l) v. t. [A.-S. *swæðhil*,
a bundle, *swæðhian*, to bind.]
To bind, as with a bandage; to
swaddle an infant. [A. *swægan*,
to bind, as with a bandage; to

Go. *swægan*, to bind, as with a bandage; to
a bog; land *swægan* n.
Sward, (swawrd) n. [A.-S. *swærd*,
Icel. *sværd*.] The grassy
land; turf.
Swarm, (swawrm) n. [A.-S. *swarm*,
O. Ger. *swarm*.] A large num-
ber of insects when in motion; —speci-
fically a great number of honey bees.
Swarthy, (swawrth'e) a. [From
or *swart*.] Being of a dark
or dusky complexion.
Swath, (swawth) n. [A.-S. *swað*,
Ger. *swaad*.] A band or
line of grass cut and thrown
by the scythe.
Swathe, (swāth) v. t. [A.-S. *swaðan*,
to bind.] To bind with
a bandage.
Sway, (swā) v. t. [D. *swaen*,
turn, to wield, Dan. *svaen*,
to wield with the hand.]
To wield with the hand;
by authority or by rule.
To bear rule.
Swear, (swā) v. t. or
Ger. *schwören*, Sw.
upon oath; —to
profanely.
Sweat, (swet) n.
[L. *sudor*,
The moisture
the skin;
Sweep, (sweep)
Go. *swēian*,
over
driv
—v.
Swe
vis
pa

[A.-S. *swa*,
with a swath or

[D. *swaaijen*, to
swing, to bend.]
hand:—to direct
moral force;—*v. i.*

[A.-S. *swarian*,
to declare
the name of God

swelt, Ger.
swellen,
swollen from

to vibrate.

Swingle, (swing'gl) *v. t.* [A.-S. *swing-
lung*, a whipping, from *swingan*, to
whip.] To clean, as flax, by beating.

Switch, (swich) *n.* [From *swing*,
swinge.] A small flexible twig or
rod.

Swivel, (swiv'l) *n.* [A.-S. *swifan*, to
move quickly, to revolve, Icel. *svæifa*,
to whirl, shake.] A ring, link, or
staple that turns round on a pin;—a
small cannon fixed in a swivel.

Swoon, (swoon) *v. i.* [A.-S. *swunan*,
to fall, *swanian*, to faint.] To sink



which indicates disease, etc.

Syn, (sin) [G. *sun*.] A prefix signifying with, along with—before *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*, *n* becomes *m*; before *l* it becomes *b*, and sometimes it is dropped.

Synæresis, (sin-er'-ë-sis) *n*. [G. *sunair-eia*, a taking or drawing together.]

A figure by which two vowels that are ordinarily separated are drawn together into one syllable.

Synagogue, (sin'a-gog) *n*. [L. *synagoga*, G. *sunagoge*, an assembly, from *sun*, with, and *agein*, to lead.] A Jewish place of worship.

Synchronism, (sin'krö-nizm) *n*. [G. *sugchronismos*, from *sugchronizein*, to agree in time.] Concurrence of two or more events in time.

Synod, (sin'od) *n*. [G. *sunodos*, a meeting, from *sun* and *hodos*, a way.] A council or meeting of ecclesiastics.

Synonym, (sin'ö-nim) *n*. [G. *sunönumon*, from *sun*, with, and *onoma*, name.] One of two or more words in the same language which have very nearly the same signification.

Synopsis, (sin-op'sis) *n*. [G. *sunopsis*, a sight, vi-

table.] A small, narrow piece of paper on which to write.

Tabular, (tab'u-lär) *a*. [L. from *tabula*, a board, taking the form of a table; *l* lamina or scales.]

Taciturn, (tas'e-turn) *a*. [L. from *tacitus*, silent; not apt to talk or speak.]

Tack, (tak) *v. i.* [D. *tackten*, to take, G. *tackeln*, to set, F. *tacher*, to fasten, W. *tagu*, to unite; to fasten or attach in a particular manner.]

Tack, (tak) *n*. [D. *tak*, G. *takel*, a small, short, sharp-pointed sail, the course of a ship in its position of the sails to the wind.]

Tackle, (tak'l) *n*. [D. *takel*, apparatus of ropes, pulleys, raising or lowering heavy weights.]

Tact, (takt) *n*. [L. *tactus*, to touch.] Dexterity; skill in adapting to circumstances.

Tactics, (tak'tiks) *n. pl.* [G. *taktiké*, from *taktos*, to order or arrange.]

Talisman, (tal'is-man) *n.* [A. *talismān*, *tilsam*, a magical image, *pl.* *talāsim*, *tilsamdt*, from G. *tesma*, tribute, tax, Late G., an initiation, incantation.] A charm.

Talk, (tawk) *v. i.* [Prov. Ger. *talken*, to speak indistinctly, Icel. *talga*, allied to *tell*.] To converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse;—*v. t.* To speak freely.

Tall, (tawl) *a.* [W. *tal*, *talau*, to make or grow tall.] High in stature; long and comparatively slender.

Tallow, (tal'ō) *n.* [A.-S. *teig*, Ger. *taig*.] The suet or fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds.

Tally, (tal'ō) *n.* [F. *taille*, a cutting, *cut*, tally, from *tailler*, to cut.] A piece of wood on which notches are cut as the marks of number;—one being made to suit another.

Talmud, (tal'mud) *n.* [Chal. *talmūd*, instruction, doctrine, from *lāmuđ*, learn, *limmad*, to teach.] The law of the Hebrew laws, traditions, explanations.

Talus, (tal'un) *n.* [F., from L. *talus*, ankle, heel.] The claw of a

Tam'rind, (tam'a-rind) *n.* [A. *tamar-* & c., Indian date from *tamar-*

ka.
(ū-e-to) *n.* [L. *tenuitas*,
s, thin.] Smallness in
thinness; rarity, as of a
the atmosphere.
enfir) *n.* [F. from L. *tenere*,
A holding, or the terms on
ny thing is held.
(tey-e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *tepefacere*,
tepere, to be warm, Skr. *tap*,
facere, to make.] To make
erately warm;—*v. i.* To become
derately warm.
id, (tepid) *a.* [L. *tepidus*, from
pere, to be warm.] Moderately
warm; lukewarm.
eraphim. (tey'a-fim) *n. pl.* [H. *terā-*
phim.] Household deities or images.
Teratology, (tey-a-to'lō-jē) *n.* [G.
teras, a prodigy, and *logos*, discourse.]
In *physiology*, investigation of mal-
formations or *læsus naturæ* in the
animal kingdom.
Tergiversation, (tey-je-ver-sā'shun) *n.*
[L. *tergiversatio*, from *tergum*, the
back, and *versare*, frequentative of
vertere, to turn.] A shifting; subter-
fuge;—fickleness of conduct.
Term, (tērm) *n.* [F. *terme*, L. *terminus*
G. *terma*, Skr. *tur*, to cross.]
bound or boundary;—the time
which anything lasts;—one of
which rent is paid, ment

space or place
cous or open
Terraqueous,
terra, the ear
Consisting of
globe or ear
Terrestrial,
restris, from
taining to
Terrible,
from ter
to excite
Terrible,
from t
to ma
Territ
tori
Lar
wi
a
T

icular Pa-ter) n. [L. *theatrum*, from *theaomai*, to see.]
ancients, an edifice in
stacles or shows were exhi-
a modern times, a house for
performances.
theft) n. [A.-S. *theofah*,
] The act of stealing.
(*Thâr*) a. pron. [A.-S. *thûra*,
s, properly gen. pl. of the.] Of
n:—belonging to certain persons
fied.
ism, (thî'izm) n. [G. *theos*, God.]
the belief or acknowledgment of the
existence of a God.
theme, (thēm) n. [L. *thema*, G.
thema, from *tithehai*, to set, place.]
A subject on which a person writes or
speaks, usually some assigned topic.
Then, (tĥen) adv. [A.-S. *thonne*,
thanne, Go. *than*, Ger. *denn*.] At
that time, referring to a time speci-
fied, either past or future;—in that
case; in consequence; therefore.
Thence, (tĥens) adv. [Ger. *dannen*,
A.-S. *thanan*, *thanon*.] From that
place;—from that time;—for that
reason.
Theocracy, (thē-ok'ra-se) n. [G. *the*
God, and *kratein*, to rule.] Gove-
ment of a state by the immed-

take the healing an
There, (tĥâr)
Isel. & Go. th
ther of, as op
Thermal, (th
G. *thermal*
heat.] Pe
Thermome
thermos,
An inst
tions of
Thesis,
thesis
A p
per
tat
Th
G
7

rd of several sp. [*Icel. Thrasta*, to
thrust) v. t. [*Icel. Thrasta*, to
thrust, frequentative
ge, L. *trudere*, frequentative
] To push or drive with
to pierce; to stab.
(thum) n. [*A.-S. thuma*, *Icel.*
thumr, Ger. *daume*.] The short
finger of the human hand.
ump, (thump) v. t. [*An onomatopoeic*
word—allied to *bump*, Dan.
ump.] To strike or beat with some-
thing thick or heavy; — v. i. To
strike or fall with a heavy sound.
Thunder, (thun'der) n. [*A.-S. thunder*,
Icel. dunr, Ger. *donner*, L. *tonitrus*,
Icel. dunr, Ger. *donner*, L. *tonitrus*,
Skr. *staneritum*.] The sound which
follows a flash of lightning.
Thursday, (thurz'dä) n. [*A.-S. thunres-*
dæg, from *thunres*, genitive of *thunor*,
thunder, *dæg*, day—so called from
its being originally consecrated to
Thor, *Icel. Thorr*, the god of thunder.]
The fifth day of the week.
Thus, (thus) adv. [*A.-S. thus*, D.
thus.] In this or that manner;—
this degree or extent; so.
Thwack, (thwak) v. t. [*A.-S. thacci*

to happen,
happen.]
place, and
Tie, (ti) v.
Skr. *da*, t
band of
Tier, (tēr)
rank,
placed
Tight,
tiger
firm
fitt
Til
te
t
T

linea;
 a table in a dressing-
 of dressing.
 (n) n. [A.-S. *tdcon*, *tacen*,
 an, to teach, Sw. *teckn*, Ger.
 allied to G. *deiknami*, to
 A sign; a mark;—a memo-
 friendship, &c.
 ble, (tol'gr-a-bl) a. [L. *toler-*
 is.] Capable of being borne.
 rate, (tol'gr-ät) v. t. [L. *tolerare*,
 on the root *tol*, Skr. *tul*, whence
 ollere, to lift up, and *tuli*, perfect of
 ferre, to bear.] To suffer to be, or to
 be done without prohibition.
Toleration, (tol-gr-ä'shun) n. [L.
toleratio, from *tolerare*.] Act of
 tolerating;—specifically, the allow-
 ance of different religious opinions
 and modes of worship in a
 state.
Toll, (töll) n. [A.-S. *toll*, Ger. *zoll*, G.
telos, tax, duty, F. *tailler*, to cut off,
 L. *tollere*.] A tax paid for some pri-
 vilege, particularly for the privilege
 of passing over a bridge.
Tomb, (tööm) n. [F. *tombe*, G. *tum-*
bos, a tomb, grave.] A place in which
 the dead body of a human being
 deposited; a grave;—a monument
 memory of the dead.
Top, (top) n. [W. *top*.] The
 thing;—the
Topaz, (tö'p) n.
 to be from
 Red Sea,
 the sun,
 ble, gro
 various
Tophet,
 place
 salen
 dead
 sac
Top
 k